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REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 28 February 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the eighth report of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on war crimes committed in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).**

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 49 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/52/50.

** The annex is being issued as received, in the language of submission only.

Annex

THE EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA ON THE WAR CRIMES COMMITTED IN THE FORMER SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Beograd 1997

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CRIMES COMMITTED BY CROATIAN ARMY, CROATIAN DEFENCE COUNCIL AND POLICE FORCES AGAINST THE RESIDENTS OF MRKONJIC-GRAD AND ITS SURROUNDINGS IN AUTUMN 1995

The territory of the municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad is situated in the west of the Republic of Srpska, occupying an area of 679 sq. km. As a component part of Bosanska Krajina the entire territory is bordering on the aDjacent municipalities of Banja Luka, Kljuc, Glamoc, Sipovo, Knezevo and Jajce.

The administrative, economic and cultural centre of the municipality is Mrkonjic-Grad. It is located at the cross-road of the Split-Banja Luka and Jajce-Bihac highways (called Put AVNOJ-a). It is 60 km from Banja Luka and 25 km from Jajce. It is positioned 591 m/m above sea level.

The settlement of Mrkonjic-Grad was built on its present location in 1593, when sultan's Kizlar-agha Djukanovic, coming from the aDjacent village of Kotlina, from the Serb family of Djukanovic, had founded his vakuf (endowment) there. According to tradition, Turkish soldiers had killed his father at that very place before taking him away to Constantinople to be converted to Islamic faith and brought up as a janissary like all the other male Serb tribute-children that were recruited periodically into the Turkish corps of janissaries. He built a mosque, 24 shops, bakery, Turkish bath, water supply system, etc. He called the place Jenidze-kasaba - Novi Grad (New Town). Following the arrival of settlers from Varcarevo, the place was renamed Varcarev Vakuf and subsequently named again Varcar-Vakuf. It was given its present name in 1925 in memorial to a Serb ruler Petar I, KaraDjorDjevic who took part under the name of Petar Mrkonjic in revolt which flared in 1875 throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina. By the same token, the grateful people of Mrkonjic-Grad erected a Monument dedicated to the memory of their King the Liberator in the centre of the town. In late 1941 Ustashas demolished that monument in the most barbaric way. The monument was destroyed by a German tank. As a collaborator of the occupying power one of the town residents Sulejman Dedic, son of Salih, tied a steel-made loop around the bust.

As a vital strategic locality Mrkonjic-Grad was being liberated thirty-nine times during World War Two. Out of 1,800 fighters who were engaged in the anti-fascist struggle 525 were killed in combat while fascist terror claimed 1,902 victims. It is evidenced by a memorial plaque placed on the building in which fascists killed 250 people during August and September 1941, as well as the cemetery in which 143 victims fallen to fascist terror were buried, etc. A total of 1,200 buildings were destroyed including all schools and public buildings. On November 25, 1943, it hosted the meeting of the First Anti-Fascist Council for National Liberation of Bosnia-Herzegovina (ZAVNOBiH).

Following the end of the war, a once provincial town and a typical Bosnian borough evolved into a town with original architectural projects founded on tradition of past building construction.

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Highly advanced lumber industry, tourism and catering services were the most significant factors in the post-war period of development.

In the territory of the municipality the situation was as follows:

1971.	30,159 inhabitants in	6,325 households
1981.	29,684 inhabitants in	7,060 households
1991.	27,379 inhabitants in	7,865 households

The following table shows the ethnic composition of population:

YEAR	1981	1991
TOTAL	29,684	27,379
SERBS	23,364 - 78,7%	21,159 - 77,3%
MOSLEMS	3,009 - 10,1%	3,275 - 12,0%
CROATS	2,290 - 7,7%	2,141 - 7,8%
NATIONALLY UNDETERMINED	883 - 3,0%	-
OTHERS	81 - 0,3%	220 - 0,8%
UNKNOWN	57 - 0,2%	-
YUGOSLAVS	-	-

From the beginning of the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina in the territory of the municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad were not recorded either larger scale conflicts among the population or extensive destruction and demolition of civilian facilities and their property.

However, following a military action called "Storm", members of the Croatian Army - 4th Guards brigade of the Croatian Army from Split, commanded by general Matijasevic and Croatian Defence Council occupied the territory of Mrkonjic-Grad on October 10, 1995.

The majority of population withdrew towards Banja Luka, but a smaller number, mainly the elderly and motionless people, remained in that area. The Croatian Army members killed them, as well as

the captured members of the Army of the Republic of Srpska. Their corpses were buried in the Orthodox and Moslem cemeteries in Mrkonjic-Grad. Also, a larger number of corpses were found at places where those persons had been killed. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of a number of civilians and captured members of the Army of the Republic of Srpska and the authorities registered them as missing persons.

In the course of burial of the remains of the killed population taking place at the Orthodox cemetery in Mrkonjic-Grad, a story prepared by its reporter Ante Ivankovic was broadcast by Croatian television on its evening informative programme in October 1995. This story was accompanied with the statement issued by Dr. Boris Zdilar, surgeon general of the Croatian Defence Council who claimed that those corpses were only the dead bodies of "belligerent soldiers" and that their investigative team "was carrying out investigation and examination of those corpses in accordance with the prescribed international rules".

According to the Dayton Agreement this area was given back to Serb authorities in February 1996.

The examining judge of the Military Court in Banja Luka ordered the exhumation of the grave at the Orthodox cemetery in Mrkonjic-Grad. The exhumation was carried out by the end of March and in early April 1996. On that occasion were found 181 corpses in the mass grave at the Orthodox cemetery. All the identified were of Serb nationality. The eldest among the killed was a 91-year-old Jovan Lezendic from Podbrdo, while Ljubica Oroz from Bocac, age 90, was the eldest among the killed women.

According to data available to the Committee, so far were identified 219 persons, out of which 136 at the Orthodox cemetery in Mrkonjic-Grad.

The corpses of the following persons were found among the identified:

1. Darinka Arezina, a housewife from Bocac, born on May 25, 1924, to father Nikola and mother Stana, nee Maric.

2. Milan Bajic, from Gerzovo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, born in 1952, to father Nikola.

3. Mirko Barjaktarevic, a farmer from the village of Donja Slatina, near Kljuc, born on August 2, 1941 in Kljuc, to father Petar and mother Mara, nee Ljepic.

4. Milan Batinic, born on January 1, 1956 in Gracac, municipality of Gracac, to father Branko.

5. Vaso Belenzada, born on November 8, 1957 in the village of Rudine, municipality of Glamoc, to father Nikola and mother Stana.

6. Petar Bjelajac, from Podrasnica, born on September 29, 1947 in the village of Podrasnica, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Mitar.

7. Slavko Bjelanovic, born on September 24, 1957 in the village of Gornji Zemunik, municipality of Zadar, to father Spiro.

8. Milan Bjelobaba, from Apatin - 35 Doze DjorDja Street, born on January 31, 1959 in the village of Ondici, municipality of Korenica, to father Petar and mother Desanke.

9. Milorad Bog(r)ojevic, born on July 31, 1964 in Mrkonjic-Grad, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Slobodan.

10. Petar Bozic, from Mrkonjic-Grad, born on February 20, 1953 in the village of Magalj Do, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Stojan and mother Mara, nee Tufegdzic.

11. Stojan Bozic, a pensioner from Medna, born in 1910 in the village of Medna, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Marko and mother Janja, nee Babic.

12. Jagoda Bojic, born on January 28, 1932 in the village of Trijebovo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Ilija.

13. Jovan Boskan, a worker from Surjan, born in 1930 in the village of Surjan, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Ilija and mother Milja, nee Peric.

14. Svetko Boskan, from Mrkonjic-Grad, born in 1962 in the village of Surjan, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Jova and mother Dusanka, nee Podrascanin.

15. Sreto Brkic, born on June 20, 1957 in the village of Donji Vrbljani, municipality of Kljuc, to father Milo and mother Milica, nee DjurDjevic.

16. Zoran Brkovic, from Banja Luka - 3 Bihacka Street, born on March 3, 1955 in Banja Luka, municipality of Banja Luka, to father DjorDje and mother Grozda, nee Jokic.

17. Ratko Buac, from the village of Gornja Slatina, born on September 25, 1945 in the village of Gornja Slatina, municipality of Ribnik, to father Milan and mother Marica, nee Gvizac.

18. Ilija Bubnjevic, from the village of Gerzovo, born in 1940 in the village of Gerzovo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Pavle and mother Zorka, nee Bubnjevic.

19. Nikola Bubnjevic, a farmer from the village of Gerzovo, born on October 27, 1935 in the village of Gerzovo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Pavle and mother Trivuna, nee Zec.

20. Radojka Bubnjevic, from the village of Gerzovo, born in 1936 in the village of Gerzovo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Stevan and mother Rosa, nee Stanic.

21. AnDja Bunjac, a housewife from the village of Gornji Ribnik, hamlet of Miljevac, born in 1902 in the village of Gornji Ribnik, to father Mijo.

22. Simo Busin, from the village of Gornja Pecka, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, born on February 7, 1972 in the village of Pecka, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Dusan and mother Vesa.

23. Velibor Vasic, born on March 9, 1963 in the village of Bucevaca, municipality of Kupres, to father Sreco.

24. Dragan Vasic, from Brcko, born on January 14. 1945 in the village of Donji Zabari, municipality of Orasje, to father Jovo.

25. Ilija Velimir, from Kupres, born on January 25, 1968 in the village of Rilic, municipality of Kupres, to father Zdravko.

26. Boja Vidackovic, a housewife from the village of Bocac, born in 1927, to father Djuka.

27. Djuka Vidovic, a housewife from the village of Bocac, born on May 13, 1910 in the village of Bocac, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Ilija and mother Simeuna, nee Uletilovic.

28. Drago Vicic, from Mrkonjic-Grad, born on March 20, 1963 in Mrkonjic-Grad, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Jovo and mother Stoja, nee Kajkara.

29. Stevo Vojvodic, born on June 20, 1946 in the village of Brdo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Jovan.

30. Osto Vranic, a farmer from the village of Lipovaca, born in 1912 in the village of Lipovaca, municipality of Sipovo, to father Jovo and mother Petra, nee Devic.

31. Branimir Jovic, a driver from the village of Rastoka, born on March 19, 1951 in the village of Rastoka, municipality of Kljuc, to father Miroslav and mother Ruza, nee Dmitrovic.

32. Ljubo Vujic, born on August 10, 1963 in the village of Zagoni, municipality of Bijeljina, to father Cvetko.

33. Milan Vukovic, from Banja Luka - 3 Milana Licine Street, born in 1948 in Kranj, municipality of Kranj, to father Dusan.

34. Branko Vuksan, from Bocac, born in 1925 in the village of Bocac, to father Nikola and mother Stoja, nee Antonic.

35. Vlado Vuksan, from the village of Bocac, born in 1958 in the village of Bocac, to father Branko and mother Desa, nee Malesevic.

36. Slobodan Vuckovic, born on March 15, 1946 in Bileca, to father Spasoje and mother Ljubica.

37. Boro Galic, from Banja Luka - 13 Novice Serovica Street, born on December 14, 1969 in Banja Luka, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Nikola and mother Milena, nee Jovic.

38. Milosav Galic, from the village of Bukvalek, born on September 12, 1947 in the village of Bukvalek, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Savo and mother Bjelica, nee Matic.

39. Milorad Gligoric, from the village of Kadinjani, born on March 10, 1953 in the village of Kadinjani, municipality of Laktasi, to father Cvijo.

40. Dusan Golic, from the village of Borak, to father Marko.

41. Jova Golic, from the village of Borak, to father Marko.

42. Zoran Grgic, from the village of Rudeljice, municipality of Ribnik, born on September 10, 1927 in Ljubinja, municipality of Kljuc, to father Vasa and mother Mara, nee Marinkovic.

43. Gavro Grmas, from Mrkonjic-Grad, born on July 10, 1947 in the village of Surjan, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Mihajlo.

44. Mara Grmas, a housewife from the village of Surjan, born in 1955 in the village of Bocac, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Gojko Vidovic and mother Cvijeta.

45. Pantelija Grmas, a farmer from the village of Surjan, born in July 1926, to father Stanko and mother Joka, nee Anicic.

46. Petar Grmas, from Mrkonjic-Grad, born on July 10, 1954 in the village of Surjan, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Ratko and mother Mila, nee Cirkovic.

47. Sava Grmas, a housewife from the village of Surjan, born in 1928 in the village of Surjan, to father Josa Janicic.

48. Dobrivoje Gustovarac, a shopkeeper from Banja Luka, born on June 26, 1954 in Banja Luka, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Radovan and mother Danica, nee Gustovarac.

49. Stevo Damjanovic, from the village of Potoci, municipality of Ribnik.

50. Dragan Danilovic, from the village of Podrasnica, born on February 26, 1939, to father Steva and mother Stana, nee Pekez.

51. Joka Danilovic, from the village of Vrbljani, municipality of Ribnik.

52. Milica Danilovic, a housewife from the village of Vrbljani, municipality of Ribnik, born on September 12, 1927 in the village of Vrbovljani.

53. Goran Dedic, from the village of Podrasnica, born on January 1, 1967 in the village of Podrasnica, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Sima.

54. Mile Dmitrovic, born in 1954 in the hamlet of Smiljanici, to father Sava and mother Deva, nee Davidovic.

55. Sava Dmitrovic, born in 1907 in the hamlet of Smiljanici, Gornji Ribnik, to father Sima and mother Joka.

56. Ilija Drvar, a worker from the village of Gustovare, born in 1954 in the village of Gustovare, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Jova and mother Stana, nee Vujasin.

57. AnDja Drinic, nee Arezanin, a housewife from the village of Bocac, born in 1910 in the village of Bocac, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Nikola and mother Stana, nee Maric.

58. Slobodan Duvnjak, from Banja Luka, born on April 21, 1942 in the village of Donji Malovan, municipality of Kupres, to father Jovo.

59. Stevo Duvnjak, a salesman from Sipovo, born on August 22, 1954 in the village of Citluk, municipality of Sipovo, to father Krsta and mother AnDja, nee Nisic.

60. Blazo Djakovic, from the village of Potoci, municipality of Ribnik.

61. Jovanka Djukic, from the village of Donje Ratkovo, hamlet of Djukic, born in 1924, to father Milos.

62. Mara Djukic, from the village of Sredice, municipality of Ribnik, born on April 25, 1913 in the village of Busije, municipality of Kljuc, to father Panata and mother Joka, nee Banjac.

63. Milka Djukic, from the village of Vrbljani, municipality of Ribnik, born in 1907 in the village of MrDje, municipality of Petrovac, to father Steva.

64. Mirko Djukic, from the village of Donje Ratkovo, hamlet of Djukic, born in 1924, to father Djura.

65. Mihajlo Djukic, from the village of Donje Ratkovo, municipality of Ribnik, born on June 8, 1935 in the village of Donje Ratkovo, to father Dimitrije.

66. Obrad Djukic, a forester, born on February 16, 1926 in the village of Donja Previja, municipality of Ribnik, to father Jova and mother Jovanka, nee Risovic.

67. Stana Djukic, from the village of Sredice, municipality of Ribnik, born in 1922 in the village of Sredice, to father Stojan and mother Deva, nee Kasapovic.

68. Stevo Djukic, from the village of Vrbljani, municipality of Ribnik, born in 1937 in the village of Vrbovljani, presently municipality of Ribnik, to father Ilija and mother Milka, nee MrDjan.

69. Danilo DjurDjevic, a pensioner from the village of Bocac, born on December 10, 1921 in the village of Bocac, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Simeun and mother Simeona.

70. Branko Djuric, born on June 19, 1962 in the village of Kudilja, municipality of Kupres, to father Bogoljub.

71. Vukosava Djuricic, from the village of Vrbljani, municipality of Ribnik.

72. Nevenko Zarkovic, from Benkovac, born on September 22, 1956 in Zadar, municipality of Zadar, to father Zarko.

73. Lazo Zdero, born in 1971 in the village of Blagaj, municipality of Kupres, to father Gojko and mother Divna.

74. Borislav Zilic, a worker from the village of Jablan, municipality of Laktasi, born in 1941 in the village of Glamocani, municipality of Laktasi, to father Mate and mother Mara, nee Jakovljevic.

75. Zeljko Zunic, from the village of Gustovare, born on November 26, 1969 in the village of Gustovare, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Marko and mother Mileva.

76. Zivko Zupic, from the village of Gustovare, born in 1971 in the village of Gustovare, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Marko and mother Mileva.

77. Stevan Zupic, from the village of Gustovare, born in 1967 in the village of Gustovare, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Marko and mother Mileva.

78. Dusan Ilic, from the village of Gustovare, near Mrkonjic-Grad, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, born on July 19, 1947 in Mrkonjic-Grad, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Milan and mother Gospava, nee Kudra.

79. Milenko Javorac, from Banja Luka, born on October 14, 1971 in Banja Luka, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Zivko.

80. Djuro Jakovljevic, born in 1916, to father Todo, village of Baraci, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad.

81. Milorad Jandric, from the village of Cifluk, born on August 3, 1957 in the village of Cifluk, municipality of Sipovo, to father Petar and mother Mirjana, nee Jandric.

82. Milica Jaric, a housewife from the village of Sehovci, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, born on April 19, 1915 in the village of Surjan, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Pera Djukelic and mother Boja, nee Trivunovic.

83. Predrag Jacimovic, born on November 18, 1960 in the village of Han Kolo, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Bogoljub and mother Vinka.

84. MlaDjen Jovandic, from the village of Jovandic, born in 1920 in the village of Jovandic, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Milo.

85. Ilija Jovanovic, from the village of Velino Selo, born on February 2, 1951 in the village of Velino Selo, municipality of Bijeljina, to father Vojin.

86. Milorad Jovanovic, from the village of Plazulja, born on July 17, 1958 in the village of Plazulja, municipality of Gracanica, to father Ilija.

87. DjorDje Jovic, from Brcko - bb Starine Novaka Street, born on July 16, 1952 in the village of Spijanci, municipality of Srebrenik, to father Jovan.

88. Sinisa Jokanovic.

89. Stanko Jokic, from the village of Vrbovljani, municipality of Ribnik, born in 1942 in the village of Vrbovljani, to father Ila and mother Zorka, nee Babic.

90. AnDjelija Jorganovic, from the village of Sehovci, born in 1926, to father Milan.

91. Radojka Jorganovic, from the village of Sehovci, born in 1926, to father Sima Bijekic.

92. Vlada Jorgancevic, from the village of Sehovci, born in 1941, to father Jova and mother Cvijeta.

93. Jelka Jorgancevic, nee Anicic, from the village of Sehovci, born in 1934 in the village of Surjan, to father Josa Anicic and mother Petra.

94. Nedeljko Karac, an engineer from Mrkonjic-Grad, born on July 5, 1958 in the village of Trijebovo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Petar and mother Janja, nee Jerkovic.

95. Zarko Katana, a construction technician from Banja Luka - 1 N. Presevica Street, born on September 24, 1967 in Banja Luka, to father Stanoje and mother Milica, nee Vukovic.

96. Ratko Kaurin, a construction worker from Mrkonjic-Grad, born on December 3, 1955 in Mrkonjic-Grad, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father MlaDjen and mother Darinka, nee Eremija.

97. Nedeljko Kezic, from the village of Trijebovo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, born on March 4, 1957 in the village of Podbrdo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Stanko and mother Stanija, nee Gajic.

98. Milorad Kekic, a worker from Banja Luka, born on June 5, 1967 in the village of Stratinska, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Mirko and mother Aleksina, nee Latincic.

99. Zivko Kesic, a motor-mechanic from the village of Laktasi, born on April 14, 1950 in the village of Laktasi, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Todo and mother Dusanka, nee Balaban.

100. Dusan Kiza, from the village of Majdan born on May 4, 1956 in the village of Majdan, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Mirko and mother Janja, nee Tarlac.

101. Milorad Kiza, from Mrkonjic-Grad, born on January 7, 1969 in Mrkonjic-Grad, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Mitar and mother Mileva, nee Gvero.

102. Uros Kizic, born in 1932 in the village of Gerzovo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Milan.

103. Ljeposava Knezevic, from the village of Babin Do, municipality of Sipovo, born in 1914, to father Vaso and mother Milice, nee Piseric.

104. Ranko Kovacic, from the village of MrDjanovci, born on May 15, 1975 in the village of MrDjanovci, municipality of Kupres, to father Nedeljko.

105. Vid Kovjenic, a farmer from the village of Bocac, born on December 1, 1907 in the village of Bocac, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Ilija and mother Simeuna, nee Uletilovic.

106. Jovanka Kovjenic, a housewife from the village of Bocac, born on May 28, 1913 in the village of Bocac, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Aleksa and mother Joka, nee Josipovic.

107. Nedeljko Kovjenic, a farmer from the village of Bocac, born on June 28, 1920 in the village of Bocac, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Pero and mother Mara, nee Diljkan.

108. Jovan Konjevic, from the village of Baljevina, born in 1938, to father Mladen.

109. Milan Kopanja, an electrician from Banja Luka - 2 Carice Milice Street, born on June 2, 1958 in the village of Vrnograc, municipality of Sanski Most, to father Steva and mother Desanka, nee Kozlica.

110. Milos Korica, born on November 2, 1958 in the village of Mogoric, municipality of Gospic, to father Djura.

111. Vida Kostic, a housewife from the village of Gustovare, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, born in 1949 in the village of Dujakovci, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Marko and mother Milena, nee Delic.

112. Djuka Kostic, from the village of Surjan, born on March 15, 1921 in the village of Surjan, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Marinko and mother Boja.

113. Miodrag Kostic, a teacher from the village of Golo Brdo, born on June 20, 1961 in the village of Golo Brdo, municipality of Knezevo, to father Nikola and mother Mara, nee Madzar.

114. Mirko Kostic, from the village of Surjan, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, born on January 12, 1913 in the village of Surjan, to father Stanko and mother Joka.

115. Jovo Kreka, from the village of Kopljevic, born on June 17, 1968 in the village of Sibovi, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father NeDjo and mother Mira, nee Tica.

116. Borivoje Krupljanin, a construction worker from the village of Surjan, born on June 15, 1933 in the village of Surjan, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Pavle and mother Vida, nee Serval.

117. Branko Kudra, from the village of Surjan, born in 1937 in the village of Sehovci, to father Ostoja.

118. Jovan Lazendic, a farmer from the village of Podbrdo, born on October 25, 1904 in the village of Podbrdo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Stevan.

119. Milosava Lazendic, from the village of Podrasnica, born in 1935 in the village of Podrasnica, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Ilija and mother Janja, nee Danilovic.

120. Mileva Lekic, a housewife from the village of Trijebovo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, born on December 20, 1932 in the village of Brdo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Ilija and mother Milja, nee Savanovic.

121. Milenko Lekic, from the village of Sehovci, born on August 25, 1932 in the village of Sehovci, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Aleksa and mother Rosa.

122. Dako Lisica, from Mrkonjic-Grad - residing at Sime Solaje Street, born on October 1, 1948 in Banatski Despotovac, Municipal Assembly of Zrenjanin, to father Nikola and mother Danica, nee Radic.

123. Branko Lugonja, born on March 14, 1946 in the village of Bucovaca, municipality of Kupres, to father Marko.

124. Ljubomir Lugonja, born on April 5, 1967 in the village of Gornje Vukovsko, municipality of Kupres, to father Trivun.

125. Dragan Lukic, from the village of Kotor, born on October 30, 1965 in the village of Kotor, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Mirko and mother Janja, nee Soldat.

126. Drago Lukic, born on September 19, 1945 in the village of Kukulj, municipality of Srbac, to father Lazar.

127. Ranko Malencic, from Banja Luka, born on January 1, 1942 in the village of Srednja Lomovita, municipality of Prijedor, to father Branko.

128. Niko Maric, a lawyer from Mrkonjic-Grad, born on February 2, 1924 in the village of Brdo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Ila and mother Spasenija Drinic.

129. Smilja Markovic, born in 1926 in the village of Rastok, municipality of Ribnik, to father Stanko and mother Pava, nee Markovic.

130. Bosiljko Marusic, born in 1960 in the village of Stratinska, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Petar.

131. Ana Marceta, from the village of Potoci, municipality of Ribnik, born in 1914 in the village of Prekaja, to father DjurDje and mother Milica, nee Radanovic.

132. Jovan Marceta, from the village of Potoci, municipality of Ribnik, born in 1907 in the village of Prekaja, to father Sima.

133. Rade Marceta, from the village of Potoci, municipality of Ribnik, born on November 8, 1915 in the village of Prekaja, municipality of Drvar, to father Pero.

134. Stana Marceta, from the village of Potoci, municipality of Ribnik, born on February 8, 1920 in the village of Savic, municipality of Grahovo, to father Josip Savic and mother Staka.

135. Momcilo Milic, a worker from the village of Trijebovo, born on September 29, 1929 in the village of Trijebovo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Jovan and mother Cvijeta, nee Savanovic.

136. Mijo Milinovic, from Prnjavor, born on August 28, 1947 in Kupres, municipality of Kupres, to father Vlado.

137. Milica Milinovic, a housewife from the village of Bocac, born in 1912 in the village of Baljvina, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Aleksa and mother Stana.

138. Vladimir Milisic, born on October 10, 1972 in the village of Barjanovci, municipality of Kupres, to father DjorDje.

139. Dusko Mitric, born on July 28, 1973 in the village of Podrugla, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Branko and mother Dragica Bozic.

140. Milorad Mitric, born on October 9, 1954 in the village of Podrugla, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Zarko and mother Stana, nee Visekruna.

141. Petar Mitric, born on June 14, 1952 in the village of Podrugla, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Zarko and mother Stana, nee Visekruna.

142. Tomo Nerac, from the village of Babin Do, municipality of Sipovo, born on November 15, 1902 in the village of Babin Do, municipality of , to father Jovo and mother Joka, nee Knezevic.

143. Mihajlo Ninkovic, from the village of Podgorje, born in 1928 in the village of Popovic, municipality of Glamoc, to father Jovan.

144. Marija Niskanovic, born in 1910, to father Stevan.

145. Zoran Novakovic, born on August 1, 1960 in the village of Zagoni, municipality of Bijeljina, to father Bozo.

146. Desanka Oroz, a housewife from the village of Bocac, born in 1945 in the village of Bocac, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Jovan and mother Ljubica, nee Uletilovic.

147. Ljubica Oroz, a housewife from the village of Bocac, municipality of Banja Luka, born on March 1, 1905 in the village of Bocac, to father Tode.

148. Momcilo Pavicar, a salesman, born on January 1, 1953 in the village of Agino Selo, municipality of Banja Luka, to father MlaDjen and mother Jelena, nee Civic.

149. Bogdan Pavlovic, from the village of Gornji Ribnik, born on January 3, 1924 in the village of Gornji Ribnik, to father Jova and mother Mara, nee Krajcer.

150. Dusko Pavlovic, born on November 19, 1956 in Glamoc, to father Dragan and mother Gospava.

151. Stanko Panic, a farmer from the village of Bocac, born on May 20, 1933 in the village of Bocac, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Djura and mother Stana, nee Popovic.

152. Lazar Pekez, from the village of , municipality of , born on April 6, 1934 in the village of Donji Sehovci, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Pavle and mother Janja.

153. Bogdan Perencevic, born on October 20, 1956 in the village of Ostrozelj, municipality of Vrgin Most, to father Stanko.

154. Petar Periz, born on June 1, 1949 in the village of Bucovaca, municipality of Kupres, to father Jovo.

155. Zeljko Pivac, born on October 1, 1966 in the village of Novo Selo, municipality of Kupres, to father Manojlo.

156. Jovanka Plavsic, from the village of Pribeljci, municipality of Sipovo, born in 1915 in the village of Pribeljci, to father Nikola Loncar and mother Joka.

157. Vid Podrascanin, from the village of Surjan, born in 1911 in the village of Surjan, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Jova and mother Jelka.

158. Branko Popadic, from the village of Surjan, born in 1937 in the village of Surjan, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Djura.

159. Branko Popovic, a worker from Banja Luka, born on May 7, 1947 in the village of Verici, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Dragoje and mother Cvijeta, nee Lakic.

160. Ceda Popovic, from the village of Bocac, hamlet of Josici, born in 1936, to father Ranko.

161. Milorad Predojevic, from Omarska, born on February 15, 1964 in the village of Omarska, municipality of Prijedor, to father Miodrag.

162. Ile Prole, from the village of Dragnic Podovi, municipality of Sipovo, over 100 years of age.

163. Boro Prolic, from the village of Trijebovo, born on August 8, 1946 in the village of Trijebovo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Laza and mother Joka, nee Pisar.

164. Jovanka Radoja, from the village of BrDjani, municipality of Sipovo, born in 1926 in the village of BrDjani, to father Djuro and mother Ravijojla.

165. Nikola RaDjevic, from Mrkonjic-Grad - 6 Matije Gupca Street, born on December 14, 1955 in Krupa on the Vrbas river, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Momir.

166. Branko Rozic, from the village of Sehovci, born on July 14, 1926 in the village of Sehovci, to father Simeun and mother Joka, nee Culic.

167. Nevenka Rozic, nee Grmas, from the village of Sehovci, born on August 15, 1932 in the village of Surjan, to father Stanko.

168. Radojka Rozic, from the village of Sehovci, born in 1961, to father Branko and mother Nevenka.

169. Darko Savic.

170. Ilija Savicic, from the village of Gerzovo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad.

171. Djuro P. Savkovic, a farmer from the village of Pribeljci, municipality of Sipovo, born in 1903, to father Pero and mother Milica.

172. Djuro S. Savkovic, from the village of Pribeljci, municipality of Sipovo, born in 1900, to father Stanko and mother Stoja.

173. Ilija Savicic, from the village of Gerzovo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, born in 1909, to father Stanko.

174. Gojko Svitlica, born on October 22, 1949 in the village of Donje Vukovsko, municipality of Kupres, to father Stanoje.

175. Stanko Svitlica, born on June 20, 1962 in the village of Donje Vukovsko, municipality of Kupres, to father Milogosta.

176. Stanko Sladojevic, from the village of Trijebovo, born on July 30, 1937 in the village of Trijebovo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Gojko and mother Mara.

177. Momir Slijepcevic, from the village of Sargovac, municipality of Banja Luka, born on May 4, 1944 in the village of Donji Vijacani, municipality of Prnjavor, to father Stojan and mother Mileva, nee Kovacevic.

178. Damjan Smiljic, born in 1930 in the village of Bocac, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Ilija.

179. Jovan Smiljic, born in 1931 in the village of Bocac, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Dusan and mother Jovanka, nee Malesevic.

180. Simo Stamenic, born in 1954 in the village of Kopljevici, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Jovo and mother Jovanka, nee Bilic.

181. Nedeljko Stoj(i)cic, from the village of Medna, born in 1949 in the village of Medna, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Vid and mother Janja, nee Savic.

182. Lujo Stupar, from the village of Stupari, born on November 23, 1949 in the village of Stupari, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Dimitrije and mother Milica, nee Cvijetic.

183. Mile Stupar, from the village of Sitnica, municipality of Ribnik, born in 1933 in the village of Sitnica, to father Taka and mother Joka.

184. Gojko Subic, a locksmith from the village of Laktasi, born on March 28, 1950 in the village of Kokori, municipality of Prnjavor, to father Bosko and mother Petra, nee Vrhovac.

185. Branko Tegeltija, from the village of Medna, born on October 21, 1952 in the village of Medna, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Djuka and mother Stana, nee Bozic.

186. Cedomir Tegeltija, a farmer from the village of Medna, near Mrkonjic-Grad, born in 1937, to father Stojan.

187. Teso Tesic, from Bijeljina, born on April 23, 1954 in Tuzla, municipality of Tuzla, to father Vojislav.

188. Cedo Todorovic, from the village of Donji Ribnik, born on October 3, 1963 in Kljuc, to father Stanko and mother Mara, nee Vracar.

189. Simo Tomic, from the village of Gornji Graci, Municipal Assembly of Mrkonjic-Grad, born on February 17, 1940 in the village of Gornji Graci, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Mitar and mother AnDja, nee Sipraga.

190. Stevan Topic, from the village of Gerzovo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, born in 1924 in the village of Gerzovo, to father Sima and mother AnDja, nee Prolo.

191. Dane Trivunovic,born on June 15, 1961 in the village of Rasticevo, municipality of Kupres, to father AnDjelko.

192. Dara Tutoric, from the village of Podrasnica, born on September 12, 1928 in the village of Podrasnica, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Djura and mother Joka, nee Pekez.

193. Jovo Tutoric, from the village of Podrasnica, born in 1927 in the village of Podrasnica, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Todo.

194. Pero Cato, a farmer from the village of Pribeljci, Municipal Assembly of Sipovo, born on June 12, 1912 in the village of Pribeljci, to father Risto and mother Jovanka, nee Plavsic.

195. Dusan Cirkovic, born on December 2, 1960 in the village of Gustovare, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Lazar.

196. Gojko Cubic, from the village of Sehovci, born in 1917, to father Spiro.

197. Jane Culibrk, born on November 10, 1942 in the village of Bravsko, municipality of Bosanski Petrovac, to father Milan.

198. Nedeljko Ubovic, from the village of Brdo, near Mrkonjic-Grad, born in 1937 in the village of Brdo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Petar.

199. Rodoljub Uzelac, from Kula, born on January 18, 1955 in the village of Lisane, Tinj, municipality of Benkovac, to father Petar.

200. Branko Uksan, born in 1925 in the village of Bocac, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Nikola.

201. Branko Uletilovic, from the village of Bocac, born on September 16, 1941 in the village of Bocac, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Aleksa and mother Dragica, nee Sikman.

202. Dosta Cvijic, from the village of Vrbovljani, municipality of Ribnik, born in 1907 in the village of Medna, to father Ilija.

203. Dusan Crncevic, from the village of Brdo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, born on March 9, 1943 in the village of Brdo, to father Panta and mother Milica, nee Tomic.

204. Milorad Crncevic, born on March 14, 1950 in Mrkonjic-Grad, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Pantelija and mother Milica, nee Cigoja.

205. Slobodan Crncevic, born on September 1, 1970 in the village of Brdo, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Dusan.

206. Zoran Cigoja, a technician from the village of Bjelajac, born on February 19, 1970 in the village of Bjelajac, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father DjurDje and mother Zorka, nee Kojic.

207. Milica Cigoja, from the village of Kopljevici, born in 1939 in the village of Bjelajac, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Jova Milan and mother Jovanka, nee Bilic.

208. Ljubinko Cigoja, from the village of Bjelajac, born on October 10, 1957 in the village of Bjelajac, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Dusan and mother Dusanka, nee Popadic.

209. Milos Colic, born on October 14, 1970 in the village of Novo Selo, municipality of Kupres, to father Obrad.

210. Ratko Dzajic, a locksmith from Banja Luka, born on July 21, 1951 in the village of Han Kola, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Jova and mother Savka, nee Jacimovic.

211. Djuro Serval, a pensioner from the village of Surjan, born on April 15, 1923 in the village of Surjan, municipality of Mrkonjic-Grad, to father Marko and mother Jovanka.

212. Danilo Sesum, born on April 14, 1950 in the village of Zanaglina, municipality of Kupres, to father Marinko.

213. Novak Sobic, from Sipovo, born on May 26, 1955 in the village of Olici, municipality of Sipovo, to father Ljuboje and mother Mara, nee Subasic.

214. Radovan Sobic, born on August 1, 1963 in the village of Olici, municipality of Sipovo, to father Ilija and mother Mara, nee Perkovic.

215. Jagoda Solic, from the village of Velijasnica, municipality of Ribnik, born in 1938 in the village of Simici, to father Marko and mother Boja, nee Kopanja.

216. Mara Solic, from the village of Velijasnica, municipality of Ribnik, born in 1911 in the village of Micici, to father Dako.

217. Dobrivoje Strkic, born on March 10, 1951 in the village of Rekavice, municipality of Banja Luka, to father Gojko and mother Jela Blagojevic.

218. Branislav Surlan, a construction technician from Banja Luka - 11 Ivana Milutinovica Street, born on October 6, 1959 in Banja Luka, to father DjorDje and mother Radmila, nee Popovic.

Following the excavation of the mass grave at the Orthodox cemetery, exhumation was carried out at the Moslem cemetery in Mrkonjic-Grad in which additional 6 corpses were found. It was established that the identified individuals were members of Moslem nationality.

The following two corpses were identified: Enes Salihbasic from Banja Luka - 121 Rudarska Street, born on October 22, 1954 in Banja Luka, to father Enver and mother Nedziba Ljeskavica from Banja Luka, and Sava Ljuboja, born in 1949 in Banja Luka, to father Vejis.

The medicolegal experts from the Belgrade Military Medical Academy performed the autopsy on the corpses discovered at the Orthodox and Moslem cemeteries. An invited representative of the Hague Tribunal, John Garns, a forensic expert was in attendance of the excavation process over the first two days. Together with present forensic physicians he examined 22 exhumed dead bodies (16 men and 6 women). Out of that number, on 12 bodies he found injuries in the form of skull fractures inflicted by smashing or striking.

Forensic team explorations were monitored on a daily basis by authorized IFOR representatives and other official international institutions stationed in the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina, domestic and foreign media representatives, humanitarian organizations, such as *Médecins sans frontières* from Belgium, non-governmental organizations, such as Humanitarian Law Fund from Belgrade, etc. They were being informed of autopsy findings and themselves were free to photograph and examine at will bodies.

Forms of violence

Exhumed bodies from the mass graves at the Orhodox and Moslem cemeteries in Mrkonjic-Grad were forensically investigated by experts from the Belgrade Military Medical Academy supervised by Dr. Zoran Stankovic, a forensic medicine specialist, while a larger number of the remaining bodies were forensically examined by forensic medicine experts Dr. Ljubomir Curkic and Dr. Zeljko Karan. Bodies found in the mass graves were bearing single or combined injuries in the form of:

impressed fractures of cranium bones and bone fractures inflicted by smashing and striking with a blunt and heavy mechanical instrument;

beheading and amputating other parts of the body by striking with a mechanical instrument;

neck lacerations and tears in other regions of the body inflicted by striking with mechanical instrument blades;

piercing wounds inflicted by gunshots fired from personal firearms;

stabbing wounds inflicted with sharp-pointed mechanical instruments;

gaping wounds and contusions inflicted by striking with a blunt and heavy mechanical instrument;

blast effect wounds inflicted by the force of fragmentation of explosive devices.

Deaths of those individuals were caused by: smashing of and damaging vitally important brain centres, bleeding to death effected by torn and ripped blood vessels along the existing wounds' channels, respiratory disorders, and alike.

Thus, for example, on the bodies of Krsta Kovjenic from Bocac, born in 1919, Nedeljko Kovjenic, from Bocac, born in 1920, Niko Maric from Mrkonjic-Grad, born in 1924, and Vid Podrascanin from Surjan, born in 1911, were found injuries in the form of fractures of cranium bones with damaged and smashed vital brain centers. Sava Dmitrovic from Smiljanici, born in 1907, and Milka Djukic from Vrbljani, born in 1907, were found slain in their houses. Mirko Djukic from Donje Ratkovo, born in 1924, was killed

together with his motionless wife Jovanka, born in 1924, while Milica Danilovic from Vrbljani, born in 1927, was hung in a shack for smoking meat.

Although motionless, mentally handicapped and seriously ill persons were also found among the excavated victims, they had also been killed in the most savage and brutal ways. In the village of Surijan near Mrkonjic-Grad, at the site of the burnt down house of Pantelija Grmas were found remains of the carbonized bodies of Pantelija, his wife Sava and his relatives: Jela and Radojka Jorgacevic, Branka, Nevenka and Radojka Rozic and Branka Kudra. Also, a wheel-chair which she had used since she was 7 years old was found next to Radojka Rozic (age 34) and her dead parents.

Destruction and plundering of property

While the area was under the control of the Military and Police forces of the Republic of Croatia and Croatian Defence Council, practically all the households and apartment buildings were demolished and destroyed, while the property was plundered. Livestock was collected in an organized way and driven away, although a part of livestock and other domestic animals were killed. Also, the overall property of factories, institutions and other socially-owned facilities was destroyed and plundered and witnessed not only by the IFOR representatives and other international organizations, but also by Sadako Oghata and Elisabeth Rehn who visited the region.

STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES

This file of the Committee contains numerous statements of witnesses who have been heard. Presented here are just some excerpts reflecting c
of their family members and the destruction of their property. The witnesses' names are given under codes in order not to reveal their identity.

The witness 409/96-12, a housewife from the village of Medna near Mrkonjic-Grad, born in 1927, testified:

"When in October 1995 the Croatian army occupied our commune I was in the village with my husband; when the first group of Croatian soldiers came, they left us alone, but the second group, which came some time after that, rounded up the cattle in the village and drove them away. They swore at us cursing our Serbian and Chetnik mothers and threatened that we would all be killed. They wanted to know why we had not fled with the rest of the people.

One day in January 1996 a Croatian soldier burst into my flat, grabbed me by the arm and dragged me into another room asking about my age and pawing me and ripping my tights off and I screamed.

At that time Croatian troops killed our neighbour Cedo Tegeltija, whose body was buried by J. and P. who had also remained in the village.

The witness 409/96-13, a farmer, born in 1909, who also remained at home in the village of Medna, testified:

"When the second group of Croatian soldiers came to our village, they maltreated us viciously.

During the occupation they beat me on many occasions with sticks, fists or kicked me in various parts of the body. They tried to hang me thrice, putting a noose around my neck and swinging the rope over a beam and then tightening it. I fainted on such occasions and I had hematomata on the neck.

I was among those who buried Cedo Tegeltija, who was killed by Croatian soldiers in January 1996.

The witness 409/96-21, a farmer from Mrkonjic-Grad, born in 1935, stated:

"I lived in my house in the village of Gostovare near Mrkonjic- Grad. Before the Croatian army took our village on October 10,1995, all the villagers had left and fled in the direction of Banja Luka. I had no intention of escaping and I was the only one who remained in the village. When Croatian troops

appeared I hid in the nearby woods watching them. I saw them come up to my front door and break it down. When night fell I went inside the house and found everything scattered all around the place and I collected the things and tidied the house up and then took some food and went to my shelter near the house. I saw Croatian soldiers touring my house every day.

One day two Croatian soldiers came and set my house on fire. Then they set fire to my brother D's house which was some distance from mine. My house was burned to the ground and my brother's was only half-burned. A couple of days after that Croatian soldiers came again and again set fire to my brother's house. This time it, too, was burned to the ground. After this I had no place to come to any longer so I slept in my brother's stable at night and hid in the forest during the day.

The witness 360/96-32 stated:

"My father was an attorney-at-law in Mrkonjic-Grad.

When on October 10, 1995, the Croatian army took Mrkonjic-Grad, my father was captured in town as he had had no opportunity to pull out. From then I knew nothing about him or his fate.

When on February 4, 1996, Mrkonjic-Grad reverted into Serbian hands, I found the Bar card belonging to my father in the house on Vaskrsije Samardzije street No. 96, under the staircase. Croatian troops had been stationed in that house so that I assume that my father had been taken there for investigation.

After the liberation of Mrkonjic-Grad, I also found the diary that my father had been keeping until October 10, 1995. On that date he made the last entry at 6. 30. a. m: The shellfire which started yesterday continues. Occasional shells were fired all night. In the morning at 6. 30 a. m. Mrkonjic and the surroundings came under a cannonade of shells. And the diary of my father ends with those words.

I found out that my father had been captured in the town by some Moslems who had come to Mrkonjic-Grad. I also found out that my father had been killed and buried in a mass grave in Mrkonjic-Grad, which was confirmed when that grave was opened in the beginning of April 1996. His "Seiko" watch was found on him, which had stopped on October 20,1995. The watch could have run for 24 hours after his death at the most, given its technical characteristics.

The witness 360-96-26, a housewife from Mrkonjic-Grad, born in 1922, stated:

"I lived in Mrkonjic-Grad for over 40 years. In October, 1995, when the Croatian army occupied Mrkonjic-Grad and the surroundings, the Serbian population left the town and the aDjacent areas. I, however, stayed at home. Because of an illness affecting my leg which I had had for 11 years, I was immobile. When the Croatian army came they would occasionally come to my house, look at me and curse my Chetnik mother. They threatened me but they did not touch me. When a third group of Croatian

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soldiers came, one of them said that I had stolen his television set in Jajce, although I naturally had had nothing to do with it, and so he took my television away. Then he also seized the radio set and all my cutlery and a kitchen blender. I begged him to leave me at least the radio to have something to listen to. But he kicked me and left. A couple of days later, at 1 a. m. after midnight, a Croatian soldier came, and kicked open the locked front door. He swore at my Chetnik mother and demanded that I surrender the rifle which I did not have, so he hit me and held me tight around the neck saying that he would strangle me.

Throughout the occupation of Mrkonjic-Grad by the Croatian army I never went out as I am immobile, but I could see Croatian soldiers taking away valuables from the houses in the neighbourhood. I also saw them burn the house of my neighbour M. D.

The witness 360/96-48, a housewife, born in 1968, testified:

"My husband J. K. was captured by the Croatian army when on October 10, 1995 they took the area of Mrkonjic-Grad. As I was returning to the village of Kopljevic I saw a horrendous sight. Dead cattle lay all around, and amid them the disintegrating bodies of civilians killed by the army in their homes.

The witness 360/96-19, a housewife from Mrkonjic-Grad, stated:

"My son D. P. was with his unit manning positions and was captured in the village of Surjan on October 10, 1995 by members of the Croatian army. B. B. told me that when they raided the village, Croatian troops killed all the people they found in it and burned the houses down, and also that he did not know what had become of my son after capture. His body was found in a mass grave in Mrkonjic-Grad..."

The witness 360/96-20, a driver from Podoruglo near Mrkonjic- Grad, stated:

"My son D. M. was captured in his native village by the Croatian army. I was informed of this by phone by M. V., a Croatian woman from the same village, who told me that they had taken him to some camp in Livno. I believed all this until the mass grave in Mrkonjic-Grad was opened, where his body was also found.

My son had been captured by the Split Guard brigade commanded by general Matijasevim, who was killed in battle after which Croatian troops killed all Serbs, civilians and prisoners without exception."

The witness 360/96-23, a carpenter from Mrkonjic-Grad, stated:

"My father was apprehended by members of the Croatian army in the village of Sehovica, on October 10,1995. When they opened the mass grave in Mrkonjic-Grad, I recognized his body..."

The witness 360/96-27, a housewife, born in 1937, testified:

"My husband S. T. , 55 years old, remained in the village of Gornji Graci near Mrkonjic-Grad, and when in mid-October 1995 Croatian troops occupied our village, he was captured and taken away, as I found out later, to a camp.

His body was found in the beginning of April 1996 in Mrkonjic- Grad in a mass grave and I recognized it..."

The witness 360/96-54, born in 1924, a Moslem by nationality, stated the following:

"I and my husband remained in our house in Mrkonjic-Grad. On October 10, 1995, Croatian soldiers occupied Mrkonjic-Grad. They put us Moslems into the "Ivan Goran Kovacic" elementary school. There they held us for eight days and then we were sent home.

I and my husband stayed at home until December 9, 1995. We left the house only very seldom. On December 9 the Croatian army rounded up the Moslems in Mrkonjic-Grad and took them to Bugojno. We were transferred to the abandoned Serbian village of Poljice and stayed there until March 1, 1996, when we were allowed to return to Mrkonjic-Grad.

I do not know who killed the Moslems who are buried at the Moslem cemetery in Mrkonjic-Grad whose grave was opened in the beginning of April 1996.

I know that, apart from my own and another family, there are no more Moslem families left in Mrkonjic-Grad. The Moslems were taken away by the Croats during the occupation. Some were taken to Sanski Most, some to Bugojno and other places..."

The witness 360/96-55, a Moslem woman born in 1925, testified:

"During the war I lived in Mrkonjic-Grad. My daughter is ill and bed-ridden and I stayed at home with her. While Mrkonjic-Grad was in the hands of the Serbian army, no one touched me or harassed me. In October 1995, the Croatian army came to Mrkonjic-Grad and rounded up the Moslem population and took them to Bugojno and other places. As my daughter is immobile I did not want to go and the Croatian soldiers did not force me to go.

I do not know who killed the Moslems buried at the Moslem cemetery and when..."

The witness 410/96-7 stated:

"The area of the village of Bocaci was occupied by the Croatian army on October 12,1992.

Only elderly, sick and bed-ridden people had remained in the village. Among them was my father Danilo DjurDjevic, born in 1921, a pensioner. He had had a stroke before the war and was bed-ridden and unable to leave the house..."

The witness 409/96-1, a pensioner from the vicinity of Mrkonjic- Grad, born in 1924, stated the following:

"I lived in the village of Stupari near Mrkonjic-Grad when on October 10, 1995 Croatian troops fell upon the village. The majority of the villagers had fled in the direction of Banja Luka. I tried to escape but I did not succeed because the Croatian army had cut off my retreat route. I hid in the forest for a couple of days and then returned home; three days after that a group of Croatian soldiers came, searched the house, and on satisfying themselves that I was alone, left.

While I was in the village of Stupari, Croatian troops came, took things out of the houses, rounded up the cattle, loaded all this on lorries and made off with it. In the village of Stupari Croatian soldiers set fire to about ten Serbian houses. I saw them burning, and houses in the neighbouring villages had also been set to fire.

I had been at home for 45 days when policemen from Mrkonjic-Grad came, among whom Stipo Bilandzija from the village of Ljeskovica near Jajce, and ordered me to come along with them to Mrkonjic-Grad. They locked me up in the cellar of the police station in Mrkonjic-Grad, in a separate room. Three days later, the policeman Pavo Juric from the village of Majdan near Mrkonjic- Grad started to interrogate me hitting me with a truncheon on the head and shoulders. He put a knife to my throat cursing my Serbian mother and threatening that he would first cut my arm off with that knife and then slit my throat. There was another policeman there who kicked me and pounded me with his fists. At a certain point, he took my walking stick, which was about 3 cm in diameter, and whacked me on the head with it breaking the stick in two. I fainted. When I regained consciousness they continued to beat me. How long the beating lasted I have no idea, I only know that I came to the following morning around 10 o'clock.

After being held for 25 days in the police station prison in Mrkonjic-Grad I was taken to Jajce, where I was incarcerated for a further 33 days.

While I was in prison in Mrkonjic-Grad, one Croatian policeman told me that 191 killed Serbs were buried at the cemetery in Mrkonjic-Grad, and that they were all soldiers with no civilians among them.

When they came to take me away from my home to Mrkonjic-Grad, the policemen asked me why I h
could continue to live in that area...."

The witness 409/96-18, a pensioner from the village of Kopljevici near Mrkonjic-Grad, born in 1932, stated:

"I remained at home with my wife until October 10, 1995. That morning the Croatian army pounced upon our village and I and my wife set out in the direction of Banja Luka to escape. Simo Stamenic and his sister Milica Cigoja came with us and the four of us walked to the village of Donji Cehovci. Croatian troops caught sight of us in that village and stopped us. Simo was in uniform and armed. The Croatian soldiers disarmed him and one of them took out a big knife and placed it under Simo's throat telling him that he would slaughter him. The Croatian soldiers took Simo with them, but he wrested himself away grabbing hold of his sister Milica. Then the Croatian soldiers took both Simo and Milica towards the Kojic's house and, when they were some 20 meters away from us, emptied a burst of gunfire into Simo and Milica killing them on the spot.

They let me and my wife go and we lived in Banja Luka until February 7, 1996, when, after the liberation, we returned to our village..."

The witness 818/95-10 from the village of Magedovac near Mrkonjic-Grad stated:

"When in September 1995 the villagers from our village fled in the direction of Banja Luka, only I and my wife remained at home in the village. No one came to our house for 15 days.

One morning I went out to look for the sheep. A group of soldiers stopped me. They asked me if I knew who they were, and I said that they were soldiers, to which they said that they were Croatian soldiers.

They ordered me to come with them. They took me to the school and started questioning me there. They asked whether I had any sons and where they were, they asked me where Serbian troops were, and when I said that I did not know, one of the soldiers started pounding me with his fists on one side of the face and another one on the other. While they hit me they cursed my Serbian mother. They pointed to a group of soldiers nearby roasting a pig on a spit and told me that they would roast me just like that. Some of the soldiers in that group were sharpening theirknives and, looking at me, told me that they would slaughter me, while others suggested that I be shot saying that that would be easier.

I was all covered with blood from the blows. One man came by, probably their commanding officer and asked me who had beaten me. I said: "What good will it do for me to tell you", and someone

from the group said that I had been beaten by little Sarim from the village of Ljeskovica which is aDjace n to my own village.

After this they drove me to the camp in the sports hall in Livno where I remained until th e exchange..."

The witness 453/96-32, the secretary of the local community centre in the village of Sitnica, stated:

"Our village was attacked and occupied on September 15,1995, by the Moslem army and was under occupation for several days after which units of the Army of the Republic of Srpska liberated Sitnica. That is when we found the body of M
legs. He had a cut in the neck and a cross-shaped gash on his chest, around which were numerous knife pricks..."

The witness 453/96-52, born in 1938, from the vicinity of Ribnik, stated:

"With my family I lived in the village of Crkveno near Ribnik. When on September 14, 1995 the Croatian army occupied the village, the Serbian population left their homes and fled in the directio n of Banja Luka, and I stayed on in the village with my wife on account of my bed-ridden sister who lived with us.

My sister remained in the house and I and my wife hid in the forest near the house. We saw Croatian troops come to the village, take things out of the houses and set the houses on fire. I and my wif e occasionally came to the house late at night to see my sister and get some food.

As in November the weather grew cold, I and my wife returned home and one day Croatian soldiers came and ordered us to come with them.

They escorted us to Livno and placed us in the gym of a school. There they held us for 25 days and from there took us to be exchanged on December 7, 1995..."

The witness 453/96-43, a housewife, born in 1948, stated:

"I lived in the village of Zablece, in the commune of Ribnik, which was within the Republic of Srpska until September 14, 1995. That day our village and the surrounding area came under attack on the part of the Croatian army. During the attack most of the Serbian villagers fled in the direction of Banj a Luka while I stayed at home. Croatian soldiers came and when they saw me they asked me why I had not fled too, and when I answered that I did not want to leave my home, they said that I could stay and that no one would harass me.

I stayed at home until October 4 or 5, 1995. That day Croatian troops came and told me that I could no longer stay there but had to go to Kljuc for an exchange. They took me to Kljuc and handed me over to some Moslem command. Then they took me to a house in which there already
told us to stay put and not leave the house without permission from them. In the house we cooked our own food using the supplies we received from
they allowed us to return to our village.

While we were being held in Kljuc, Moslem soldiers passing by our building swore at us cursing our Serbian mothers and saying: "Where are the Serbs for us to slaughter them!". We were panic-stricken for we did expect them to walk into the house any minute and really slit our throats.

M. M. who was brought to our building was all black and blue and she told us that Moslem soldiers had beaten and maltreated her.

A certain Marica, who was nearly 90, was also brought to the building. She was brought in by Moslem police. Marica did not say that they had beaten her, but she died several days after she had arrived...."

The witness 453/96-46, a farmer, born in 1936, stated:

"I lived in the village of Donja Slatina near Ribnik. Croatian and Moslem troops occupied our village on September 14, 1995. Our village was populated exclusively by Serbs. The villagers fled in the direction of Banja Luka.

As my wife was gravely ill and bed-ridden at the time, I stayed at home and we were there when the Moslem army came. As they entered the village, Moslem soldiers set fire to some houses and other buildings in Donja Slatina. They looted the deserted houses and drove the cattle away.

When the Moslems reached my house they told me not to leave the house and that I would come to no harm.

As my wife died on the third day following the occupation, I buried her. Then the Croatian army came. They told me to stay at home and not to flee. They said that all the villagers would be returned to their homes. I remained at home throughout the occupation of the village. Croatian soldiers came every day to check whether I was at home.

They kept telling me that I was not to try to escape, for if I did that they would kill me.

I remained at home until the beginning of February, 1996, when the Republic of Srpska regained control over our area.

Only D. remained in our village. Her husband Mirko Barjaktarevic had been taken away by the Croatian army. His body was found in a mass grave in Mrkonjic-Grad in April 1996. I was present

when Croatian soldiers took Mirko Barjaktarevic prisoner and took him away, but I do n was killed..."

By this action the army and the police of the Republic of Croatia and HVO members committed crimes specified in the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the 1977 Additional Protocols thereto, as well as violated the
offences specified under Articles 141-143 of the Criminal Code of SFR Yugoslavia (the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina have incorporated the provisions of these Articles into their criminal legislation).

PROOF: 156/96-18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 33; 360/96-16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52; 409/96-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37; 410/96-3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 24 ; 426/96-4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 49, 52, 54, 55, 56, 59, 62, 64, 65; 818/95-12; 818/95-10; 453/96-4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47 , 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56; 491/96; 470/96; 549/96; 584/96.

Enclosures:

I. Video footage of the burial of the victims at the cemetery in Mrkonjic-Grad and the statement of colonel Dr. Boris Zdilar, HVO Chief of Medical Corps,

II. Video footage of the exhumation of bodies from the mass grave in Mrkonjic-Grad,

III. Autopsy report S. No. 18 and S. No. 58 for AnDja Drinic and Niko Maric, and,

IV. Statement of witness No. 360/96-32

Military Medical Academy
Forensic Medicine Institute
17, Crnotravska street, Belgrade
tel/fax 011/664-334
No. 58/96

AUTOPSY REPORT

Name and surname and name:	NIKO Maric (f. Ile)
Date and place of birth:	1924, Brdo, Mrkonjic-Grad
Residence:	Mrkonjic-Grad
Date and hour of death:	?
Autopsy requested by:	Investigative judge of the Military Court in Banja Luka
Place and time of autopsy:	Mrkonjic-Grad, April 2, 1996
Autopsy performed by:	Lt. col. Zoran Stankovic, M. D. Capt. Miodrag Zdravkovic, M. D.

/...

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At the request of the investigative judge of the Militar
within the compound of the "Gradnja" building material storage site in Mrkonji
experts of the Forensic Medicine Institute of the Military Medical Academy, comprising the following:

- Lt. col. Dr. Zoran Stankovic, forensic medicine specialist
- Capt. Dr. Miodrag Zdravkovic, M. D. , specializing forensic medicine,
- Miladin Zarkovic, medical technician,

assisted by the following:

- Snezana Crnojevic, clerk, of the OVT (Military Prosecutor's Office), Banja Luka
- Mikica Marijanac, photographer, of the CJB (Public Security Centre), Banja Luka

performed a forensic examination of a body exhumed from the local Orthodox cemetery, which was in a black plastic bag.

To establish the identity of the deceased, the forensic team cooperated with authorized persons of the Public Security Centre in Banja Luka:

- Milorad Jelisavac, inspector
- Gojko Vucenovic, dactyloscopy expert

The following attended the work of the team:

- Borisa Ilic, investigative judge of the Military Court in Banja Luka
- Major Srboljub Jovicinac and Capt. I-st. class Slobodan Radulj, Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutor respectively of the OVT in Banja Luka,
- Branko Buhavac, Head of the Criminology Lab of the CJB in Banja Luka,

and the relatives of persons who went missing from Mrkonjic-Grad and the vicinity in the second half of 1995.

The inclement weather (rain and snow), low temperatures, the lack of X-ray apparatuses and other technical aids considerably hindered the work of the team who had to adapt their work to the existing possibilities weather- and technique-wise.

Military police secured the building in which the post-mortem was being performed.

The body was identified by the son of the deceased, Goran Maric, Mrkonjic-Grad, 96, Brdo street.

A. External Findings

1. The cadaver of a male, about 169 cm. long, weight about 65 kg. Well-developed skeleton and of medium nutriture. Postmortem flaccidity manifest in all muscle groups. No livor mortis observable. Skin colour grayish-greenish with a dark- brownish stain.

2. Hair graying, up to 60 mm. long, partly missing and easily pulled out from the roots in tufts. The soft tissues of the upper half of the face disintegrated, putrescent and partly missing. Of the teeth, the following are missing: 1, 6, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 30 and 32; 2 and 5 have caps of yellow metal with a dental bridge for the missing Nos. 3 and 4 teeth, which is externally the colour of teeth and internally of a yellow- coloured metal, 11 and 25 have fallen out, 22, 29 and 31 are carious, while the masticating surfaces of other teeth are

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worn out. The soft tissues of the neck putrescent and partly missing. Rib cage cylindrical, symmetrical. Stomach flush with the rib cage. Male type pubic area hairiness.

3. In the central portion of the face is an impressed fracture with the destruction of nasal bones in the direction of the cranial cavity, from which a number of capillary fractures radiate across the facial bones, which intersect to form osseous fragments of various forms and sizes.

4. The skin and subcutaneous tissue are putrescent, and partly missing in the upper half of the face, grayish-greenish with a dark brown stain in the other parts, and in the area of both shoulders, the front side of the lower half of the face, the neck and the right forearm they have turned into a saponaceous, sticky mass of gray-whitish colour.

5. There is no extraneous matter in the genital opening and anus, while the destroyed nasal and oral cavities and both ears contain a whitish sticky mass and a dark-reddish substance.

6. Apart from the described ones, there are no other visible and substantial changes or injuries on the body.

7. The following clothes were on the body: a white shirt with dark vertical stripes, grayish trousers with a herring-bone pattern and violet lining, white underpants and black woolen stockings. There were no shoes on the feet.

The clothes are wet, and the part adhering to the lower section of the neck is steeped in a dark reddish substance.

Two rings of keys were found in the clothes, a "Seiko" wrist watch on the left wrist, while no personal documents were found.

B. Internal Findings

a. Head

8. The scalp tissue is decayed, bloodstained. The calvarium and the cranial base present no signs of fracture or damage.

b. Neck and Chest

9. External examination did not establish any signs of injuries of or damage to the neck and rib cage, so that the chest cavity was not opened to examine the neck and sternal organs.

c. Abdomen

10. No signs of injury or damage of the abdominal wall established by external examination, so that the abdominal cavity was not opened to inspect the abdominal organs.

d. Bones

11. The present bones of the head, neck, torso and limbs were examined, and apart from the described impressed facial bones fracture, no signs of fracture or damage were established on the other bones.

PATHOLOGICAL-ANATOMICAL DIAGNOSIS

Mors violenta. Homicidium. Cadaver ex terra in stadio putrefactionis progressa et saponificationis. Fractura impressiva ossium faciei regionis nasi.

TRANSLATION OF PATHOLOGICAL-ANATOMICAL DIAGNOSIS

Violent death. Homicide. Cadaver from the earth in an advanced stage of putrefaction and saponification. Impressed facial bones fracture in the region of the nose.

OPINION

I. Cadaver from the earth, in an advanced stage of putrefaction and saponification, so that the actual cause of death cannot be established with certainty only on the basis of external examination.

However, on the basis of the autopsy findings, it may be claimed with great probability that death was violent and due to damage to vitally important cerebral centres, caused by an impressed fracture of the facial bones in the area of the nose.

II. The impressed facial bones fracture, described under item 3. of the External Findings, was inflicted by a blow of a blunt, heavy and swung mechanical object.

III. The putrefactive changes on the body are due to the lengthy time elapsed since the time of death, and on certain parts changes have been registered in the form of a saponaceous gray- whitish mass, due to the protracted time the body was in a wet grave.

IV. Homicide is the most probable cause of death.

CORONERS: Lt. col. Dr. Zoran Stankovic
Specialist in Forensic Med.

Capt. Dr. Miodrag Zdravkovic
Specializing Forensic Med.

Supplement to Autopsy Report:

During the identification of the body by the son, the coroners were requested to establish the presence of the gallbladder, appendix and cutaneous scars due to the extraction of the mentioned organs by surgery. However, due to the advanced putrefaction of the skin, the presence of scars could not be established, but the coroners established on opening the abdominal cavity that there was no appendix and gallbladder, indicating that the same had been removed long ago by experts for treatment purposes.

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Drawing 1. Location of the facial bones impressed fracture.

SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Mrkonjic Grad Commune

DEATH CERTIFICATE

The following has been registered in the death registry for Mrkonjic Grad under ordinal number____ for the year of 1996:

Surname	MARIC	Sex: M
Name	NIKO	
Day, month, year and hour of death	10 October 1995	
Place of death	Mrkonjic Grad	
Day, month and year of birth	2 February 1924	
Place and commune of birth	Brdo	
Citizenship	Republic of Srpska	
Residence and address	BRDO	
Marital status	Married	
Surname and name of spouse and his/her name before marriage	Maric Stoja, nee Marcetsa	
Surname and name of parents	Father	Mother
	Maric Ile	Drinic Spasa
Place of funeral	Brdo	

Note:

No.

Mrkonjic Grad

7 May 1996 Registrar's signature

/...

360/96-32KI No. 23-18/96

WITNESS HEARING RECORD

made on 4 May 1996 before an investigative judge of the Basic Court in Mrkonjic Grad in criminal proceedings against JOHN DOE for the criminal offense from article 142 of the Criminal Code.

JOVANKA VASIC, judge

RATKA COLIC, clerk

Witness:

GORAN MARIC - INJURED PARTY

Hearing also attended by:

Public Prosecutor

_____

Defendant

_____

Counsel

_____

Started at 12:20 hrs.

The witness has been advised of his/her duty to tell the truth, not withhold anything, warned of the consequences of perjury, and told that he/she could refrain from answering questions likely to inflict upon the witness or a close relative of his/hers serious outrage, considerable material damage or entail criminal prosecution (article 229 of the Criminal Proceedings Law). The witness provided the following general information:

1) Name and surname	GORAN MARIC
2) Father's name	NIKO
3) Occupation	Attorney from Mrkonjic Grad, presently in Banja Luka
4) Place of residence	BRDO village, Mrkonjic Grad, office at Banja Luka, tel. 078-33070
5) Place of birth	MRKONJIC GRAD
6) Year of birth	21 June 1957
7) Relation to the	unrelated

/...

defendant and the

injured party

Having provided the above facts, the witness proceeded to make the following statement:

Before and during this war I lived with my family in the village of Brdo, the commune of Mrkonjic Grad, at the mentioned address. My late father Niko Maric and I had a lawyer's office in Mrkonjic Grad at KaraDjorDjeva 12a.

At the beginning of the war Mrkonjic Grad was in the hands of the Army of the Republic of Srpska (RS) all until 10 October 1995. I was drafted in the RS Army. In the second half of 1995 the Croat Army very often attacked the Mrkonjic Grad commune from its positions by shelling from all weapons. The shelling grew more intense during September 1995 and culminated in early October. Therefore, an attack of the Croat Army on the Mrkonjic Grad commune was expected, especially since they held positions about 2 km away from Mrkonjic Grad.

According to my late father's diary he was in the Mrkonjic Grad commune all until 10 October 1995, 6:30 a. m., as he wrote down in his diary. He also wrote that "yesterday's shelling continues". Grenades could be heard all over the night. Around 6:30 a. m."Mrkonjic Grad and its surroundings came under an hailstorm of shells ". The diary I found in our family house ends with these words.

On the same day, the Croat Army occupied the Mrkonjic Grad commune and the town itself and probably captured my father in the town since he was not able to escape. Since that moment I knew nothing about his fate until 3 April 1996. I tried to learn anything about him but it was all unofficial, uncertain and unreliable. In early March I learned from some Moslems who were visiting Mrkonjic Grad that my father had been killed and buried in a collective grave, as confirmed when that grave was exhumed at the Mrkonjic Grad cemetery. On that occasion I positively identified my late father's body. Namely, I saw the scars from the stomach operations he had undergone. Besides, I recognized the golden cap in his upper jaw, as well as a malformation of a left foot toe. He had the keys of our lawyer's office in his pocket. I could also recognize his clothes. In his pocket I found a "Seiko" watch which stopped on 20 October 1995. Given its technical performances, the watch probably functioned at least 24 hours after his murder. The watch was given to the exhumation team.

Professor Dr. Zoran Stankovic, pathologist, examined the body of my late father Niko Maric. He noted all the injuries. I personally saw that the head and facial bones were impressed, which could mean that he had been strongly hit by a dull object.

My father Niko Maric was born on 2 February 1924 in the village of Brdo, the commune of Mrkonjic Grad, of father Ile and mother Spasenija, nee Drinic. My father always carried most of his personal documents in his brief-case; when I returned to Mrkonjic Grad on 4 February when the Republic of Srpska regained control, I found his lawyer's identity card under the staircase of the house at 96 Vaskrsija Samardzija. Since members of the

Croat Army stayed in that house, it can be assumed that my father was taken there and interrogated.

For some time my father was a judge and the president of the Mrkonjic Grad Basic Court. From 1972 to 1984 he was a judge of the High Court in Banja Luka. Then he retired and started working as a lawyer.

My father collected data on war crimes committed in World War 2 and I have many of these documents. Some of them were submitted to the Yugoslav Red Cross and are probably still there. In any case, their copies exist.

This is all I have to say for the time being.

I subscribe to the demands for the criminal prosecution of those who killed my father although I do not know what Croat unit or individual did it.

I have been informed that I have the right to read the record, however, since the record was read aloud, I shall not use that right.

Finished at 13 hrs.

CLERK

Ratka Colic (signed) Goran Maric (signed) JUDGE

(signed)

Military Medical Academy
Institute for Forensic Medicine ZPSM
Crnotravska 17, Beograd
Tel. /Fax 011-664-334
S. No. 18/96

AUTOPSY REPORT

Name and surname:	ANDjA DRINIC
Date and place of birth:	1910, Bocac village, Banja Luka
Residence:	Bocac
Day and hour of death:	?
Autopsy requested by:	Investigative judge of the Banja Luka Military Court
Place and time of autopsy:	Mrkonjic Grad, 1 April 1996
Autopsy performed by:	Lieutenant Colonel Zoran Stankovic, M. D. Captain Miodrag Zdravkovic, M. D.

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At the order of the investigative judge of the Banja Luka Military Court, on Monday, 1 April 1996, in the "Gradnja" construction material storehouse in Mrkonji

Institute for Forensic Medicine of the Military Medical Academy:

- Lieutenant Colonel Zoran Stankovic, M. D. , specialist in forensic medicine,
- Captain Miodrag Zdravkovic, M. D. , specializing in forensic medicine,
- Miladin Zarkovic, medical technician,

assisted by

- Snezana Crnojevic, clerk from OVT Banja Luka,
- Mikica Marjanac, photographer from CJB Banja Luka,

performed an autopsy of a body exhumed from the local Orthodox cemetery; the body was in a black plastic bag without a number.

In order to identify the deceased, the forensic team cooperated with the following competent persons from the Banja Luka Public Security Centre (CJB):

- Milorad Jelisavac, inspector
- Gojko Vucenovic, dactyloscopy expert.

The following persons were present during the autopsy:

- Captain Borisa Ilic, investigative judge in the Banja Luka Military Court,
- Major Srboljub Jovicinac, and First Class Captain Slobodan Radulj, prosecutor and deputy prosecutor of the OVT in Banja Luka,
- Branko Buhavac, head of Department for Criminal Technology (CJB) in Banja Luka,

as well as the relatives of those who disappeared from Mrkonjic Grad and the surrounding places in the second half of 1995.

The bad weather conditions (rain and snow), low temperatures, the absence of an X-ray apparatus and of other technical aids, made the work very difficult, so that the team had to aDjust its activities to the weather conditions and technical capacities.

Military Police secured the facility in which the autopsy was performed.

The body was identified by a close relative named Veseljko Tadic, Bocac, Banja Luka.

A. External Findings

1. Female body, around 160 cm long, weighing around 55 kg. Well developed skeleton and muscles, fed. Flaccidity obvious in all the muscle groups. Livor not distinctive. Skin gray-green, with dark-brown stains.

2. Hair gray, in braids, up to 180 mm long, basically missing and easily pulled out in locks. Soft face tissues in the process of putrefaction, dark-greenish, almost entirely missing. Teeth:

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 29, 30, 31 and 32 missing;

- 6, 8, 9, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 fell out of the alveolus.

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Neck cylindrical, movable normally. Chest cylindrical, symmetrical. Breasts of the size of a female fist, wrinkled and in the process of putrefaction. Stomach at the level of the chest. Pubic hairs of female old age type.

3. On the back of the middle third of the right thigh, around 57 cm above the right foot plane, there is an oval wound, 15x10mm, with uneven edges and sides, blood-stained, putrefactive and turned inward, the bottom of which continues in the form of a channel directed forward, downwards and to the right through the skin, the subcutaneous tissue, muscles, right thigh bone which is at that point broken diagonally, the subcutaneous tissue and skin on the front external side of the right thigh, where around 53 cm above the right foot plane there is an oval wound, 50x40mm, with uneven edges and sides, blood-stained, putrefactive and turned outside.

4. On the external side of the upper third of the left lower leg, around 42 cm above the left foot plane, there is an oval wound, 15x10mm, with uneven edges and sides, blood-sained, putrefactive and turned inwards, the bottom of which goes, in the form of a channel directed forward, downwards and to the right, through the skin, the subcutaneous tissue, muscles, both bones of the left lower leg which are diagonally broken at that point, the subcutaneous tissue and skin on the front internal side of the upper third of the left lower leg, where around 39 cm above the left foot plane there is an oval wound, 60x40cm, with uneven edges and sides, blood-stained, putrefactive and turned outside, whose space is filled with putrid soft tissue and tiny fragments of broken bones.

5. The skin and subcutaneous tissue in the process of putrefaction, largely missing on the head and the neck, of dark- greenish colour; on the front side of the upper half of the rib cage, both shoulders, both arms, both lower legs and both feet turned into a soapy, sticky, gray-whitish mass.

6. In the genital opening and the anus no foreign substance, while the soft tissues of the nose, the mouth and both ears are putrid and almost entirely missing.

7. Apart from the described changes and injuries, there are no other obvious and significant changes and injuries on the outside of the body.

8. The body had the following clothes on: a dark-blue stout coat with a dark- blue lining, a light-blue cardigan, a dark-green long-sleeved blouse with a key attached onto it with a safety pin, a white sewn slip, a black wool skirt, a dark-blue wool waistcoat, a blue scarf with white patterns, tan and black cotton knee-length socks and dark-red socks.

No shoes.

Three keys for locks, one "elzet" key and one key without the part which goes into the lock, were found in the clothes.

The clothes are wet and soaked with water, and in the part which covers the wounds described under items 3 and 4 of the External Findings, torn and soaked with dark-red matter.

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B. Internal Findings

a. Head

9. The tissue of scalp in the process of putrefaction, almost entirely missing. On the bones of the cranial roof and face no damage or fracture, which is why the scull was not opened nor was its contents examined.

b. Neck and Chest

10. Soft tissues of the neck and its organs in the process of putrefaction, largely missing, so that when the body was turned the head separated from it. No traces of damage or fracture were seen on cervical vertebra. In the chest cavities around 300ccm of murky, dirty, red liquid. Both lung lobes and the heart putrid and amorphous.

c. Abdomen

11. In the abdominal cavity around 300ccm of murky, dirty, red liquid. The organs in the abd and amorphous.

d. Bones

12. The bones of the head, neck, torso and limbs examined and no fractures or damage established except for the described fracture of the right thigh and of both bones of the left lower leg.

PATHOLOGICAL AND ANATOMICAL DIAGNOSIS

Mors violenta. Homicidum. Cadaver ex terra in stadio putrefactionis progressa et saponificationis. Vulnera sclopetaria regionis femoris dextri et cruris sinistri.

TRANSLATION OF THE PATHOLOGICAL AND ANATOMICAL DIAGNOSIS

Violent death. Homicide. The body from the ground in an advanced phase of putrefaction and saponification. Penetrating injuries of the right thigh and the left lower leg.

OPINION

I The body from the ground in an advanced phase of putrefaction and saponification. Therefore, the a cause of death cannot be established with certainty on the basis of external examination alone.

However, on the basis of the autopsy findings it can be stated with great certainty that it was a violent death which occurred as a result of hemorrhage from the ruptured blood vessels, along the channels of the penetrating wounds of the right thigh and the left lower leg.

II The wound on the back side of the right thigh, described under item 3 of the External Findings, is an entry penetrating point inflicted by a projectile shot from a side fire arm, the bottom of which continues, in the form of a channel, through the skin, the subcutaneous tissue, muscles, the right thigh bone which is broken at that point, the subcutaneous tissue and the skin on the front external part of the lower third of the right thigh where there is the exit wound described under item 3 of the External Findings.

The direction of the wound channel is from the back forward, from above downwards and from the left to the right side.

III The wound on the external side of the upper third of the left lower leg, described under item 4 of the External Findings, is an entry penetrating point, inflicted by a projectile shot from a side fire arm, the

bottom of which continues in the form of a channel through the skin, the subcutaneous tissue, the muscles, both bones of the left lower arm which are broken at that point, the subcutaneous tissue and skin on the front internal side of the upper third of the left lower leg, where there is an exit wound described under item 4 of the External Findings.

The direction of the wound channel is from the back forward, from above downwards and from the left to the right side.

IV The shooting distance could not be established on the basis of the presence of unburnt gunpowder particles on the clothes and the body, since the body was in the wet ground for several months and in an advanced phase of putrefaction.

V The putrefaction of the body is the result of the time which has elapsed from the moment of death; on certain parts of the body there is a gray-whitish soapy mass as the body was in a wet tomb for a long time.

VI Homicide is the most probable cause of death.

Autopsy performed by:

1. Lieutenant Colonel Zoran Stankovic, M. D.
   Specialist in Forensic Medicine
2. Captain Miodrag Zdravkovic,
   specilizing forensic medicine

Drawing 1 Direction of missile through the body

/ . . .

THE MISUSE OF MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES IN SARAJEVO FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

Contrary to the international humanitarian law provisions, Moslem military authorities in Sarajevo used maternity homes, rehabilitation centres and other medical treatment facilities for military purposes. By positioning machine-gun and sniper nests in these facilities they turned them into strongholds. When the Serb party responded to their fire delivered from the mentioned facilities, the true state of affairs was presented malevolently in the media campaign to the detriment of the Serbs.

The deaths of numerous injured and sick Serbs at the hospitals were caused by the lack of medical care which was especially manifest in deprivation of the Serb patients of blood transfusions and constant delays of operations. These violations of international humanitarian law are corroborated by a vast number of statements given by witnesses, especially by physicians from Sarajevo.

THE USE OF THE MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES AS MILITARY STRONGHOLDS

1.1. Witness 281/96-1, professor at the Sarajevo Faculty of Medicine, testifies as follows:

"... Events taking place at the maternity home in Sarajevo and Ilidza Rehabilitation Institute are especially interesting.

The chief of medical staff, Dr. M., obstetrician, told me the day before that the members of the 'Patriotic League' had entered the maternity home at 10.00 hrs. in the morning.

They were brought in by Dr. Lutvo Hodzic, a pediatrician. Throughout that day and the next day as well, they were launching fire attacks from the maternity home against the Serb positions. The maternity home is situated on the hill standing erect in between Sarajevo and the area stretching toward Vogosca.

It was not before 16.00 hrs. of the next day that the Serbs responded to the attack launched from the maternity home. However, it was already vacated. No single newborn infant or woman who has just given birth or any of the medical staff members was injured because they had all been evacuated beforehand.

An even more drastic incident took place at the Ilidza Rehabilitation Institute. The day before, I cannot recall the exact date, the members of the 'Patriotic League', i.e., 'Green Berets' from the Hrasnica settlement, brought armament and carried it to the third floor of the Institute building. While some of those members changed into the hospital pyjamas another group came dressed in white medical staff outfits the next day. They started shooting from the third floor of the Institute and killed some 20 Serbs who were in the park.

Later, Serbs burned the third floor, but there were no wounded patients. They were taken to the first floor and ground floor beforehand.

On several occasions I was witness to shells landing in the 'Kosevo' hospital yard. Twice they had hit the Traumatological Clinic in my close vicinity. However, it always took place after the Moslem Army members, positioned in front of the Traumatological Clinic, had fired a series of shells. Nearby it was located some kind of their school where we used to hide later whenever they would start launching fire attacks from that school against the Serb positions. The Clinic is some 15 m away from the Civil Engineering Faculty, where that school of theirs was located.

One of the 'Patriotic League' command headquarters was housed in the basement and on the ground floor of the Faculty of Stomatology, as well as in the majority of schools and kindergartens..."

1.2. Witness 344/96-2, surgeon, who was born in Sarajevo where he studied and worked as a physician and specialist in medicine in the "Kosevo" Clinic Centre, testifies as follows:

"... I devoted myself to my profession and was never indulged in politics.

Towards the end of February and in early March 1992, Juka Prazina was under medical treatment at the Traumatological Clinic in Sarajevo. Through the course of his medical treatment the Clinic was practically occupied, under the control of his armed men. Working conditions were hard to endure and sometimes even unbearable. Shootings were common and armed members of his formations used to move freely around the Clinic corridors.

As of March 1992, the Clinic Centre was under the complete control of the 'Green Berets'. At the Clinic Centre entrance, within its very compound, in the buildings themselves and on the roofs, one could see armed men who used to stop us doctors asking for our IDs and maltreating us. More often than not they used to fire shots within the hospital compound. On account of the frequent shooting and shell impacts on the rooms of the patients, most of the patients stayed day in and day out in the dinning-rooms or in the corridors. On her way to the surgery, one of the physicians was wounded in the leg in early April 1992.

Consequentially, patients and medical staff felt insecure. Patients of Serb nationality who were afraid and felt threatened sought ways to leave the hospital..."

1.3. Witness 344/96-3, a physician and a specialist in medicine, testifies as follows:

"... During 1992, upon moving out of the hospital medical equipment, medical staff and patients the 'Green Berets' members used the facility of the 'Jezero' pediatric hospital in Sarajevo for carrying out combat activities. .."

1.4. Witness 420/96, lawyer from Sarajevo, testifies as follows:

"... On May 25, 1992, we met our neighbour V., a physician at the Pediatric Clinic, who told us that the Moslems had seized the maternity home and Pediatric Clinic. They moved out all the patients and prepared themselves for conducting fire assaults against Serb positions. Also, they were warned to avoid passing through that area because it was dangerous.

However, we passed by the maternity home and Pediatric Clinic and saw that Moslems had really seized those facilities and positioned their machine-gun and sniper nests, blocking all the entrances..."

1.5. Witness 426/96-48, who was a nurse in charge at the "Kosevo" Hospital for Pulmonary Diseases in Sarajevo until May 6, 1992, when she managed to escape, testifies as follows:

"... In February or March 1992, Juka Prazina came for medical treatment to the Traumatological Clinic nearby the building where I worked. Since I used to come there often and knew the medical staff members, I learned from them that Prazina had been accommodated there. The Clinic building was secured by his men armed to the teeth and wearing the insignia of the 'Green Berets'. Only the people they trusted were permitted to enter the building of the Traumatological Clinic..."

The men guarding Prazina rendered impossible for the medical staff members to enter those rooms and carry out their regular treatment procedures. They occupied one wing of the Traumatological Clinic forbidding access to all, including the medical staff from other wards. I myself was convinced by what I saw with my own eyes.

1.6. Witness 569/96-2, physician, who worked and lived in Sarajevo until the end of 1993, testifies as follows:

"... The following medical treatment facilities in Sarajevo were misused for military purposes: 'Jezero' Clinic Hospital, which was equipped and used as the city maternity home at that time, Gynecological Clinic and Pediatric Clinic situated nearby the demarcation line. Owing to the site it was located, 'Jezero' Hospital was seized by the Moslem Army members. They turned it into their stronghold from which they launched fire attacks against the Serbs and Serb positions..."

1.7. Witness 391/96, who was wounded on the street in Sarajevo on May 12, 1992, and thereafter transferred to the Orthopedical Clinic of the "Kosevo" Hospital, testifies as follows:

"... During my medical treatment in the hospital I was eye-witness to the positioning of the 120 mm mortars within the hospital compound. I was also witness to Moslem Army members firing from those mortars on the Serb positions..."

2. THE MISUSE OF THE MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES FOR DETENTION OF THE SERBS

2.1. Witness 281/96-1, professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo, testifies as follows:

"... During the attack on the column on the Dobrovoljacka Street I was in charge of the on duty medical team at the Traumatological Clinic. They brought a large number of seriously wounded members of the JNA.

The 'Green Berets' members stopped the military vehicles, opened the doors and fired shots at the officers and soldiers. Colonel Dr. Radulovic, Surgeon-General of the Military District, was killed in that way. Those who managed to jump out of the vehicles were shot dead on the street because the attackers had been positioned on both sides of the street.

Following the operations performed on them, those wounded soldiers were transferred to another ward of the Urological Clinic. Without the knowledge of the physicians, the Moslem 'Patriotic League' members were entering all hospital wards and taking away the wounded at their own will, without regard for their health condition.

They were taken to a special ward of the Urological Clinic. I have never seen them again. Furthermore, we were unable to communicate with or contact them at the Urological Clinic and I do not know anything about their whereabouts.

At the beginning of the war, a Moslem S., the lawyer on whom I had performed an operation before the war, met me on the hospital premises and invited me to have a cup of coffee with him. He took me to the Administrative building of the Clinic Centre. It is a small building consisting of the ground floor and one floor with a large atrium. At that entrance were erected high metal bars by Moslems. Before the war, those bars were not there. And, in the atrium I noticed some fifty incarcerated people who were standing or walking. They were mostly older people. S. confirmed to me that it was a prison. I did not notice any young men among them.

My estimate is that there were some 120-150 incarcerated people. I went to that building some three to four times. In August or September 1992, the prison was vacated. Personally, I do not know where those men were taken, but it was rumoured that they had been executed in front of the 'Zetra' Sports Hall..."

2.2. Witness 344/96-2, surgeon, who was born in Sarajevo and worked at the "Kosevo" Clinic Centre, testifies as follows:

"... As of March 4, 1992, the Clinic Centre was under the complete control of the 'Green Berets'. Armed men could have been seen at the Clinic Centre entrance, within its very compound, in the buildings themselves and on the roofs.

Upon the arrival of the first wounded, among whom were Serbs as well, intolerance towards the wounded men of Serb nationality already became evident. The armed members of the 'Green Berets' subjected them to rude treatment. Acting in accordance with a decision that was not publicly disclosed, and in all probability following the order issued by the Moslem authorities, the arrived wounded Serb soldiers were taken to the specific ward of the Urological Clinic. Those wounded men were gathered in a group and accommodated at one place and extended scarce medical aid. Those armed groups subjected them to continuous torturing. Not a track of the Serb patients that had been taken to the Urological Clinic remained..."

2.3. Witness 426/96-48, who was a nurse in charge at the "Kosevo" Hospital for Pulmonary Diseases in Sarajevo, testifies as follows:

"... Moslem soldiers used to come to the hospital to take out some of the wounded men who never returned. It was carried out mainly by the members of the group of Juka Prazina.

I recall them bringing a 14-year-old boy of Serb nationality to the hospital. His name was S. He had an injury inflicted by the knife in the chest area. In his facial area and around his external ears (conchae) he had scores of pricks inflicted by flying pins. Moslem soldiers

accused him of being a sniper. One night Moslem soldiers took him to the Urological Clinic that had already been turned into prison.

The prison was set up at the Urological Clinic in early May. I wanted to go there and visit professor Z. M. who was detained in it. However, soldiers guarding the entrance, thrashed me and cursed my Serb mother..."

2.4. Witness 569/96-2, physician who lived and worked in Sarajevo until the end of 1993, testifies as follows:

"... The Urological Clinic was turned into the prison hospital in May 1992. In all probability such a choice ensued from the fact that the employees working at the Urological Clinic were mainly the members of the Party of Democratic Action (SDA) and as such were confidential people.

At the beginning of the war, by the decree of the Crisis Headquarters Mustafa Hiros, an esteemed member of the Party of Democratic Action and its confidential person, was appointed director of the Urological Clinic, although there were also other more qualified physicians..."

2.5. Witness 341/96-1, student from Sarajevo, testifies as follows:

"... Across from our building in Sarajevo on the Hasan Brkic Street, at the 'Iskrica' kindergarten was housed Juka Prazina's Command Headquarters. Nearby were the premises of the Faculty of Stomatology where Adnan Solakovic's military formation was stationed. Before the war, Adnan Solakovic had been a criminal and at that time he was the assistant of Juka Prazina. It was a mujaheddin unit and its members made themselves distinctive by wearing fezzes on their heads.

Many Serbs who were taken to the kindergarten and the Faculty of Stomatology were beaten up there. The chief executor at the 'Iskrica' kindergarten was Nervin Uzunovic, called Sok, age about 40, tattooed, blond. I heard that he had shot dead 7 soldiers while the JNA troops were withdrawing from Sarajevo. Also, I heard that he used to bring to his wife, as birthday presents, severed Serb ears and noses..."

3. THE MISUSE OF THE MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES IN MEDICAL TREATMENTS OF THE SERBS

3.1. Witness 281/96-1, professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo, testifies as follows:

"... In the early days of war, the 'Patriotic League' members had formed a sort of hospital within the second ward of the Urological Clinic where they used to take seriously injured Serbs.

Members of the Serb medical staff were denied access to that ward. Personally, I know that the officer in command of the Officer's Club in Sarajevo, who had been wounded on the Dobrovoljacka Street, was taken away from the Intensive Care Ward of the Traumatological Clinic only 24 hours after a very difficult operation. I performed the operation on him. Following his transfer from the Intensive Care, a guard armed with an automatic rifle was placed to keep him under close watch. Before the war, that guard was the x-ray technician at the Radiological Institute. He was taken away from the Clinic the next day and I have not seen him since.

That ward was being secured by a retired policeman called 'Mujica', from Bjelava, who was abominably ruthless.

Also, I would like to point to the behaviour of a number of Moslem physicians towards the injured Serbs. The lack of extending proper medical care and especially refusal to give blood transfusion, including also continuous delays of operations caused deaths of many Serbs. In doing it, the following were the leading persons: Dr. Esad Cibo, orthopedist, Naim Kadic, neuro-surgeon, currently Moslem Ambassador to Kuwait, doctor Ljubovic, neuro-surgeon, Dr. Esref Beslic from the Abdominal Surgery Clinic, Dr. Ferzad Bilal, anesthesiologist, the head of the Anesthesiology Centre at the beginning of the war, Dr. Kemal Drnda, chief surgeon, Dr. Muhamed Gavrankapetanovic, neurologist, Dr. Feriz Gavrankapetanovic, traumatologist, Dr. Amira Dulic, anesthesiologist, Dr. Fakica Busic, otorhinolaryngologist.

The brutal behaviour of one Topic, whom they called Topo, the owner of a cafe-bar at Alipasino polje, needs special emphasizing. Later, he was appointed military attaché someplace in Germany. He in person came with his two companions into the surgery while I was performing the operation on an injured Serb soldier. Pushing me aside, they took him off the table, carried him out and started beating him at the very entrance of the surgery. After that, they took him away to a place unknown to me..."

3.2. Witness 426/96-48, nurse at the "Kosevo" Hospital for Pulmonary Diseases in Sarajevo, testifies as follows:

"... The employed members of the Serbs medical staff stopped receiving food while the Moslem medical staff continued to receive food. Such kind of discrimination was also practiced in regard to the patients of the Serb nationality. For instance, the Moslem patient laying in a bed received food while the Serb patient laying in the bed next to him received no food whatsoever.

The same procedure was applied in distribution of medicaments. Moslem physicians would simply stop curing Serb patients by not giving them medicaments. Moslems on

the other hand continued to receive proper medical treatments. Moslem physicians used to discharge Serb patients before they were cured, because room had to be made for the reception of the sick Moslem patients.

Following the attack on the JNA column in Sarajevo, several wounded JNA soldiers were brought to the hospital. Those soldiers did not receive as proper a treatment as the one extended to the Moslems. They were given neither the appropriate medicaments nor were adequate operations performed on them. I am positive that they received no blood transfusions although they needed them.

The 'Green Berets' members moved freely through the hospital. They entered both the rooms and surgeries during operations. Those soldiers threatened physicians of Serb nationality.

The people of Serb nationality were often brought from the Central Prison to the hospital. They were beaten up to such an extent that they could not have been recognized. The Moslem soldiers who used to bring them in did not allow them to remain for proper medical treatment in the hospital, but requested from us to examine them without delay and return them back. Among those people I remember an engineer from Hrasno who was savagely beaten up all over his body.

During my last days in the hospital, the hospital authorities did not allow further reception of the wounded and sick Serbs, saying that the hospital was meant to be used only by the Moslems and not by Serbs..."

3.3. Witness 569/96-2, physician who lived and worked in Sarajevo until the end of 1993, testifies as follows:

"... The JNA soldiers who had been wounded during the attack on the JNA column on the Dobrovoljacka Street were brought to the Urological Clinic. I treated no one because we Serbs were not allowed to effect cure over them. Medical treatment was carried out by Moslems..."

3.4. Witness 281/96-6, pensioner from Sarajevo, testifies as follows:

"... As a result of shelling I was wounded twice by the end of 1992 and in early 1993. First time I was wounded in the arm and sought medical aid at the infirmary in Stari Grad. When physicians and other medical staff had realized that I was a Serb they became very rude and instead of extending me adequate medical care they further hurt my wounded arm causing me even greater pain due to which I fainted. When I regained consciousness, they were cynical and made fun of me.

Second time I was wounded in the right leg area. However, because of the way in which the Moslem medical staff had treated me before I avoided seeking medical aid. I appealed

for help to the UNRPOFOR medical service but Moslem interpreters did not allow me to be treated there. As a result, my health worsened to the point where the question of whether to amputate my leg arose..."

3.5. Witness 163/96, dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo, testifies as follows:

"... From the beginning of the war the 'Green Berets' members took over and assumed complete control of the 'Kosevo' Clinic Centre and Urological Clinic, setting up the prison hospital into which Moslem soldiers brought and kept incarcerated suspected patients from other wards..."

3.6. Witness 478/96-31, engineer from Sarajevo, born in 1956, testifies as follows:

"... I was taken some ten times to Moslem prisons housed in the basements. Lastly, on June 1, 1993, I was brought to the premises of the Anti-armour Company Command Headquarters on the Junaka socijalistickog rada Square. They started beating me. I fainted. When I regained my consciousness, I realized that I was transferred to the hospital found in the settlement of Dobrinja 2. I had two open wounds in the head and blood was all over my body. On my left hand finger I had a ring which one of the nurses tried to take off by force. However, she did not manage to do it because I woke up at that moment. She succeeded though in hurting my finger to such an extent that I still have a visible scar..."

3.7. Witness 675/94, who was wounded and transferred to the Traumatological Clinic in Sarajevo on April 18, 1992, testifies as follows:

"... In the hospital I realized that I was treated in a different way in comparison with other patients and came to the conclusion that it was on account of my being of Serb nationality. The nurses in the hospital kept inquiring about my nationality. I received neither the prescribed medicaments nor did they bandage my wound. When the physicians of Serb nationality came to check on me I received the needed medicaments and my wound was bandaged in their presence.

As a result of the irregular bandaging, the wounds in my legs became infected.

One day I noticed the Moslem Army members walking from one room to the other and writing down the names of the patients of Serb nationality.

On July 4, 1992, four Moslem soldiers came to my room, ordered me to get up without delay and follow them. Since I could walk only on crutches I took them. I also reached out to take my medicaments and hygienic necessaries, but they told me that I would need none of them. I had only managed to grab my crutches before they put handcuffs on my hands and took me into the police Black Maria. Once in there, the four soldiers started beating me. After that I was taken to the Sarajevo Central Prison..."

3.8. Witness 665/95, testifies as follows:

"... While we were laying on the Dobrovoljacka Street, automatic gun fire was heard. I felt a piercing pain in my left arm elbow. We were shot at from a distance of some 2 m by a man about 40-50 years of age. He ordered us to lay down and disarmed us with a group of the 'Green Berets' members.

I was taken to the hospital where I stayed until my exchange which took place on May 11, 1992.

During the reception procedure at the 'Kosevo' hospital I was searched and a small knife that I had used to open cans was found in my pocket. By throwing that knife at my back, one of the nurses inflicted a 2 cm deep piercing wound in my back. She threatened to kill me. One Moslem soldier also threatened to kill me. That was the soldier armed with a gun who guarded me at the Surgical Ward..."

3.9. Witness 59/96, who was doing his military service in Sarajevo and was wounded on the Dobrovoljacka Street in Sarajevo on May 3, 1992, testifies as follows:

"... When the column on the Dobrovoljacka Street had stopped for a moment, armed Moslems with automatic weapons pointed at us started emerging from all sides. They started shouting at us to surrender, which we did. Unarmed, we got off the vehicles leaving the armaments in the vehicles. Then all hell broke loose. Moslems were shooting at us from all sides. Many soldiers were killed then. I saw them falling down shot to death. Then, I was wounded in the left shoulder and arm and I also collapsed.

We that had been captured and wounded were taken to the 'Kosevo' hospital. Medical care extended to us resembled more torturing procedures than medical treatment procedures. They deliberately stitched our wounds without anesthetizing us. They hit us on our wounds, cursed us, insulted us and maltreated us. In the hospital itself they established some sort of investigation station where they interrogated us, beat us, tortured us and opened our already surgically closed wounds. Even in the most dreadful of movies I did not see that. Many died there. Many lost consciousness. However, no one extended them any help for hours. I saw that they had killed some of the wounded in the hospital. They tortured lieutenant P. most savagely, giving free rein to their desires..."

3.10. Witness 304/96, who stayed at the "Kosevo" hospital in June 1992, testifies as follows:

"... I was treated as a criminal at the 'Kosevo' hospital. They did not want to provide me with medical care. Although I was wounded in the head and arm areas they performed operations on me without anesthetizing me.

When I told one of the physicians that one Arab man named Aziz had extended first aid to me, he said that there was no need for any further operative procedures.

During my stay in that hospital, they used to tie me with a rope and push the automatic gun barrel into my mouth. They transferred me from the hospital to the Central Prison..."

3.11. Witness 391/96, who was wounded on the street in Sarajevo (where he lived) on May 12, 1992, testifies as follows:

"... Without delay I was driven to the Orthopedical Clinic of the 'Kosevo' hospital where the operation was performed on me on that same day. Over the next few days they treated me correctly, i.e., until the departure of Dr. Milicevic from the Clinic on May 20, 1992. Thereafter, patients of Serb nationality were treated appallingly by the medical staff.

Many Serbs laying motionlessly were suffocated with pillows and some of them strangled by the members of the medical staff. Also, I heard that some wounded Serbs were given wrongly prescribed injections which led to their deaths later.

Dr. ceba who had replaced Dr. Milicevic was most responsible for that.

Such conditions at the Clinic made me ran away from the hospital on my crutches on June 9..."

3.12. Witness 540/95, as the former JNA officer should have departed from Sarajevo on May 3, 1992. However, when the former JNA column had been attacked on the Dobrovoljacka Street, he was seriously wounded in the leg and thereafter transferred to the "Kosevo" hospital. He testifies as follows:

"... One Moslem officer ranking as major came into the hospital and took away my ID card, trying to hit me with a rifle butt. While leaving he told the medical staff and uniformed guards to watch over me carefully.

Cursing and maltreating me they took away all my personal effects. They were never returned to me.

Throughout my stay at the hospital, I was under constant surveillance of the armed members of the Moslem Army who were entering the room in which I was accommodated together with other wounded JNA members all night long. Cocking their rifles they sang us songs, such as 'Sleep, sleep Chetniks'.

Irrespective of the regular visits paid to us by physicians we had to insist that our bandages be changed. We were offered no medical care whatsoever. In terms of food, we received only one meal a day consisting of some 100 g of cooked vegetables with two small slices of toasted bread and a glass of tea.

The imprisoned and wounded JNA members who were staying in that hospital, were taken to a separate room where they were interrogated. On one occasion, the Moslem Army members took the officer in command of the Officer's Club in Sarajevo away from his room to be interrogated and never returned him..."

3.13. Witness 454/95-8 testifies as follows:

"... On May 3, 1992, while retreating in the JNA column of vehicles from the Lukavac military barracks, I was wounded on the Dobrovoljacka Street. I sustained two rupturing wounds inflicted by bullets in my leg.

Without delay the Moslems transported me by a pick-up truck to the 'Kosevo' hospital where I arrived at around 19.00 hrs. Since we had been presented to the medical staff members as Chetniks they treated us - the wounded JNA members extremely inhumanely.

Only at 23.30 hrs. did they bandage my wounds, although I implored them to bandage them as soon as possible because I had already lost much blood.

I stayed in the hospital until May 12, 1992. Over that period I had two operations performed on me. However, since both of them were carried out without anesthesia I suffered tremendous pain.

During those 8 days I lost as much as 15 kg of my body weight. The hospital was visited on a daily basis by the armed soldiers who interrogated the wounded..."

3.14. Witness 623/95 testifies as follows:

"... During the attack on the JNA column in Sarajevo on May 3, while withdrawing from the Lukavica military barracks, a number of the JNA members were wounded and thereafter transferred to the 'Kosevo' hospital. Ivica Simic was transferred to the hospital together with me. Upon our receipt to the hospital all tracks of him were lost though. During the receipt to the hospital he was conscious and his health condition in no way indicated that his life was in danger.

The imprisoned soldiers who were wounded and stationed in that hospital were guarded by the members of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Territorial Defence..."

4.THE MALTREATMENT OF THE MEDICAL STAFF OF SERB NATIONALITY

4.1. Witness 344/96-2, physician surgeon from Sarajevo, testifies as follows:

"... As of March 1992, the Clinic Centre was under the complete control of the 'Green Berets'. At the Clinic Centre entrance, within its very compound, in the buildings and on the roofs, one could see armed men who used to stop us doctors asking for our IDs and maltreating us.

On her way to the surgery, one of the physicians was wounded in the leg in early April 1992.

At any time, over night and day alike, the armed persons assaulted medical staff members, asking them various questions and looking for weapons and persons who allegedly sent signals to the Serb positions. The members of the Serb nation they called Chetniks and bandits.

While I was on duty on April 8. 1992, three armed persons, the 'Green Berets' members, stopped me at around 24.00 hrs. and accused me of allegedly sending signals from our Clinic. For a moment I thought that they were going to kill me. Owing to my self-composed attitude and the courage of nurse V. I managed to get out of that tight corner..."

4.2. Witness 426/96-48, from Sarajevo, testifies as follows:

"... While being on duty one night, a group of 6 'Green Berets' soldiers came and ordered me to follow them to the warehouse. There they started grabbing my uniform and tearing it up. They tried to rape me but run off when a shell landed nearby.

The 'Green Berets' members moved freely around the hospital. They entered rooms and surgeries during operations. Those soldiers threatened physicians of Serb nationality.

In early May the prison was set up at the Urological Clinic. Soldiers guarding the entrance thrashed me and called be a Serb whore, preventing me from visiting my professor.

Early in the morning of May 6, 1992, I was sent for by Dr. Mehmedalija Budalica who was present when Moslem soldiers assaulted me and tried to rape me. When on that occasion I had sought protection from him he told me that his 'time has come'. He inquired about the whereabouts of my daughter who had escaped from Sarajevo shortly before that. When I told him that she was in Sarajevo, he said: 'How is it possible? We could not find her anywhere'.

After that I took the advantage of the opportunity and escaped home. On that same night came Moslem soldiers who searched my apartment and took away everything they were interested in. Upon their departure, under the cover of night, I ran across the street and made my way through the barricades to the Serb-held side of the street.

Thus I managed to run away from Sarajevo..."

4.3. Witness 649/96, pensioner who lived in Sarajevo, testifies as follows:

"... In June 1993, I heard from Dr. Zecevic, the head of the Medical Centre 'Omer Maslic' in Dolac Malta in Sarajevo, that the leadership of the Party of Democratic Action

had sent her a letter instructing her to dismiss from their jobs all the persons of Serb nationality employed in that medical facility. She could not accept it, soon fell ill and passed away. After her death, all the Serbs working in that Medical Centre were dismissed from their jobs..."

4.4. Witness 803/95-1, professor at the Sarajevo University, testifies as follows:

"... I was born in Sarajevo where I had lived until the end of 1992. My family is one of the oldest families in Sarajevo where I also had a family house.

I was employed at the Urological Clinic in Sarajevo where I had been appointed to the office of the director of that Clinic. Following the issuing of the declaration of independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina in April 1992, my colleagues Moslems Dr. Mustafa Hiros and Dr. Mugadin Busatlic came to my office and ordered me to leave it on the grounds that being a Serb I could not be a director of the Clinic any more. I received no written paper as to the decision brought for my replacement. Dr. Mustafa Hiros was appointed to the office of the director of the Clinic thereafter.

From the beginning of the war, the 'Green Berets' members came to my apartment 11 times to search it.

When three uniformed members came to my apartment for the first time they explained that they came to look for weapons. All the weapons I had consisted of an old trophy revolver that was formally licensed. I handed it over to them. Nonetheless, in addition they took away from me some DEM 4,000-5,000, family jewelry that belonged to my mother, clothes and other things which they fancied.

Some ten searches were carried out thereafter. The explanation for carrying out each and every search was always the same. However, not once did they have a written search warrant..."

5. THE MISUSE OF MEDICINE FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES

5.1. Witness 779/95, physician from Sarajevo, testifies as follows:

"... By mid-April 1992 a radio station 'M', that was very popular in Sarajevo, throughout the whole day kept saturating the citizens of Sarajevo with panic reports about the child in diabetic coma who was dying in Vares as a result of the shortage of insulin. According to that report, the insulin could not have been transported to Vares because the Serbs had surrounded the town and cut off communications.

Having learnt of that story, I asked a friend of mine to go to the Clinic where I worked, take the insulin from it, carry it to the railway station and give it to the engineer who was bound to drive to Zenica that day. I notified the physicians in Zenica about my undertakings and told them to wait for the train and take the insulin, which was carried out without any problems whatsoever and the child was saved as a result.

Apparently, this case had to serve the purpose of satanization of the Serbs, because Vares had not been surrounded at all. On that day, the train normally ran on the Sarajevo to Zenica line, as did the bus on the Zenica to Vares line.

Not being aware of the train of events, the mentioned radio station went on repeating the appeal for help for the child in Vares. Finally, following the receipt of the message from Vares that everything was all right, silence simply shrouded the station..."

5.2. Witness 281/96-1, professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo, testifies as follows:

"... In summer 1993, at the request of a Swiss woman I checked the percentage of the Serbs undergoing medical treatment at the hospitals in Sarajevo. In view of the fact that I could not always make the distinction between the Serb and the Croatian names, I sorted them in the same group. The Serb and Croatian share in the total number of the persons admitted to the hospital for medical treatment was 10,2% at the time when it was claimed that the percentage of the Serbs and Croats in town amounted to 38%. On the other hand, throughout the war Serbs could seek medical aid only from the scarce number of Serb physicians and from some Moslem ones.

Especially, I would like to emphasize the statement of Dr. Dzevad Softic, professor of gynecology, whose words said in my office at the Clinic were as follows: 'Four women were brought to me for abortion, because they were allegedly raped by Serbs. When I asked them who raped them and where it took place, all of them said that they had not been raped but were told to say so because it would be to their advantage.'

I am noting here that all of them were Moslem women as well as the physician who questioned them..."

5.3. Witness 569/96-2, physician who lived and worked in Sarajevo until the end of 1993, testifies as follows:

"... The 'Jezero' Clinic Hospital was situated close to the demarcation line. Owing to such a position, the Moslem Army members seized the 'Jezero' Hospital establishing their stronghold in it. From there they delivered fire on Serbs and Serb positions on the other side of the demarcation line with the aim of instigating Serbs to respond to their provocations and presenting them as the ones who were responsible for the opening of fire on the hospital. It was

aimed at demonization of the Serbs and creation of a distorted media picture. Each of those provocations was followed by a campaign on their television about the alleged actions undertaken by the Serbs which however did not show who started them. .."

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Dr. Esref Beslic, from the Abdominal Surgery Clinic,
2. Dr. Berzad, anesthesiologist, the head of the Anesthesiology Centre at the beginning of the war,
3. Dr. Mehmedalija Budalica,
4. Dr. Fakica Busic, otorhinolaryngologist,
5. Dr. Muhamed Gavrankapetanovic, neurologist,
6. Dr. Feriz Gavrankapetanovic, traumatologist,
7. Dr. Esad Drino, from the Abdominal Surgery Clinic,
8. Dr. Kemal Drnda, abdominal surgeon,
9. Dr. Amira Dulic, anesthesiologist,
10. Dr. Naim Kaidic, neuro-surgeon, currently Moslem Ambassador to Kuwait,
11. Faruk Konjhodzic, physician, neuro-surgeon,
12. Almir Kusic, called "Kinez", in charge of the Security Centre at the University Medical Centre,
13. Doctor Ljubovic, neuro-surgeon,
14. Adnan Sokolovic, a criminal before the war, Juka Prazina's assistant, mujaheddin unit commander stationed at the Faculty of Stomatology where many Serbs were brought and beaten up,
15. Dr. Borisa Starovic, physician at the "Kosevo" Hospital,
16. Dr. Esad Cibo, orthopedist,
17. Dr. Mustafa Hiros, urologist,
18. Dr. Lutvo Hodzic, pediatrician.

EVIDENCE: 454/95-8, 540/95, 675/94, 623/95, 665/95, 779/95, 803/95-1, 59/96, 163/96, 281/96-1, 304/96, 341/96-1, 344/96-2, 344/96-3, 391/96, 420/96, 426/96-48, 478/96-31, 569/96-2.

The Camp in the Silo in Tarcin

May 1992 - January 1996

Tarcin is a suburban settlement, about 25 km from the center of Sarajevo. Tarcin proper, which was the seat of the local community, had about 2,000 inhabitants before the war, of which Serbs accounted for some 10%, Croats for 5% and the rest were Muslims. In the vicinity there were several Serb villages and several mixed villages, but most of the villages were purely Muslim.

In the Second World War, Muslims and Croats from the area of Tarcin belonged to ustashi formations. In that period some 50 Serbs were killed and another 50 taken away to the camp of Jasenovac, never to return.

In August 1992, a reserve militia station was formed in Tarcin. It consisted of about 180-200 Muslims and only 1 or 2 Serbs of their choice. The commander of the station, Tufo Refo, had been a policeman in Sarajevo before war broke out. At the end of 1991 and the beginning of 1992, the reserve militia distributed weapons to the Muslim population in Tarcin.

During the electoral campaign a large number of Muslim nationalistic posters appeared in Tarcin, as well as graffiti of a denigrating nature on the walls of Serb houses. One of them read: "The SDS will wear fezzes".

When the conflicts started in Sarajevo in April 1992, the Muslims put all the Serbs in the area of Tarcin under intensified control and surveillance through the reserve militia of Tarcin.

/...

At the beginning of May 1992, the Muslims suddenly started emptying the silo in the center of Tarcin and distributing the wheat to the population. They emptied some 10 bins containing wheat.

On May 11, 1992, Muslims attacked and took the YPA barracks in Krupa, the commune of Hadzici, about 8 km from Tarcin. They put the captured soldiers in the empty grain bins in the silo. It was then that the silo for grain in Tarcin near Pazaric was transformed into a camp for Serbs.

The first prisoners of this camp were the captured 11 reserve soldiers from the barracks of the former YPA in Zovik and the "Zunovica" barracks in Hadzici.

As of May 20, the Muslims started bringing in Serbs for what they called "informative talks" - after which they took them to the silo and did not release them. At the beginning of June 1992, the incarceration of Serbs from the territories of the local communities of Tarcin and Pazaric in the silo in Tarcin took on massive proportions.

The camp operated throughout the civil war in B&H and the last prisoners left it at the end of January 1996, when the inmates were liberated pursuant to the Dayton Agreement.

It is estimated that about 550 Serbs passed through this camp, among them some ten women of whom two remained in the camp until it was dismantled.

The first commander of the camp was Becir Hujic and his deputy was Halil Covic. In mid-1994, Hujic was relieved of office and replaced by Covic, an inveterate nationalist, who used to say ironically in front of the prisoners: "Only the

silo can save the Serbs" (translator's note: reference to an old Serb motto: Only accord can save the Serbs). He kept this post until the camp was closed at the end of January 1996.

The camp was under the direct command of the 109th Mountain Brigade of the B&H army led by Nezir Kazic. From 1995 the camp was under the command of the XIVth Division of the army of the so- called B&H, led by Zaim Imamovic, who was later killed. The headquarters of these units were located in the immediate vicinity of the camp. Their commanders frequently came to the camp in person and were aware of what was happening in it.

In the compound of the headquarters of the XIVth Division there was a heliport at which Alija Izetbegovic often landed. It has not been established whether he actually entered the camp grounds, but he certainly knew what was going on in it. This is confirmed by a piece of information that the inmates got from representatives of the International Red Cross, namely that they had had to see Alija Izetbegovic in person so as to obtain permission to visit the camp in Tarcin.

All the cells in this camp were 9.50 x 4.50 meters. Their height was between 5 and 5.50 m and each wall was flanked by a concrete ledge about 50 cm wide. The guards walked along this ledge keeping an eye on the cells and on the corridors also.

The cells had neither windows nor electricity and the only pale light came from the upper level, about 10 m high, where there was a small window under the roof. It could not be seen from the cells.

The prisoners were never taken out of the overcrowded cells but spent the entire day there. They were allowed their first walk only in November 1993, but even that was not on a regular basis. It depended on the mood of the guard on duty.

At the beginning, the inmates received only one meal a day. It consisted of 4-5 spoons of an undefinable, insipid liquid. A group of five inmates would get a small bowl and a single spoon which was never washed and which circulated from cell to cell as the food was distributed. They also got a loaf of bread weighing between 350 and 500 grams (its weight was always different and it was of very poor quality). It was first shared among 9 and later among 12 prisoners, so that each got a very small slice.

The second meal - "breakfast" was introduced only on July 12, 1992. It consisted of a small bowl of milk shared among five inmates, so that each practically got a sip of lumpy powdered milk which could not dissolve in cold water.

On October 14, 1992, Petko Krstic succumbed to the poor food and the consequences of beating. The third meal was introduced after that, on October 19, 1992 and was practically distributed immediately after lunch, as there was no electricity and it could not be meted out in the dark. It consisted of some weak "supplemental food".

Even these minute quantities of food were denied the inmates in June 1992. On one occasion they got no food for three days and on another for two.

The sole prisoners of the camp in Tarcin were Serbs, mainly peasants from the surroundings, young men attending school or younger workers. There were also some intellectuals and a number of elderly men.

All of them were civilians, except for the first ll reserve soldiers. The imprisoned civilians had not taken part in the war nor had been members of any armed formations.

The age of the inmates ranged between 14 and 85. The youngest was Leo Kapetanovic, not even 14, and the eldest Vaso Sarenac, born in 1908 and completely senile. He had no sense of either of time or place.

Eleven women, who were in a separate cell, were also incarcerated in the silo.

In mid-1992 the camp was full to capacity and contained about 382 inmates.

The inmates were not taken away to do any work during 1992. It only started in later years.

The Muslim authorities hid the camp in Tarcin from international organizations. It was first visited in mid-November 1992 by a "Sky News" TV crew. They were shown cell No.1 and the prisoners got half a loaf of bread three times that day ("so that they had their fill for the first time").

The International Red Cross paid its first visit to the camp on November 26, 1992, led by Mark de Perot of Swiss nationality. He was accompanied by a Muslim interpreter who introduced himself to the inmates as Suad from Mostar. Because the interpreter was a Muslim the inmates were afraid to speak openly. After touring the camp, Perot publicly told the inmates that he had visited hundreds of camps in his life, but that he had never seen anything worse than Tarcin.

Thanks to the International Red Cross, as of December 3, 1992 the inmates started getting a lunch package every other day, they got two blankets each, and the water ration was increased to 10 liters per day per cell.

On December 29,1992, 137 prisoners from the camp in Tarcin were transferred to the Krupa camp in Zovik and approximately the same number were transferred from Krupa to Tarcin.

From April 15 to October 10, 1993, a group of 30 inmates was taken away to Hrasnica where they dug trenches night and day on the first lines of battle. In 1995 they also dug trenches at the Jewish Cemetery in Sarajevo and at Stup.

This camp was closed on January 27,1996, pursuant to the Dayton Agreement and under the pressure of international factors.

1

The following Serbs were killed in this camp or succumbed to torture and starvation, or were killed during forced labour on the first lines of battle:

1. Goran Andric, a mechanic from the village of Korca near Tarcin, born on October 22, 1962 in Korca, to father Vojislav and mother Jelenka, nee Ljujic, unmarried, killed on August 16,1993 in Donji Kotarac near Hrasnica, by a shell in a trench, while on forced labour. (witness 718/96-24)

2. Gojko Varagic, from the village of Donja Bioca, about 60 years old, brought to the camp at the end of June 1992, released on December 20, 1992 on account of complete exhaustion. He was carried out of the camp in a blanket and died at home several days later.

3. Ranko Varagic, a technician from Donja Bioca, born on July 17, 1969 in Sarajevo, to father Radoslav and mother Anka, nee Vukocav. Publicly shot on April 22, 1993, by the guard Fejad, in Hrasnica, after four inmates had made their escape. (witness 718/96-20)

4. Ranko Vitor, called "Nane", born on January 31, 1959, to father Vojin and mother Je enka, nee Pandurovic, driver in the Coca-Cola plant, from the village of Korca near Tarcin, about 35 years old, killed at Mt. Igman on May 25, 1993, while on forced labour. (witness 718/96-11)

5. Bogdan Vujovic, a retired railway worker from the village of Doljani, near Pazaric, between 65 and 70 years of age, succumbed to the consequences of beating on June 6,1992. He was the first victim in the camp in Tarcin.

6. Jadranko Glavas, an economist from Sarajevo, about 28 years old. Taken from the camp in February 1993 to Mt. Igman for forced labour. There he was beaten and then his throat was slit by Nedzad Hodzic, member of a Muslim unit led by Zulfikar Alispago, called "Zuka". He was killed because he had the same surname as the chief of police in Ilidza with whom he was not related at all.

7. Andjelko Golub, M.S. in mechanical engineering, from the village of Odzaci near Tarcin, born on March 6, 1962 in Odzak, to father Dimso and mother Velenka, nee Vitor, killed while on forced labour on Mt. Igman on May 25, 1993. (witness 718/96-23)

8. Dragisa Davidovic, a technician in the municipal transportation enterprise, from Sarajevo, about 35 years old, killed while on forced labour on Mt. Igman in 1993.

9. Obren Kapetina, from Deovici near Pazaric, about 64 years old. Became seriously ill in the "Silo". Died because no medical care was extended to him and of starvation in cell No. 6 on November 8,1992. (witness 718/96-12)

10. Slavisa Kapetina, a student of economics in his fourth school-year, from the village of Zeovic near Pazaric, born on January 22, 1963 in Sarajevo, to father Gojko and mother Slavojka, nee Samoukovic, shot on April 22, 1993, from an automatic rifle by the guard Fuad, because 4 inmates had escaped while digging trenches at Hrasnica. (witness 718/96-16)

11. Momo Kovacevic, secretary of the local community in Sokolovica kolonija, about 55 years old, severely wounded by a shell when digging trenches at Hrasnica on July 23, 1993, about 4.30 p.m. and died because no medical care was extended.

12. Milan Krstic, a freight carrier from Rastelica, born on October 10, 1950 in Domasinec, to father Vojin and mother Jelena, nee Miholjac, publicly shot on April 22, after 4 prisoners escaped. He was singled out from the remaining group of inmates by a member of the military police called Fedja and shot from a pistol. Then the witness 386/96-29 was ordered to remove the body. His mother received a death certificate attesting to the fact that his death was caused by a rifle bullet.

13. Petko Krstic, from Rastelica, born on August 27, 1959 in Rastelica, to father Ljubomir and mother Stojanka, nee Savic, married, has a child, the commune of Hadzici, succumbed to the consequences of torture and starvation in the camp on October 14, 1992. (witness 718/96-14)

14. Svetozar Krstic, a pensioner, born in 1928 in Do, commune of Hadzici, to father Pavle and mother Danica, beaten up by the guards, and released in December 1992. He succumbed to the consequences of the beating shortly thereafter. At the hospital in Tarcin, his corpse was dumped at the refuse behind the hospital building. (witness 718/96-21)

15. Slobodan Krstic, called "Miso", an engine driver from Rastelica, born in 1956 in Donja Rastelica, the commune of Hadzici, f. Djordje, killed on June 16, 1993 while digging trenches in Hrasnica.

16. Milinko Milanovic, a postman in Hadzici, from the village of Deovici near Pazaric, born on January 1, 1943 in Deovici, to father Radoje and mother Ana, nee Njegovan, married, two children. He was brought to the Tarcin camp on June 9, 1992. Became severely ill as a consequence of torture and hunger. Died on February 17, 1993 in the hospital in Suhodol, where he had been transferred in a state of complete exhaustion. (witness 718/96-22)

17. Slobodan Nikolicc, a mechanical engineering technician from Maglaj, lived in Sokolovica kolonija, employed with the "Famos"

enterprise, about 32 years old, severely wounded by a shell when digging trenches, on July 28, 1993, about 4.30 p.m. and since the nurse Sanela was not allowed to extend medical aid he died.

18. Branislav Njegovan, electrician, from the village of Cesce near Tarcin, born on November 5, 1959 in Tarcin, to father Stevan and mother Jovanka, nee Kovacevic, severely wounded while on forced labour on Mt. Igman on May 26, 1993. Before long he died as a result of the sustained wound. (witness 718/96-18)

19. Milomir Petric, a train despatcher from Pazaric, born on October 25, 1962 in Ramici, commune of Hadzici, to father Slobodan and mother Gosa, nee Andric, killed while on forced labour on Mt. Igman on June 28, 1993. (witness 718/96-17)

20. Zdravko Samoukovic, from Pazaric, about 21 years old, contracted tuberculosis in prison and died on April 1, 1994 because he received no medical aid.

21. Dane Cicic, from the village of Ramic near Pazaric, born in 1956, killed during forced labour while digging trenches on the first lines of battle in Sarajevo in August 1995. He had been handcuffed and bound with a cable.

22. Vaso Sarenac, from Lokve near Pazaric, born in 1908, succumbed to torture and hunger in mid-December 1992. (witness 718/96-17)

23. Vojo Suvajilo, a traffic policeman from Odzak near Tarcin, born on September 25, 1967 in Odzak, to father Dimtrije and mother Slavojka, nee Golub, killed while on forced labour in Hrasnica on

the first lines of battle on July 18, 1993. He died on the hands of the witness 286/96 29. (witness 718/96-15)

2

The former inmates of the camp in Tarcin testify to the events in the camp:

2.1. The witness 407/96, a jurist from Hadzici, who spent a total of 1334 days in this camp states:

"... I was taken to cell no. 7. I was not told why I had been arrested, I got no court decision on my arrest, nor was I interrogated. Only in May 1992 did Enver Dupovac bring the lawyer Seimovic from Hadzici, whom he introduced as the military prosecutor under whose jurisdiction we would fall, but I never saw him again.

I got the first beating on June 21, 1992, when an unknown young man in uniform hit me on the nose, knocking me out. When I came to I was lying in the cell and my nose was bleeding.

When I arrived there were four inmates in the cell, but later arrests intensified and new prisoners were brought in, so that on June 15, 1992 there were a total of 37 of us in a cell 42 sq.m. large.

I was allowed my first bath on August 12,1992, after two and a half months of imprisonment, with water from a barrel, and the second one in January 1993.

I was arrested when it was warm, and I was wearing only summer clothes. I could never wash them. We were never taken out of the cells, and they were overcrowded. We were taken out for our first walk in November 1993, but that was not regular and depended on the mood of the guards.

Due to the poor food, which was sometimes denied us, I got pneumonia. When I was taken to the improvised infirmary my temperature was 39.6 degrees Centigrade, and I weighed 34 kg. I weighed 77 kg when I was arrested. Thus I had lost 43 kg in two and a half months. I could not defecate for 37 days and I know of some cases who could not defecate for as many as 52 days. When I had pneumonia I was unconscious. A medical technician administered infusion and this brought me to.

In addition, we were lice-infested, and 20 or more lice would stick to my hand when I passed it through my hair.

The conditions in the camp were such that we all would have certainly died if the International Red Cross had not come to visit us, for the first time on November 26,1992, when I was registered.

One of the things I remember in particular is the mass beating on June 4, 1992. It was Thursday, the Serbian Ascension Day. The camp warden Becir Hujic came to our cell at about 8.30 a.m. and told us to hand over all the things we had except the clothes on us. He took away the various small articles individuals had kept on them in a bag. He told us that members of the Rijeka corps were paying us a visit. Around noon Enver Dupovac appeared, followed by some 30 uniformed men, including one woman. Some wore uniforms with HOS insignia and others HDZ

insignia, some officer's insignia on their chests such as those worn by the Croatian army. Among them was also a group of Muslims from Sanjak, which I knew from sight, having seen them trafficking in foreign currency in Bascarsija in Sarajevo. They first started insulting us, saying that we Serbs were dirty pigs, that we stank.

Then screams were heard from cell No. 1 where the beating had started. They first gave a Serb a plank and forced him to beat his comrades in the cell. Then they ordered all the inmates to take off thei· shoes and while they were bent over and kneeling they hit each of them 30 or 40 times on the soles of their feet. Then they beat them with nightsticks on their outstretched hands, and then with electricity cables. The screams and moans coming from the neighboring cells were horrible and it was awful to listen to them.

Finally they came to our cell. Among them I recognized five uniformed young men from Sanjak, who resold foreign currency and who were wearing "green beret" uniforms.

In our cell they first started beating L.K. He was beaten by at least five of them, with rifle butts, their booted feet and he had to spread his arms lying down on the concrete floor and they trod with their booted feet on his fingers and fists. They also beat him with some poles they had brought along. They knocked him to the ground and then a German who did not speak Serbian approached and with a large knife cut him on the nape of the neck letting forth a stream of blood. After that he fainted, although he was an unusually strong man.

Then a big man from Sanjak grabbed me by the hair, pulled me forward and kicked me in the chest. Two others started hitting me on the chest and back with their rifle butts. The German cut the leather jacket I was wearing to shreds with a knife. I got about 10 strong blows before I fainted. I do not know how long I was unconscious.

When I regained consciousness I felt that someone was lying over me. It was M.S. who was unconscious and dripping blood all over my face. When I looked about me I saw an awful scene. Everyone was lying around me unconscious, some were slowly coming to and moaning with pain. All of them were disfigured and bloody. No one could move.

I felt awful pain, I could not stand up, my feet were numb and I barely managed to raise myself to a sitting position.

Only the following day did we recover a bit and could talk and recount what had taken place. We were all swollen up. O.M. could not speak, his teeth had been knocked out, his eyes closed, and nose broken. L.K. was lying in a puddle of blood, surely over 2 liters, his back and chest were black all over and he bled all that day and the next.

A nurse by the name of Mira came only after three or four days had passed. She dressed L.K.'s head. However, she did not come again for more than two weeks so that the wound festered. Maggots appeared in the wound on the nape of his neck. R. took out about 30 maggots from the wound. At about the time when the maggots appeared on his wound they had made him spill a bucket of feces on his head.

At that time they told that same L.K. that his house had been burned. Hidajet sahic told him that. When L.K. asked about his mother, an older woman who had stayed at home, he calmly told him that she had been burned together with the house, adding: "what do you need a mother for, when you don't have a house".

I could not get up or move for a full 15 days.

After these events which took place on June 4, three of the men from Sanjak continued coming for the following ten days and beating some of us. One of them wore leather gloves with studs, without fingers which he used to beat the inmates. They used to tell us "all this was nothing, just you wait for Juka Prazina to come".

Many Muslims from the surroundings came to the silo for wheat and the camp management and guards let anyone who wanted to beat us come into our cells and do so.

After June 4, 1992 there were no more mass beatings, but we were beaten individually.

They forced us to pray like the Muslims do. This happened whenever a guard felt like it. We all had to kneel down, spread our feet and touch the ground with our foreheads for half an hour at a time. We also had to say "We believe in Allah".

One of the things they made us do, especially the guards Hidajet Sahic and Memisevic, was to stand to attention for 4 to five hours until we were completely exhausted. Becir Hujic once saw individuals fainting and asked who had ordered that. However, it continued.

I was interrogated only once, at the end of July 1992. The report consisted only of half a page and they had written down my answers to some general questions.

Since mid-October 1992, they allowed us to receive packages, weighing 5 kg, once a fortnight. However, this was a privilege only for those from Tarcin, but not for us from Pazaric. The guards took all the nicer things from the packages for themselves.

When the International Red Cross visited us for the second time on December 3, 1992, they told us that we would all be freed and exchanged for the "Manjaca" camp, and that the IRC had hired two ships for that purpose, to transport us from Ploce to Zelenika. However, during their third visit, around December 20, Mr. Perot told us that the Serbs had closed Manjaca and that only about 100 prisoners from the camp in Zenica had been exchanged. He also told us that our liberation from Tarcin was being prevented by Alija Izetbegovic personally..."

2.2. The witness 806/95 33 states:

"... I spent 3 years and five months in the camp in Tarcin and was not taken to court during that time. I did get the indictment, but there was no trial nor did I get a decision on detention. The indictment, which they had given to me, was taken away by the prison authorities before I was exchanged.

Serbs are kept in this camp on no legal grounds, and only a small number of them, about 18, were convicted, but even after having served their sentences they were kept on in the camp.

I was released from the camp on October 21,1995. At that time there were still 130 Serbs imprisoned in the camp, including two women..."

2.3. The witness 109/96 was 21 when he was taken to this camp in 1992. He says:

"... Before the war I lived in a village near Tarcin. On May 30,1992 members of the Muslim army and police raided our village and started searching Serb houses allegedly looking for weapons.

They arrested 38 of us from the village and took us to the culture center in Tarcin where they locked us up and beat us. The beating lasted from 3.00 to 8.00 p.m. that day, and then they took us to the camp in Tarcin.

When I came to the camp there were 108 Serbs imprisoned there.

There were 32 cells in the silo. We slept on the bare concrete floor for two months, and later they gave us wooden pallets.

For the first 45 days we got only one meal a day - a small slice of bread and a little broth which was sour, insipid and thin. Later we got food twice a day. Because of the poor food we were all quite exhausted. The weaker ones started dying of hunger. Six or seven mostly older men, died in that period. The Muslims used to let those on the verge of death go home and these people actually died after a few days. Petko Krstic, 27 years old, from Tarcin died of hunger in the camp. After his death they started giving us food three times a day..."

When I was imprisoned I weighed 78 kg, and when I was released only 45.

"... The rooms in which we were held were very small, and there were a lot of us. It was stuffy. Instead of a toilet we had to use pails in the corners of the rooms in which we slept.

Women were also incarcerated in this camp, I think a total of 15 of them..."

I was registered by the International Red Cross only on November 26, 1992, when the living conditions had improved a bit.

/...

"... I vividly remember an event which took place at the beginning of June 1992, when about 20 Muslim soldiers came to the camp and beat us all up.

After the beating we were all ordered to line up in front of the wall of the cell and from above, from a ledge on which they could walk, they urinated on us.

They forced us to wash our faces with urine from the pail we used for that purpose, and when M.K. refused he was brutally beaten up and even his jawbone was broken.

We were beaten every day. They used to take us out into the corridor and beat us there.

In 1993, a group of 140 inmates from Tarcin was transferred to Krupa to a camp in a military arsenal, and from there sent out to do labour on the first battle lines. The Muslim army used us as a live shield. Twenty-one inmates were killed during forced labour on the frontline.

During my stay in the camp in the silo I was given no oral explanation or written document on the reasons for my arrest. Two days after being imprisoned I made a statement before an investigating judge and after that I received no decision on detention. At the beginning of 1994 I got an indictment and a second one at the beginning of 1995. However, no trial ever took place.

Some of the inmates were taken for trial to the school in Tarcin. There they were tried by a judge from Zenica, called Mladen Veseljak. All were sentenced to 2-3 years of imprisonment. Even after they served their sentences, they were kept on in the camp. During trial they did not have legal counsel or any other form of legal assistance.

During 1994 I and the other inmates were sent out every day to do hard physical labour - fell trees and load them on trucks.

We were forced to build a heliport in front of the camp. A helicopter of the Muslim army once landed there and Alija Izetbegovic, Haris Silajdzic and other B&H officials disembarked.

On July 3, 1995 I was taken out of the camp to work near the Gusic hall in Sarajevo, where we dug trenches and bunkers for the Muslim army. We were all tied to a rope on that occasion. I was severely wounded then, hit in both legs, arms and body. I lost my right leg and the left is badly damaged. I was transferred to the military hospital in Sarajevo, where I stayed 100 days after which I was taken back to the silo, again returned to hospital and exchanged on October 29,1995..."

2.4. The witness 44/96 states:

"... I was born in a village near Tarcin, where I completed elementary school. I finished secondary school in Sarajevo, after which I got a job in the institute in Hadzici where I worked until war broke out. I went to work until May 9,1992, when the bus was intercepted by Muslims in Pazaric and returned back to Tarcin. After that I did not go to work any longer and I lived in the village until June 4, 1992, when a Muslim militia patrol took me in, as they said, for interrogation. I was taken to the culture center in Tarcin, where I was interrogated for 5 hours by Refik Tufo, who had been an active policeman before the war. He asked me to tell him about my connexions with members of the Serbian Democratic Party.

From there I was taken to the camp in the silo, put in cell No. 5 which contained 7 or 8 persons, who had been beaten up and were lying on the floor.

Only half an hour later, three Muslim soldiers in uniforms and carrying weapons entered the cell. Among them was "Mineralni" who ordered me to put my hands on the floor and then kicked me in the head with his booted feet.

Then they took me out into the corridor and ordered me to stand in front of the wall with my arms upraised, face to the wall, and they beat me with nightsticks. They beat me for about 20 minutes before taking me back to the cell and ordering me to take off my jeans, shoes and jacket, which they took away.

Only the following morning did I see the state of the inmates in my room. All of them had been beaten and could not even get up and go to the corner to the pail which we used as a toilet.

The guards always found a reason to take us out into the corridor and beat us there. L.K. was brought to our cell one day. He had a knife wound. It had not healed and once they spilled a pail of feces on his wound. They urinated on it. That is why later it got infested with maggots.

We got food once or twice a day, a slice of bread and some sort of insipid soup. My uncle, also imprisoned in Tarcin, once saw soldiers urinating in the soup before they gave it to us. Four or five of us ate that soup from the same bowl.

We slept on the concrete floor. Later they gave us wooden pallets..."

2.5. The witness 858/95-12 stated:

"... After we arrived at the silo camp in June 1992 they ordered us to stand against the wall with arms raised and then the Muslim soldiers beat us viciously. The beating was attended and commanded by the camp warden Becir Hujic. After the beating they placed us in cell No.6. We were nine in the cell in all. Those whom we

found there were disfigured, black and blue, smeared with blood, swollen, unable to move.

The cell was totally dark and we lay there on the bare concrete, with no blanket or mat to lie on.

I remained in this cell for three days and was then transferred to cell No.4.

The guards would not let us move around the cell and we had to lie there on the bare concrete all day long. They would take out two or three men at a time from the room, and sometimes as many as five, after which we could hear horrible screams and wails.

They kept bringing new prisoners in and after ten days or so our number rose to 34.

They took us for interrogations daily. We would be asked whether we had arms while being mercilessly beaten with clubs, kicked and punched. A Muslim soldier would stand behind the prisoner being interrogated and beat him as he was being questioned, and the questioning lasted until they extorted the desired confession from the prisoner or until the prisoner fainted and fell, when he would be taken back to the cell.

In the cell they forced us to observe Muslim religious rites, to kneel and pray and cry aloud "Allahu akbar". After we kowtowed thus they would say that we were no longer Chetniks but Muslims.

In the room in which we were shut there was no lavatory, there was a bucket which we used to relieve ourselves, which was uncovered and the foul stench was unbearable.

It was soldiers whom they called "men from Sanjak" or "yellow ants" that beat us the most viciously. They would usually come to the cells at night and then beat us unconscious.

Once they asked L.K. whether he was thirsty and then ordered him to drink from the bucket full of excrement and finally spilled the contents of the bucket on his head.

The Muslim soldiers would urinate on us as we lay in the cell.

After our arrest we did not get any food for several days and later on we were only given a few spoonfuls each of some non- descript liquid and a tiny piece of bran bread.

With our food we were given some agents which caused dysentery and other stomach diseases. On account of that we would be in excruciating pain and my relative Petko Krstic died of this.

I spent nine and a half months in this cell and never once had a bath throughout that period.

Representatives of the International Red Cross visited us for the first time six months after I had been arrested.

Very often Serb prisoners would be taken out of the camp in groups of five or six never to return. I do not know what became of them, but people said that they had been taken to dig trenches at Hrasnica and other places around Sarajevo and were afterwards killed..."

2.6. The witness 272/96, a construction machinery operator, born in 1953, testified:

"... I had been living in Tarcin with my family since 1975. On June 14, 1992 the Muslim police came to my house and asked me to come with them to give some kind of a statement. There was no statement nor any interrogation, however, for they immediately took me to the silo at Tarcin which had been converted into a camp for Serbs. There I stayed until December 31, 1992, when 140 of us were taken to the Krupa camp at Pazaric where I remained for a year, and then I was in Hrasnica for three months, only to be taken back to the silo at Tarcin where I stayed until January 21, 1996.

Everything which happened in this camp amounted to an ordeal of sheer horror. I remember the moment when I was brought to the silo, when they took me to a cell all covered with blood, probably of some of the previous inmates.

During the first months they tortured us principally by denying us food and water. Thirteen of us would be given a loaf of bread and three ladlefuls of some would-be soup a day. Only one liter of water would be brought daily for 30 of us. I lost 30 kilograms during those first months. In addition we were constantly beaten. There were also other forms of torture and maltreatment, knives would be placed to our throats, or masked soldiers would raid our quarters late in the evening and beat us till the next morning.

They beat an acquaintance of mine, L.K. from Tarcin with a rifle butt on the head causing a wound which was left unattended and became infested with maggots. On July 3, 1995 thirty of us were taken blindfolded to Sarajevo to dig a tunnel. We worked digging the tunnel practically for nine straight days and nights, without any break, rest or sleep.

During the first months five or six people in the silo starved to death. I know for a fact that a total of 35 people lost their lives there. Most of them were killed on the front line of fire where they took us for labour. As regards injuries, I can say that almost no prisoner was spared them. The ribs, teeth, arms and legs of many were broken. They broke two of my ribs.

Representatives of the International Red Cross came and we had separate talks with them. Later we received aid from them in food and relief supplies. However, the Red Cross people would often not come for as long as six months. After talking to representatives of the Red Cross we were maltreated by the camp authorities and would be taken out individually or in groups and beaten so as to tell them what we had told the Red Cross.

I witnessed for myself that many things sent us by the Red Cross were taken personally by Becir, the camp warden, who was later replaced by Halid Covic..."

2.7. The witness 385/96-3, (female) a technician from the village of Rastelica near Hadzici, born in 1949, who spent 3 years and 8 months in Tarcin, from May 28 1992 to January 26, 1996, testified:

"... Before the war I lived in the village of Rastelica with my husband. In 1990 national parties were formed in Bosnia and Herzegovina. First the HDZ (CDU - Croatian Democratic Union) was formed, followed by the SDS (SDP - Serbian Democratic Party) and in the end the SDA (PDA - Party of Democratic Action). Slogans appeared all around our village saying that that was a Muslim state.

After the SDS was established I joined it and was elected a councillor in the Hadzici commune. I noticed right away that I was placed under constant

surveillance by the Muslim-dominated Ministry of the Interior. They kept a close watch on all SDS activities. In January 1992 I heard that there existed a list of Serbs to be arrested and that it also contained my name.

When going to work in Ilidza and on my way home I would be regularly intercepted by patrols of the Ministry of the Interior and searched.

In March 1992 members of the Muslim Territorial Defense mounted machine guns at four points around my house, one on each side. My family was a constant target. It was then that we escaped to the village of Gornja Restelica where the majority of the population were Serbs. The Muslims raided this village on May 28,1992 and rounded up all Serbs. The campaign was commanded by Refik Tufo from the village of Duranovici, the commune of Hadzici, around 45 years of age.

On that occasion 17 of us villagers, among whom I was the only woman, were taken to Tarcin. There Refik Tufo beat me and called me a Chetnik whore.

When we came to the silo at Tarcin, we found 15 YPA members from the barracks incarcerated there, among others.

As I was the only woman they locked me up in a separate room.

The cells at Tarcin were of rectangular shape, 5 x 10 meters in size and 5 meters high, and had been wheat storages. There were no windows at all; there was only a metal door and an opening in the center of the ceiling.

On June 4, 1992, T.B. was brought to my room. She had been treated at the Jagodnja Mental Hospital until the outbreak of the war when this hospital was closed down and all the patients discharged. She was intercepted by Muslim soldiers on the road to Tarcin who apprehended her and brought her to the camp. After her

they also brought L.R., who was pregnant. In August there were 8 of us women in the camp. Among them was also A.B., who was also beaten up and bruised.

The living conditions in this camp were terrible. During the first six months we only received one meal a day consisting of four or five spoonfuls of some vapid broth and a slice of bread. A loaf of bread weighing 600 grams would be shared between eight of us. Sometimes we would get no food at all for two or three days.

The eight of us were given only one blanket and a sponge mat on which only one woman could lie.

We relieved ourselves in a bucket which stood in the corner of the room.

The daily ration of water was a liter and a half for us eight, twice a day. That was barely enough for drinking. We were unable to maintain personal hygiene. Very soon we were all infested with lice.

The first time we women were able to have a bath was only in August 1992, but with cold water.

When I was imprisoned I weighed 90 kilograms and after six months, 58.

On June 4, 1992, a group of around 100 soldiers came to the camp. They were brought by Enver Dupovac, who said that they were volunteers from Rijeka, but we concluded that they were mostly from Sanjak. One of them forced me to bite my own fingers and I had to do it until I drew blood. Then they ordered me to strip naked, which I had to do, and then I stood thus naked in front of them for 20 minutes. Then these soldiers went to the men's section and there beat the prisoners and maltreated them in other ways.

They did not maltreat me physically but they did maltreat me mentally. They did beat the other women. They beat T.B. with sticks and whatever else was at hand. They also beat M.M. One evening they took M.M. out and when they brought her back half an our later she would not say anything.

We were registered by the Red Cross on November 26, 1992, whereafter they sent us parcels which initially did reach us but later the camp authorities seized them for themselves. Red Cross representatives did not come regularly. Sometimes they would not come for five or six months.

In the beginning of November 1993 a state commission of the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina came to the camp allegedly to look into the conditions of life in the camp, and when I complained to them they replied that the conditions at the camp were quite all right and that we were safer there than outside.

On March 22, 1994, the camp was visited by Ajnadzic, General of the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He blackmailed us insisting that we write to our relatives in Hadzici to obtain information on some Muslims, threatening that if we did not comply we would be killed in retaliation.

Alija Izetbegovic also came, landing at the heliodrome near our camp three or four times. I personally never saw him, but the guards told me.

I left the camp on January 26,1996, after having spent an uninterrupted three years and eight months there. The camp was disbanded at that time. As far as I know around 560 inmates have passed through this camp. There were women, children and elderly people among them. They were all Serbs except for one Muslim and one Croat who were declared Yugoslavs.

Twenty-four inmates died at the Tarcin camp. Petko Krstic starved to death on October 13, 1992, and a few days after him Bogdan Vujovic as well Obren Kapetina also died of hunger. Vaso Sarenac, born in 1908, also died of hunger and emaciation, while Gojko Varagic was taken home by the guards where he also died of hunger and exhaustion. Milenko Milanovic died of hunger in hospital, and Zdravko Samoukovic, 21 years old, died of tuberculosis which he had contracted at the camp. Svetozar Krstic was beaten up by the guards and then discharged to go home where he died shortly thereafter.

Sixteen camp inmates perished while doing forced labour along the front lines of fire. Jadranko Glavas was bestially beaten and left to die on Mt. Igman by Nedzad Odzic, a member of the voluntary unit led by Zulfikar Alispaga, called "Zuka".

When four prisoners escaped from the labour detail at Hrasnica, the soldiers shot in retaliation Milan Krstic, Ranko Varagic and a number of other camp inmates whose names elude me now..."

2.8. The witness 385/96-2, a technician, who was incarcerated at Tarcin from May 28, 1992 to January 27, 1996, testified:

"... With another fifteen Serbs I was taken from the village of Gornja Rastelica to Tarcin by members of the police and locked up in the silo.

During the first six months, until I was registered by the International Red Cross, I slept on the bare concrete floor without any blanket or mat.

On Ascension Day, June 4, 1992, we were beaten up by soldiers whom Enver Dupovac had brought to the camp. They would barge into the cells and beat the prisoners with rifle butts, clubs, sticks and whatever else they could lay their hands on.

They beat us up so viciously that the walls of the room in which we were locked up were blood-smeared all over.

One of the soldiers forced me to lie prostrate and then he raised both my legs and pounded me on the soles of my feet with a wooden board. He gave me 26 whacks in each foot and already from the pain of the first blow I lost consciousness. Then they also beat up L.K. first with a wooden board on the head and then they cut a gash on his head with a knife; this wound later festered and smelled foul and was infested with maggots. It was only then that they medically attended to him. D.R. was declared to be an alleged sniper and was beaten so hard that they broke his arm. He was beaten by the deputy warden Sera Mesanovic.

Alija Izetbegovic came to Tarcin three or four times. I personally saw him in 1994 when he was going to the Islamic countries summit. At that time he was escorted by one Memija, the director of Sarajevo television. I saw him from a distance of 30 meters. On another occasion Alija Izetbegovic passed by our camp on his way to the Mejina port, where he addressed units going to battle around Gorazde. I think that this was in June 1995.

I do not know whether Izetbegovic personally came inside the camp but he could have seen us camp inmates through the barbed wire fence from close range.

I was beaten up viciously on June 20, 1992 by Saban, Miralem Horman and Ibro Fiso. They beat me so hard that I fainted and regained consciousness only an hour later. They told me that they had beaten me up on the orders of Enver Dupovac who was the chief inspector of the republican Ministry of the Interior of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He was the one who had organized the mass beating on June 4, 1992 also.

On April 10, 1994, a group of some ten Muslim women and a number of hooded men came to the camp. The guards stood disinterestedly by as they dragged V., M. and myself out of the cell, as they tied our hands and blindfolded us. At one moment I wrested myself away from them and walked up to the warden Becir Hujic asking for protection, but he only waved his hand. I received a severe blow in the head and fainted. Later I came to locked up in a room with the other two inmates. They told me that it appeared that we had been brought to Pazaric. My head was all swollen and bruised. I asked for medical aid but none was extended me. They kept us there for three days and then returned us to the silo.

Although I was imprisoned already on May 22, 1992, until October 6, 1994 I and the other inmates were not given any official oral or written decision as to the reasons of our incarceration. At that time a court of inquiry judge appeared in the camp and interrogated us. We received decisions extending our detention by a month, and subsequently by another two months. From January to June 1995 I received no decision, and in June I was again served a decision extending my detention by another month.

A group of 17 camp inmates was tried by Judge Mladen Veselica from Zenica. They were given prison sentences between two and three years. Their prison terms had expired by then but, that notwithstanding, they were not released but were kept at the camp. I stood no trial..."

2.9. The witness 872/95-7 stated:

"... I know that four prisoners from the Tarcin camp were killed, two of them at Butmir and two on the front lines at Kotorac.

Among the prisoners killed was one Krstic from Tarcin..."

/...

2.10. The witness 386/95-29, a sales manager, born in 1960, who was in the Tarcin camp from June 2, 1992 until January 27, 1996 when the camp was dismantled, testified:

"... I was born in Tarcin where I lived with my parents.

When on May 11, 1992 the Muslims took the former YPA barracks in Krupa near Pazaric, they started arresting Serbs en masse in the areas of the communes of Tarcin, Pazarici and the surrounding places. The arrested Serbs were placed in a silo located in the center of Tarcin in the immediate vicinity of my house.

The camp for Serbs in Tarcin was established by Refik Tufo from Tarcin, who before the war had been a reserve police corps commanding officer in Tarcin, and from the beginning of the war a police commanding officer in Tarcin.

I was arrested in my home on June 2 and taken to the silo camp. After 20 days my father was also arrested and brought to the silo.

My fate in the Tarcin camp was similar to that of the other camp inmates.

The worst of all was the attrition of the inmates by hunger, so that at a certain point we came to resemble live skeletons. We were practically unable to move and if anyone did make an effort to get up they would as a rule faint.

One of the worst mass beatings of the camp inmates took place on June 4,1992. On that day some allegedly HOS (Croatian Defence Forces) members from Rijeka came to the camp, barged into the cells and beat us up, kicking us with their booted feet, rifles, legs, pounding us with their fists with knuckleguards, hit us with sticks and other objects. Many sustained severe injuries, including myself and I was unable to stand on my two feet for a month and a half after that.

As my house was in the immediate vicinity of the silo, my mother somehow managed to smuggle overnight some food and cigarettes into the camp for us, by bribing some of the guards. This was however discovered in October 1994 so that she too was apprehended and brought to the police station in Tarcin and beaten up. Probably on account of that beating she died on October 30, 1994.

In the meantime, a camp for Serbs had been set up also in the former YPA barracks at Krupa, which was concealed from the International Red Cross. In order to prevent its being discovered, on December 28, 1992 the Muslims transferred about 120 Serb prisoners from Krupa to the silo where the prisoners had already been registered, and transferred from the silo to Krupa 146 prisoners including myself, and I remained in Krupa until January 28, 1993.

From July to October 1992, Petko Krstic, Bogdan Vujevic and Vaso Sarenac died in the camp in the silo from the consequences of beating and hunger.

We were forced to observe Muslim religious rites, to bow and pray to Allah, kneeling motionless for as long as two hours, to sing Muslim songs..."

2.11. The witness 344/96-11, who was in this camp from May 26 1992 to January, 27, 1996, testified:

"... I was arrested in the yard in front of my house by Hadem Neradin and Salko Gosta from Tarcin and taken for "an informative interview" where I was interrogated by Rifet Canatkovic from Hadzici and Mensur Covic, who before the war had been interrogators of the Ministry of Interior department at Hadzici.

I was first taken to the silo camp and put in cell No.25 in which there were already another three prisoners.

There were a total of twelve cells in which the average number of prisoners was 35. Women were kept in one of the cells.

Immediately upon arrival at the camp we were subjected to brutal physical torture. Individuals would be taken to the camp warden's office, or out in the corridor or down to the cellar and beaten viciously up and screams and wails could be heard coming from that direction.

On June 4, 1992, early in the morning, the prison warden Becir Hujic made a tour of the cells and ordered us to tidy them up because some sort of an inspection commission was coming.

Soon thereafter I heard cries, screams, the sound of blows and of boards breaking. At that time there were 15 prisoners in my cell. We huddled up in a corner waiting for the door to our cell to open. After a short while, at least 10 Muslim soldiers entered the cell, who, judging by their accent were from Sanjak, among whom one Tiro, called "Tiki", from the village of Osenik, near Tarcin, who took the lead in beating up the prisoners.

They singled out three or four prisoners from the room, whom they did not touch but who had to watch the scene. They beat the rest of us with broom handles, police sticks and rifle butts. We fainted from the beating which lasted around two hours. They knocked out two of my teeth, my upper lip was cut and I had severe injuries on the head and body. I remember that someone hit me in the head and I lost consciousness so that I do not know what happened after that.

In the evening they took me to the warden's office where the deputy warden Serif Mesanovic was. There they tortured me and maltreated me for around four hours. They had me spread my hands on the concrete and hit them with butts.

They had me strip to the waist and then they whacked me with a stick on the back until the skin broke and I still have large scars. They hit me with a police club, they doused me in gasoline and took me out with the intention of setting me on fire. However, as we were passing by my cell one of them opened the cell door and showed me inside. I was unable to move for several days and was cared for by the less injured prisoners.

Torture of this kind was daily routine. The guards were particularly vicious when we went to the toilet which was located within the camp compound, when they regularly beat us up.

The guards would order us to kneel and to touch the ground with our foreheads, to pray the Muslim way. They would have us remain in that position for a very long time. They forced some to pour urine on themselves from the bucket which we used to relieve ourselves. They pasted photographs of Ante Pavelic and Maks Luburic on the cell wall and forced us to kiss them.

We also suffered from hunger. The daily ration consisted of a small slice of bread and several spoonfuls of some tasteless would-be broth. We were given a liter or two of drinking water per day for a whole cell, depending on the guard. At the time of my arrest I weighed 95 kgs. and at the end of July 1992 44 kgs. It is a wonder that we were able to move at all resembling live skeletons as we did. It was at that time that Petko Krstic who was in cell No.3 starved to death.

We were constantly exposed to the cold, because the cells were ventilated at all times having previously served as grain bins, so that the temperature was constantly low and we had to lie on bare concrete.

When in September 1993 they returned us to the silo it was slightly more bearable than it had previously been. However, when the guard Jahic came to the silo in the beginning of 1994 the tortures started again and lasted until mid 1995. Serif Mesanovic, who came back to the silo after the shutting down of the Krupa camp also maltreated us at that time.

Towards the end of 1993 a state commission came to the silo and publicly commended the allegedly good conditions in the camp. In the course of 1994 the camp was visited by the Commander of the 1st Corps of the Army of the so-called Bosnia and Herzegovina, Nedzad Ajnardzic. When he asked us whether they were beating us in the camp and we replied that they were not beating us, but that they had beat us before, he openly said that we ought to be beaten.

During my incarceration in this camp I was indicted for allegedly having participated in armed rebellion which indictment, if I remember correctly, was filed against 48 prisoners. However, there was no trial. When we were being released they did not let us take along either the indictment or any other paper.

We were issued no document whatsoever in respect of our time at the camp..."

2.12. The witness 169/96-11, who was in this camp from late May 1992 to January 1, 1993, testified:

"... Living conditions in this camp were beneath any man's dignity. There were 25 to 30 men in every cell.

They tortured us by famine. When I was brought to this camp I weighed 96 kg, and when I was released I weighed only 66 kg.

According to my calculations, I received a total of 2 kg and 100 g of bread and 6 spoonfuls of soup a day during one month. This would-be soup was brought in some sort of bowl at around 15,30 hrs and our group of five inmates ate from the same dish with one spoon which we passed to each other. Only 5 months later did they allow us to receive packages from our families every 15 days. Owing to that, I changed my clothes for the first time in 5 months when I had received the first package and a blanket. When they had brought me to the camp I was wearing a short-sleeved shirt, jacket, slacks and summer shoes.

We slept on the bare concrete floor until October 1992, when wooden pallets were brought into our cells. In fact, 8-10 cm wide wooden laths were hammered together forming a lattice-shaped wooden palette. The palette was 1 m wide and 1,20 m long. While lying on them the bottom edge of the palettes lacerated our thighs. Three of us sleeping on one of those wooden pallets had neither a pillow nor a blanket.

Prisoners were taken on a daily basis out of the cells to be interrogated and many returned severely beaten up. Prison guards used to enter our cells and beat us there. Initially they used to come overnight, but later they made a practice of coming during daytime as well. They beat us with rifle butts and kicked us with their booted feet or hit us with truncheons. They also had some sort of cables and beat us with them as well.

Throughout our imprisonment we were forbidden to go out of our cells. Only those who were ordered to dispose of buckets with feces were allowed to leave them. When the International Red Cross had paid its first visit to the camp in November 1992, I stepped out from my cell for the first time.

We were physically abused on a daily basis. Thus I heard N.L. often crying for help. They used to force a boy G. to spread his arms on the concrete floor and then break his fingers with rifle butts.

M. G., 82 years of age, was also incarcerated with us.

Following the arrival of the International Red Cross we were allowed to circle the silo yard three times. We were also permitted to use a toilet located outdoors. However, guards used to beat all prisoners on their way to that toilet.

We were extended no medical care. To maintain the appearances a nurse was occasionally sent to visit prisoners but would not listen to anyone. In our cell was one L.L. who had a wound in the leg but was deprived of medical aid..."

2.13. The witness 718/96-7, who was in the Tarcin camp from June 19, 1992 to October 29, 1995, testified:

"... On July 6, 1995, at around 02.00 hrs, the guards called out my name and the names of 20 other detainees incarcerated in the Tarcin camp. Upon tying our hands and blindfolding us they loaded us on a truck. Guarded by the police we crossed Mt. Igman and stopped at the tunnel entrance located beneath the airfield. They untied our hands and took us blindfolded through the tunnel. While passing through the tunnel they beat us. They beat us most savagely at the exit point at Dobrinja.

Upon exiting the tunnel they loaded us on a refrigerator truck and drove to a kindergarten or school where they locked us in.

That same day Muslims singled out ten of us and drove us to Stup where a fierce battle was in progress. In the course of combat operations Muslims were forced to withdraw from the cement plant.

Muslims brought us to the wall of the cement plant located across the Serb bunkers at a distance of about 20 m. They ordered us to dig two bunkers from the inside of the hall following the edge of that wall. While digging we had handcuffs fastened round our wrists and tied to a metal string enabling the handcuffs locked around our wrists to move freely along that string.

L.V. from our group was forced to walk up to the Serb bunker and take a sack of sand off it although he was exposed to direct mortal danger all the time. Since he was tied he could not escape. V.D. had to do the same. In addition, he was forced to carry explosive to the Serb bunker.

We kept digging for three straight days and nights, without any break.

On July 12, I was brought with others to Stup. We were all tied in the above described manner. In the meantime, Muslims managed to destroy one of the Serb bunkers. On that occasion they ordered me, B.B and V.R. to walk up to the bunker and build a new one with sacks of sand so that they could use it.

While we were building the bunker Muslim and Serb forces joined battle so that we were constantly on the receiving end of the Serb fire due to constant Muslim provocation. On that occasion I was shot with 12 automatic rifle bullets, sustaining wounds in the area of both legs and arms, in the left side of my body and in the lung area. B.B. who was close to me was shot with 17 bullets.

Muslims pulled me out by the metal string to which we were tied.

Following our wounding we were transferred to a hospital in Sarajevo. Since we sustained serious injuries our wounds became infected. Although we were

not recovered completely B.B. and I, with our open wounds, were taken back to the silo camp on October 20, 1995.

They used to bring other camp inmates to that cement plant afterwards. Twenty-four camp inmates were thus wounded while Dane Cicic was killed..."

2.14. The witness 718/96-21, who was in this camp from June 1992 to January 19, 1996, testified:

"... At the camp in the silo in Tarcin I was subjected to abuse, maltreatment, degradation and famine, along with all other camp inmates.

As a result of the injuries inflicted by beatings I am in poor health.

Together with a group of camp inmates I was transferred from Tarcin to Krupa, where I remained for 7 months. Thereafter I was returned to Tarcin and after ten days taken back to Krupa again, where I remained for the next 5-6 months.

As a member of the labour unit, in addition to hard physical labour I also dug trenches and ditches on the front-line at Krupa..."

2.15. The witness 718/96-23, who was in this camp from June 1992 to May 1993, testified:

"... On June 1992, the Muslims came to the village and arrested all the men. There were 29 of us, including myself and my two sons. They took us to the camp in the silo in Tarcin.

I was incarcerated together with two of my sons in cell No. 6 which contained 53 arrested Serbs from my village and other villages. We were subjected to appalling physical abuse, famine, most humiliating degradation and insults.

We relieved ourselves in a bucket placed in the cell. On a number of ocassions guards spilled the bucket of feces on us in the cell.

They forced us to beat one another. One of the most humiliating experiences was when they forced some of the inmates to put each other's member into mouth.

We were also subjected to famine. As a result some of the inmates fainted.

It is difficult to describe all those humiliations and other forms of maltreatment. It felt hard to bear, especially in the presence of my children..."

2.16. The witness 718/96-17, a pensioner, born in 1942, who was in this camp from June 1992 to February 1993, testified:

"... I was taken together with all the arrested men from my village to the camp in the silo in Tarcin on June 21, 1992.

Immediately upon my arrival to the camp I was subjected to severe physical abuse. I was inflicted serious injuries in the head and spinal column area.

Additionally, they used to wear gloves with studs and beat me. As a result I was inflicted injuries in the head. I also had open wounds in the lower end of the spinal column (coccygeal part). Throughout my detention at the camp, they never healed.

In the cell next to mine was incarcerated Vaso Sarenac, 86 years of age, who died as a result of famine. Camp authorities declared that he died as a result of old age. However, I claim that he died as a result of famine. All of us were subjected to starvation so that majority of us fainted due to scarce food we were given..."

2.17. The witness 718/96-12, who was in this camp from June 1992 to January 1993, testified:

"... During my detention at the camp in the silo I was taken for interrogations and accused of being a Chetnik Vojvoda (Duke) and alike. I knew nothing about that whatsoever. I was subjected to physical abuse and beating. As a result I still have visible scars in the legs. Also, I have developed a serious disease.

We were subjected to continuos humiliation, such as urinating of their guards on us. Namely, they would urinate on us from the platform above the cell.

Fifty Serbs were incarcerated in my cell. We relieved ourselves in a bucket placed in the cell. It was taken out to be emptied every 24 hours.

Obren Kapetina from my cell died as a result of torture and famine.

Owing to the efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross, I was released from the camp in January 1993 with a group of arrested men in Tarcin. They were over sixty years of age..."

2.18. The witness 718/96-13, born in 1961, who was in this camp from June 1992 to May 1993, testified:

"... In late December 1992, I was taken from Tarcin to Krupa where they engaged us to do forced labour - to dig trenches above the village of Gradac.

During the on-going battle I was inflicted a wound in my left leg and lost consciousness. Thereafter they transferred me to the hospital in Suhodol where my leg had to be amputated.

On May 18, 1993, I was discharged from the hospital. However, members of the Muslim police arrested me on that same day, took me to Hrasnica and put me in a dark cellar. After three days they took me out of it to be exchanged.

In the camp in the silo in Tarcin were my closest relatives: my father Lazar Suvajilo, born in 1921, who spent 7 months in the camp and died a year later and my brother Milenko Suvajilo, born in 1939, who was released from the camp in 1993 and died a year later. His two sons and my nephews were in that camp as well..."

2.19. The witness 718/96-9, who was in this camp from June 1992 to January 19, 1996, testified:

"... On January 4, 1993, I was transferred with a group of camp inmates from the silo to Mt. Igman. They put us in a shelter of the 'Igman' hotel which apart from the door had neither windows nor any other sort of exit.

I remained at 'Igman' hotel until March 20, 1993. Throughout that period we were digging trenches and ditches for Muslims who beat us and abused us on a daily basis. Nedzad Hodzic from Sandzak was the most ruthless among them. He and other soldiers beat us with chair legs, laths and other objects. It was at that time that my kidneys were severely damaged. I urinated blood for two days and I still feel the consequences.

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In late January 1993, Nedzad Hodzic singled out Jadranko Glavas, fastened handcuffs round his writs and took him to the 'Mraziste' hotel. Hodzic told us the next day that Glavas had passed away. After cynically expressing his condolences to us, he and several Muslim men and a girl beat us up.

As a result of inflicted wounds I fell ill and unable to do any kind of work whatsoever. This is why they brought me back to the silo camp on March 20, 1993..."

3

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

3.1. THE ORGANIZERS

1. Mustafa Dzelalovic, president of the commune of Hadzici, leader of the so-called Crisis Headquarters.

2. Becir Hujic, called "Beca" from the village of Ljubovcici near Pazaric, born in 1957 or 1958, father Muhamed. Before the war a guard in the Central Prison in Sarajevo and camp warden of Tarcin since its foundation until August 1994.

3. Halid Covic from Binjezevo, the commune of Hadzici, born in 1953 in the village of Grivici, near Hadzici. Before the war a retired guard of the Central Prison in Sarajevo, until August 1994 deputy warden, and after that camp warden until the end of 1996.

4. Serif Mesanovic, called "Sera", a retired guard of the Central Prison in Sarajevo. One of the two deputies of warden Hujic, later became warden of the "Krupa" camp.

5. Nedzad Ajnadzic, now the Commander of the Ist Sarajevo Corps, brigadier general of the B&H Army. He visited the "Silo" camp on January 25, 1994 and specially visited cell No.6. Later on visited the whole camp again on March 13, 1994 and was informed of what was happening in the camp.

3.2. THE PERPETRATORS

6. Zulfikar Alispago, called "Zuka", a Muslim commander from Sanjak.

7. Milan Bozic, before the war a crime technician from Visegrad, 34-35 years old, an investigating officer. Now deputy commander of the Police Station in Sarajevo-Center. Interrogated the Serbs from the Tarcin camp and used to beat them up during investigation.

8. Salko Gosto from Smucka. Before the war an inspector in the Police Station in Hadzici. Investigating officer in the Tarcin camp who was particularly zealous in beating up the inmates.

9. Enver Dupovac, born in 1951 in Dupovci, near Hadzici. Before the war head of the Department of the Interior in Hadzici. Now the Chief Inspector in the Ministry of the Interior of B&H. Organized a massive beating up of the inmates on June 4, 1992 and participated in the establishment of the camp and arrests of Serbs.

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10. Zaim Imamovic, commander of the 14th Division of the Army of B&H, directly in command of the Tarcin camp from 1995.

11. Japalak called "Huske", a guard.

12. Izhudin Japalah, called "Lendara". Before the war a cadet of the Military Academy.

13. Jasmina, a Muslim girl from Sarajevo.

14. Adil Jahic from Lepenica, the commune of Kiseljak, about 38-40 years old. A guard who worked in the Overhaul Institute in Hadzici before the war.

15. Muhamed Kazic, from the village of Trzanj, near Tarcin, a guard.

16. Nezir Kazic, before the war a construction technician, commander of the 109th Mountain Brigade (earlier 9th brigade) under whose direct command was the Tarcin camp until 1995. The inmates carried out works in the front lines for his brigade. He did not allow visits of the IRC.

17. Mustafa Katkic, a guard, 25-30 years old.

18. Nermin Kalember, called "Buba" from the village of Korca, the commune of Hadzici, about 25 years old, a guard.

19. Vahid Karavelic, brigadier general, earlier commander of the Ist Sarajevo Corps of the Army of B&H. Now in the General Staff of

the Army of B&H. He forced the captured Serbs to build the heliport and the building belonging to the 14th Division.

20. Kojak

21. Vehbija Karic, Head of the Territorial Defence of B&H, former YPA colonel. Through Jusuf Prazina used to bring Tarcin inmates to do forced labour at Mt.Igman.

22. Ismet Karisik

23. Said Lihovac, from Pazaric, worked in the Department of the Interior before the war, a guard.

24. Zehro Maric, from the village of Budmolici, the commune of Hadzici, around 35 years of age, a YPA helicopter pilot before the war, commander of the territorial defence of Hadzici, initiator of the arrest and imprisonment of Serbs in the Tarcin camp .

25. Memisevic, around 20-25 years old, a guard.

26. Miralem, called "Mineralni", a guard, from Sarajevo, married (wife from Rastelice, near Tarcin). Came to Tarcin and used to beat up the inmates. Later killed.

27. Avdo Mujan, a traffic policeman before the war. Born in 1959, father Salko and mother Sevda. Commander of the Military Police in Pazaric. Took part in the arrest of Serbs in Pazaric and their imprisonment in Tarcin.

28. Saban Muhibic, a guard.

29. Adem Neradin, a guard.

30. Emir Oputa, called "Emro" from Smucka, the commune of Hadzici, born in 1970. Before the war worked as a labourer in Blazuj, took part in arresting Serbs in 1992 and their transportation to the camp in Tarcin and in beatings. Later became a guard.

31. Osman Oputa.

32. Fikret Pljevljak.

33. Zejnil Podbicanin.

34. "Rambo" from Lepenica, 25-30 years old, a guard.

35. Izet Ramic, called "Izo" from Tarcin. Worked in the Overhaul Institute in Hadzici before the war. A guard.

36. Rifko, from Biljeznjevo near Hadzici. Worked as a policeman in Sarajevo before the war.

37. Rifko, worked as a policeman in the Stup Police Station before the war.

38. Saban Tiro, called "Tiki" from the village of Budmolici, near Tarcin.

39. Muhamed Tubog, from Rastelice, near Tarcin. Between 35 and 40 years of age, worked as a guard.

40. Muhamed Turcinovic, called "Zeka", born in 1953 in Dragovici, near Pazaric, father Muhamed. Before the war head of the IInd State Security Division in the Ministry of the Interior of B&H. Together with Dupovac organized the "Silo" camp and arrested Serbs.

41. Refik Tufo, called "Refo" from Duranovici, the commune of Hadzici, a retired policeman, about 50 years old. Before the war Commander of the Reserve Police Corps in Tarcin and at the outbreak of the war became Commander of the Police Station in Tarcin. He was in charge of the arrest of Serbs around Hadzici and their transfer to the Tarcin camp.

42. Ferhatovic from Tarcin, a member of the Military Police.

43. Suljo Fiso from Trzanj, the commune of Hadzici. Worked in the Cola Cola" plant in Hadzici before the war. Served as a guard.

44. Ibro Fiso, called "Dziho" or "Dzino" from the village of Trzanj near Tarcin, a guard.

45. Nezir Fiso, military police commander of the 109th brigade.

46. Hazir Hajruli, from Tarcin. A Squipetar from Kosovo who came to live in Tarcin before the war where he worked in Joze Zavrsnik's private construction firm as a labourer. Served as a guard.

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47. Amira Horman, a nurse in the camp, denied medical assistance and drugs to inmates.

48. Sabrija Hebib, a retired employee of the Ministry of the Interior in Hadzici, cousin of Avdo Hebib, the present Minister of the Interior of B&H.

49. Haro Horman, a guard.

50. Nedzad Hodzic, member of the Zuka's Voluntary Unit.

51. Rifet Canatkovic from Hadzici. An investigating officer in the Department of the Interior in Hadzici.

52. Muhamed Cicko, from the village of Cicke, near Tarcin, a guard.

53. Mensur Covic, a clerk in the communal secretariat of national defence in Hadzici, investigation officer in the camp. Took part in beating up prisoners.

54. Mensur Covic, before the war an investigating officer in the Department of the Interior in Hadzici.

55. Mirsad Sabic, a traffic policeman before the war. Born in 1956 in Dragovici, to father Alija and mother Fata. Commander of the Police Station in Hadzici. Organized arrests of Serbs.

56. Zaim Saric, a guard.

57. Faruk Saric, from the village of Ljubovcici, near Pazaric, father Smajo. Before the war worked in the sawmill in Hadzici. A guard who was particularly zealous in beating up the prisoners, and according to the witness 407/96 was one of the cruelest guards.

58. Hidajet Sahic, from the village of Korca, near Tarcin, a guard.

59. Nermin Semsic, a lawyer from Hadzici, born in 1955-56. In charge of the Tarcin camp on behalf of the Territorial Defence Command of Hadzici, responsible for torturing and starving camp inmates.

60-61. The Gojak brothers from Sanjak.

62. Osman Zunj from Binjezevo near Hadzici, member of the police force.

* * *

In addition to individuals enumerated under 3.1. and 3.2. the highest ranking officials of B&H are responsible for the committed crimes and knew of the existence of the camps and unlawful confinement of Serbs in them. They also knew or had sufficient grounds for knowing that crimes were being committed against Serbs at the camp in the silo in Tarcin and they did not take any measures to prevent those acts, i.e., to punish the perpetrators.

EVIDENCE: 806/95-33, 109/96, 44/96, 858/95-12, 272/96, 385/96-2, 385/96-3, 386/96-29, 407/96, 344/96-11 and 386/95-7.

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THE SITUATION IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF VISEGRAD PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF WAR AND CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST SERBS DURING THE WAR

October, 1996

Visegrad, as a border city on the Drina river separating Bosnia from Serbia was of special strategic importance for the Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina in implementing their plans for the creation of a Muslim state according to the ideas set forth in the "Islamic Declaration" authored by Alija Izetbegovic, the president of the Party of Democratic Action and the first president of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina after the multiparty elections.

The inhabitants of Visegrad were predominantly Muslims. According to the 1991 census, in the municipality of Visegrad there were 13,316 (62.8%) Muslims and 6,963 (32.8%) Serbs.

The events that will be described demonstrate that the intention of the Muslims was to bring pressure to bear on Serbs by ruthless physical and other forms of assaults so as to force them to move out and thereby secure that area for the future Muslim state. This area is also of particular significance for establishing a link with the Muslim-populated District of Rashka (Sandzak) in Serbia.

The Party of Democratic Action was the direct organizer and inspirer of various assaults on Serbs and of riots which precluded the authorities, at the helm of which were as a rule exclusively Muslims, from normally functioning. Then again, the authorities on their part only formally initiated proceedings against the perpetrators of such actions which were never really carried out to the full which only made the Serbs feel still less secure and more endangered.

Attesting to the strategic importance of Visegrad from the standpoint of the achievement of the objectives of the Muslim Party of Democratic Action is also the fact that on February 16, 1992 a Muslim religious gathering was held in this town devoted to methods of struggle

for establishing a Muslim state in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is at the same time testimony to the concerted action of the religious and the political (state) factor in the activities of the Muslims designed to create a state residing upon Islamic foundations.

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Immediately upon the outbreak of war, the Muslims started killing Serb civilians, especially in villages, and undertook other acts of violence seeking to cleanse this area - as a border area adjacent to Serbia - of Serbs.

We shall first describe the situation in Visegrad before the outbreak of war and then the crimes committed against the Serbs during the war.

1. THE SITUATION IN VISEGRAD BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR

1.1. Acts of Violence and Other Forms of Pressure against the Serbs

1.1.1. The Muslim Party of Democratic Action (PDA) was founded in Visegrad on August 2, 1990. At the founding assembly the Muslims stated that they were better prepared than they had been in 1941 and that they would not allow what had ostensibly happened to them in World War II to happen to them again, as if they had been victimized, whereas in reality many of them had been guilty of crimes committed within the framework of the so-called Independent State of Croatia. Alija Izetbegovic and Sulejman Ugljanin visited Visegrad on that occasion and spoke at the Culture Centre. At that meeting the idea was launched that funds should be raised to erect a monument to Muslim victims fallen in World War II, as allegedly many had fallen on **Andric**'s bridge.

Fikret Cocalic was elected PDA president for Visegrad and Avdija Sabanovic was elected his deputy.

In November 1990 multiparty elections were held and the Muslims won a majority in the municipal assembly. Fikret Cocalic was elected president of the Assembly.

At its first session, the Assembly, thanks to the Muslim majority, illegally changed the Statute of the Commune (failing to abide by the prescribed procedure) by abolishing decision-making by a two-thirds majority and introducing decision-making by a simple majority on all issues falling within the purview of the Assembly. This made it possible for the Serbs to be outvoted in respect of all questions and for decisions to be adopted to satisfy the interests of the Muslims.

The mentioned Avdija Sabanovic behaved particularly arrogantly in the Assembly. He levelled threats at the Serbs and cursed at them while telling them that they should toe the line and behave as they were told or else go to Serbia and there do whatever they felt like.

The Public Security Station headed by the Muslim Seval Murtic provided only meager, vague information playing down the Muslim provocations of and assaults on Serbs, which information was then adopted by the Assembly thanks to the Muslim majority to the detriment of Serbs.

When the Assembly discussed the interception of military personnel carriers by the Muslims in September 1991, the Muslim deputies blamed journalists from Serbia for writing about it. Snezana Neskovic, a deputy representing the Serbs, came out against this view. When she said that it had not been journalists that had intercepted the personnel carriers, she was verbally abused and attacked by Avdija Sabanovic who told her to "take care" if anything at all should happen to his brother Murat Sabanovic, "if a hair on his head was harmed" (the ringleader of many aggressive actions undertaken by Muslims in Visegrad).

At the initiative of the Muslims the Assembly embarked on a debate on the construction of a road to Zepa so that this area too could be connected to Sanjak (the Rashka district in Serbia), i.e. with the "green transversal."

During the session of the Assembly, Murat Sabanovic stood armed at the door, and later 15-20 of his men, armed with no less than machine guns and automatic rifles "secured" the Assembly building. This directly caused, in December 1991, the Serb deputies to leave the Assembly in which decisions were being adopted contrary to their will anyway.

In January 1992 the Serbs founded their own Assembly so as to organize their life under conditions of threats on the part of the Muslims.

Proof: Statements of witnesses No. 678/95-23 and 24, and SDP (Serbian Democratic Party) statement (279/95-24).

1.1.2. Towards the end of 1990 the Muslims' intolerance of the Serbs became ever more manifest, involving numerous assaults, threats, provocations, maltreatment and physical attacks, and it escalated until the war broke out. The Muslims publicly displayed their chauvinistic feelings and accentuated their religious affiliation by wearing green clothes, brandishing Muslim flags and other religious emblems. In Medjedja and in other places they built new mosques, they established Muslim schools in villages and organized religious instruction.

An increasing number of Muslims started to wear fatigues and caps with golden lilies on them.

Aggressive Muslim groups increasingly used arms to intimidate Serbs or directly attack them. They went on shooting rampages in the town of Visegrad in a show of

force. Being in fear for their lives, the Serbs went out in the streets seldom, especially women and children.

Immediately prior to the outbreak of war Muslims organized rallies for a sovereign Bosnia and Herzegovina. Motorcades of taxi cabs and other cars with their horns blaring carried Muslim flags and had posters affixed on them "for a sovereign Bosnia and Herzegovina".

The numerous attacks on Serbs shall be described in more detail.

Proof: Statement of witness No.678/95-23 and 24.

1.1.3. During the multiparty elections the Muslims also demonstrated their chauvinism. Thus Murat Sabanovic with another three Muslims wrote in green oil paint "PDA democracy" at the entrance to the office building and on the doors in the corridors of the enterprise "Sumarstvo" (Forestry) in Visegrad. There was a marked change in the behaviour and style of dress of the Muslim population who increasingly wore green.

When in the spring of 1991 Stanko Pecikoza, of Serb nationality, tried to persuade the Muslims to let the passengers of a bus from Serbia get out, the Muslims set out to beat him. Kasim Feric, a Muslim said: "Not a single Serb shall cross the Drina river ever again, fuck their Serbian mothers!

Proof: Statements of witnesses Nos.678/95-5 and 9.

1.1.4. On December 14, 1990, the Muslims Ramo Kahriman and Senad Kahriman, without any reason or cause, physically attacked the Serb Stanko Perunicic, the production manager of the enterprise "Varda" in Visegrad, in his office. Ramo caught him by the head and hit him while Senad pounded him from the back and they inflicted light bodily injuries on him in the form of scratches and abrasions.

Proof: 259/95-41

1.1.5. On January 21, 1991 in Visegrad, in the catering establishment called "AB", Zahid Hurem, Kemal Hurem and Jasmin Smajic physically attacked the Serb Sasa Radovanovic from Visegrad. They hit him on the body with their hands and with bottles and kicked him with their feet inflicting light bodily injuries.

Proof: 279/95-10

1.1.6. On April 5, 1991, the Muslim Kemal Sadikovic from Visegrad, in a drunken

state, attempted to rape the minor D.S. of Serb nationality in his car, whom he knew from before and who boarded his automobile in the belief that she would come to no harm.

Proof: 279/95-44 and 673/95-16.

1.1.7. On St. George's Day, May 6, 1991, Muslims erected barricades in a number of places in Visegrad and manned various posts with guards. The witness Mladen Dragicevic and several policemen went to inspect a number of spots to ascertain the situation, but the Muslims would not let them enter Dusce, Dobrun and Bikavac. Such actions on the part of the Muslims were organized by Avdija Sabanovic (deputy president of the PDA in Visegrad and deputy to the Municipal Assembly) and his brother Murat Sabanovic. In order to create an atmosphere laden with tension and provide formal justification for their moves, the Muslims spread the falsehood that Vojislav Seselj with about 200 members of his Party had set out from Serbia towards Visegrad. The night between May 6 and May 7 was used to additionally arm the Muslims.

The witness later found out that this had been a trial mobilization of the Muslim Patriotic League - the Green Berets - a paramilitary organization.

Proof: Statements of witnesses Nos. 678/95-12, 22 and 24.

1.1.8. In the spring of 1991, in Visegrad, a group of Muslims pushed a drunken Muslim youth in front of Spaso Djuric, a Serb, as the latter was driving a taxi, so that Djuric barely avoided hitting the Muslim, and then they physically attacked him for ostensibly threatening the life of a pedestrian - a Muslim.

The recognition of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Turkey was a very festive occasion celebrated by the Muslims of Visegrad. In that connection Spaso Djuric told a fellow taxi driver, Bahro Velagic, that war was much more likely than the creation of a single state of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to which the latter replied: "I am now glad that I have got myself a Kalashnykov".

The Muslims would often say that they were the majority people and that the Serbs had no business being in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Proof: Statement of witness No. 809/95-6.

1.1.9. On June 14, 1991 members of the PDA blocked the Public Security Station in Visegrad. The assembled crowd of Muslims prevented the policemen from entering or leaving the building. Murat Sabanovic and Zijad Subasic prevented the policeman Avdo Smajlovic from standing guard in front of the entrance to the building. Grabbing his automatic rifle, they

forced their way into the building with a group of Muslims. They demanded the immediate release of the Muslim Nermin Sisic who had been detained for interrogation because he had cut sections of old bridges and sold them at the junkyard.

Proof: 279/95-7 and 45 and 678/95-11.

1.1.10. In mid-1991, in Dusce near Visegrad, Muslims belonging to the group led by Murat Sabanovic intercepted a bus operated by the "Raketa" transport service from Uzice and beat up the driver and several passengers. They also threatened them with the weapons they were holding. The driver was incapacitated for further work so that another one had to be called from Uzice to take over.

Proof: Statements of witnesses Nos. 552/94-3, 678/95-22 and 23 and 673/95-22.

1.1.11. The Serbs in Visegrad and in the entire former Bosnia and Herzegovina were particularly upset by the vandalistic demolition of the monument to the Serbian Nobel Prize laureate writer Ivo Andric by the Muslims on July 1, 1991 around 5 p.m. at Liberation Square in Visegrad. The monument was torn down by a group led by Murat Sabanovic following instructions from the PDA (Murat Sabanovic is the brother of Avdija Sabanovic, vice-president of the Party of Democratic Action for Visegrad).

Sabanovic severed by a sledge hammer a part of the head and a chunk of marble of the monument which he then threw into the Drina river. He then pushed the rest of the monument down while the others were securing the scene. Fadil Hajderbasic recorded the event with a movie camera and the videocassettes were later sold.

This action was preceded by vituperative and insulting articles about Andric in the Islamic paper "Vox" published in Sarajevo. The cover page of this paper showed a caricature of Andric impaled on a pencil, an allusion to impalement on a stake, the typical Turkish way of killing Serbs during Turkish rule, which Andric described in his books.

The text about Andric by Nihad Kresevljakovic was entitled "Ivo Andric - the Marquis de Sade of Our Literature" with a caption: "What I have read, experienced and heard so far in Herceg-Bosna will suffice to call Andric, who perhaps is a great writer, a petty man, a poisonous grain, a person who did not have even a modicum of love for his fatherland."

The text quotes articles from the paper "Bosanski pogledi" (Bosnian Views) from March 1961 stating that the books "The Bridge on the Drina" and the "Travnik

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Chronicles" were written solely for political and chauvinistic reasons, so as to attribute to the Muslims during Turkish times the crime of genocide and brutality and at the same time justify the crimes of the Chetniks committed on a massive scale against the Muslim population during the war.

Andric is ascribed historical falsehoods about Bosnia and showered with the worst of abusive language. ("can it really be that the beautiful, endearing and peaceful Bosnia engendered such a blackguard?)"

Before this incident professor Muhamed Filipovic had stated that Ivo Andric had done more harm to the Muslims in Bosnia than any army that had ever run through its territory.

Proof: 203/95 and 279/95-32 and 33.

1.1.12. In the second half of July 1991 Avdija Sabanovic came to the office of the witness in the enterprise "Sumarstvo" in Visegrad and first reprimanded him for having said that he - Avdija and his brother Murat Sabanovic had demolished the monument to Ivo Andric in Visegrad and then added that the Muslims accounted for 70% of the city's population and that he had better "keep his mouth shut or else", and also that there was hajduk (brigand) blood in his family.

To the witness' comment that their behaviour towards the Serbs was ustashi-like, Sabanovic replied "I am an ustashi and proud of it. I have killed and I will kill". He threatened the witness that he would kill him and that there would be no one to see it, and that then he would defecate on him.

The next day Murat Sabanovic came to the office of the witness and also threatened to kill him, saying that if he did not do it then and there that he would certainly kill him within 5 or 6 days, that he would gun him down with an automatic rifle, that he knew where his house was and that the witness was as good as dead.

When the witness reported this incident at the Public Security Station, the superintendent Murtic (a Muslim) promised personal security to the witness but did not say that any action would be taken against the attackers.

The witness was also harassed by telephone so that he had it disconnected for a while. He experienced all this as pressure, which other Serbs were also subjected to, to move out of Visegrad.

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Proof: Statement of witness No. 678/95-5.

1.1.13. On July 27, 1991, in the village of Prelovo (where a memorial tomb of Serbs fallen in World War II is located), Muslims provoked a fight during a local football match. On that occasion they beat up the Serb Z.P.

Proof: Statement of witness No. 678/95-23.

1.1.14. On the eve of St Elias' Day, on August 1, 1991, the group of Murat Sabanovic intercepted in Visegrad two buses from Serbia with mainly women and children aboard, travelling to Montenegro, to attend a religious ceremony in the Monastery of Ostrog. Under the sweltering summer sun they kept the passengers inside the buses for seven or eight hours. Around 2,000 Muslims gathered around them, many of whom maltreated and showered abuse at the Serb passengers. They proclaimed the church flag the passengers were carrying a Chetnik one and tore it to pieces. Only in the evening did they let the passengers return to Serbia, not allowing them to proceed to their destination.

Proof: Statements of witnesses Nos. 678/95-22 and 23.

1.1.15. In August 1991 a leaflet was circulated among the Muslims in Visegrad stating: "It is obvious that we can no longer live at peace with the Serbs and that the crisis that we find ourselves in cannot be resolved as long as there is a single Serb living in our Republic. We therefore have to do everything in our power to get rid of them as soon and as efficiently as possible. Before we resort to the last argument - arms, we shall try to employ some subtler methods..." Twenty points followed the statement with recommended action for the Muslims. Inter alia: "Smash their car windows and the windows of their houses"; "Throw garbage on their doorsteps"; "Urinate in their entrance halls"; "Mark their houses or apartments"; "Write threatening graffiti on their houses or churches", and similar.

Proof: 279/95-21 and 673/95-5.

1.1.16. In their intimidation and persecution of Serbs, the Muslims of Visegrad were particularly aggressive in September 1991.

On September 20, 1991, Murat Sabanovic and his brother Avdija Sabanovic, leading a group of Muslims, erected barricades in the streets of Visegrad and intercepted a column of military vehicles and personnel carriers as well as other vehicles. Avdija Sabanovic intercepted a mixer truck, sent the driver out and blocked the road with the vehicle.

A large number of Muslims assembled around the vehicle. They cursed at the

soldiers and threatened them. Emin Velagic dragged one of the soldiers towards the assembled crowd as Murat Sabanovic pulled at the soldier's automatic rifle trying to wrest it away from him and when some policemen tried to stop him he cocked his pistol and pointed it at them.

Avdija Sabanovic stopped a bus with Cacak license plates, transporting children, seized the keys from the driver and prevented him from proceeding.

A vehicle in which was Z.S. was stopped in the street. Murat Sabanovic grabbed S. by the hair and dragged him out of the vehicle and then another Muslim hit him with an object in the back of the neck sending him down on the ground, and then they kicked him in the loins. S. sustained severe bodily injury for which he was treated at the hospital in Uzice.

Murat Sabanovic and Senad Kahriman drove the Serb D.R. down the road at gun point, but two policemen came to his rescue.

Armed Muslims prevented the police from keeping law and order. Murat Sabanovic and Senad Kahriman, forced, at gun point, the policemen G.N. and H. K. to retreat towards the building of the Police Station.

Proof: 279/95-8., 9., 11., 21., 36 and 43 and 678/95-22.

1.1.17. On September 20, 1991, in Visegrad, Avdija Sabanovic intercepted a freight vehicle of the Public Utilities Enterprise in Visegrad driven by R.M. from Koritnik, cursing at M. and calling him a "Chetnik". He opened the door and pounded M. with his fists. Then Murat Sabanovic ran up to the vehicle and dragged M. outside and then a number of Muslims beat him up. M. sustained injuries including abrasions of the ear.

Several days after this incident, waving a Serbian flag on fire, Muslims went around shouting that "that is how they would throw Chetniks and Serbs into the Drina river". One of them brandished a broken bottle neck shouting that that was his weapon with which to slaughter the "Chetniks".

Proof: Statement of witnesses Nos. 279/95-36 and 678/95-6 and 279/95-9.

1.1.18. On September 23, 1991, in Dusce near Visegrad, Murat Sabanovic and another four Muslims physically attacked the Serb M.c., who had protested against the erection of barricades on the road, and inflicted severe bodily injury on him fracturing his ninth left rib and causing contusions on various parts of his body. Sabanovic hit c. with the butt of his automatic rifle, sending c. to the ground and then the whole group fell upon him and pounded and kicked him.

Not far from the scene were a number of policemen and when one of them told the attackers "to leave the man alone", Sabanovic cocked his automatic rifle and pointed it at the policemen.

According to the allegations of the Public Security Station in Visegrad as well, Sabanovic had been carrying an automatic weapon during the incident, but the police did not seize it from him, although the possession and carrying of such weapons constituted a criminal offence according to the then valid Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Article 213.) This detail illustrates that the Muslims had already been armed at the time and that the authorities accepted that fact as perfectly normal.

Proof: Statements of witnesses Nos. 552/94-3 and 673/95-22 as well as document 279/95-42.

1.1.19. In connection with the developments from September 20 to 23, 1991, meetings were held in Visegrad on September 25,1991, between the public prosecutor in Sarajevo and the prosecutor of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Visegrad, the head of the Security Services Centre, the head of the Public Security Station and the president of the Municipal Assembly of Gorazde. The records from these meetings show that no criminal or misdemeanor action had been brought against any of the perpetrators in relation to events that had taken place shortly before and that the Public Security Station was awaiting for a working group of the Ministry of Internal Affairs from Sarajevo to arrive and extend it assistance.

The head of the Public Security Station, Seval Murtic, said that it had been assessed in respect of a number of incidents that no action should be taken in order to prevent "the people from rallying".

The representative of the Executive Board of the Serbian Democratic Party assessed that the judges dared not try Murat Sabanovic and also that no one dared testify against him. The Executive Board of the SDP demanded that Sabanovic be remanded in custody in connection with the demolition of the monument of Ivo Andric, but to no avail.

It was concluded at a meeting held with the president of the Municipal Assembly, Cocalic, that it was to be established whether conditions existed to remand in custody the persons who had taken part in these events, especially those who had been convicted before. It was also generally stated that there must be observance of the rule of law.

Neither Murat Sabanovic, nor anyone else belonging to his group were ever detained in connection with the mentioned or any other acts of violence.

All this clearly shows that the authorities in Visegrad, the key offices of which

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were held by Muslims, actually did not want to take any serious action against the aggressive acts of the armed group of Murat Sabanovic, comprising also his brother Avdija Sabanovic, the vice-president of the PDA in Visegrad and a deputy to the Municipal Assembly, namely that the acts of violence against the Serbs were deliberate, in collusion with the authorities, designed to exert pressure on the Serbs to force them to move out. It is only thus that the ostensible dilemma to the effect of specific requirements having to be met for remanding in custody persons persistently committing criminal acts of violence can be explained.

Proof: 279/95-49.

1.1.20. The group of Murat Sabanovic comprised about 50 well-armed Muslims who received their salaries through the PDA from moneys made by enterprises whose managers were Muslims. As for food and other articles, they got this free of charge from the retail outlets of the "Klas" enterprise.

When D.G. found a member of Murat Sabanovic's group taking a 50 kilogram sack of sugar from the "Klas" store without paying, the shopkeeper told him that he would deduct the cost of the sugar from the salary of the alleged customer. When G. asked to buy a sack of sugar himself, the shopkeeper offered him only one kilogram.

A rapid paging and assembly system had been organized for the members of Sabanovic's group via the city's Muslim taxi drivers, and Zijo Lipa was in charge of liaison with the cab drivers.

Taxi drivers were very active in PDA actions. After they returned from a Muslim event in Foca in 1991 to which they had been driving the participants, Murat sabanovic sent all the drivers to the Municipal Hall to be given fuel.

Proof: Statements of witnesses 678/95-23, 673/95-22, 552/94-3 and 809/95-6.

1.1.21. Endangered as they were, the Serbs from Visegrad fled en masse to Uzice, a neighbouring town in Serbia. To put an end to this exodus, on September 24, 1991, the refugee Serbian families from Visegrad which had found shelter in Uzice addressed in writing the Municipal Assembly of Visegrad, the Secretariat of the Interior and the political organizations of Visegrad requesting them to prevent terrorist actions by PDA members against Serbs in Visegrad.

Proof: 279/95-25.

1.1.22. In the night between September 1 and 2, 1991, members of the PDA broke into the premises of the Secretariat for National Defence of the Commune of Visegrad, cracked

open all the safes and took away the military documentation from them. Fikret Cocalic - the president of the Municipal Assembly of Visegrad - said in a statement for the local paper that it had been "the people" that had taken away the documents and that he agreed with it.

Only at a meeting with the high Public Prosecutor from Sarajevo, on September 25,1991, devoted to the events of September 22 and 23, 1991, did Cocalic promise that the documentation would be returned.

The documentation was returned three months after it had been seized, but even then it was not accessible to the Serbs (it was held under lock and key by a Muslim officer of the Secretariat of National Defence, a PDA member).

Proof: 279/95-28, 49 and 50.

1.1.23. On October 7, 1991, a large group of armed Muslims blocked the entrance to the Public Security Station in Visegrad while Avdija Sabanovic was being interrogated in it. Senad Kahriman, showering abuse at the policemen, threatened to blow up the building if Sabanovic was not released, and then fired a number of shots two of which hit the Public Security Station building. Sefko Kosuta also threatened to kill the policemen and to blow up the building.

Esad Muslic ripped with a knife the tyres of an official police vehicle, and Abdulah Celik removed the hub caps from the tyres of official police vehicles and urged the citizens to attack the policemen. Murat Sabanovic fired a number of shots from his automatic weapon.

The memorandum the Public Prosecutor's Office in Visegrad sent to the Attorney-general's Office in Sarajevo, dated October 9, 1992 (signed by the prosecutor Sahin **Muhic**, a Muslim) stated that Avdija Sabanovic had not been summoned for an informative interview according to standard procedure before having been brought in, and that he was served the summons only after that. It also stated that "Murat Sabanovic from Visegrad and several of his fellow-minded companions opened fire from automatic weapons", but the wording of the memorandum did not warrant the conclusion that there had been anything illegal or dangerous in the fact that Sabanovic and his "fellow-minded companions" possessed automatic weapons although the possession of automatic weapons constituted a criminal offence according to the Criminal Code of Bosnia in Herzegovina then in force (article 213), so that the immediate and obligatory measure should have been the seizure of such arms, followed by the institution of criminal proceeding".

Proof: 279/95-12 and 673/95-1.

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1.1.24. On November 22, 1991 Zahid Hurem stopped the Serb M.M. in the street in Visegrad pointing a gun at his head. He caught him by the epaulet on his army uniform and asked him what he needed that for. M. swore and wrested himself away and sought refuge in a nearby restaurant, but Murat Sabanovic, Zahid Hurem and another Muslim found him there and all three pointed their pistols at his head. They ordered him down on his knees and then hit him with their pistols until he collapsed, blood streaming down his body.

Mubekir Tabakovic joined the attackers, put a pistol to M.'s stomach and took all the money he found in his shirt pocket (US $ 30, DM 50 and some dinars).

M. was attended to at the first aid medical station.

The next day M. went to see the commanding officer of the Police Station, Podzic (a Muslim), who asked him more questions about his participation in the war in Croatia than about the incident of the day before, showing in fact no willingness to take any action in earnest (he said that "things would be taken care of").

Proof: Statement of witness No.678/95-18 and document 279/95-13.

1.1.25. In 1991 the "Ivo Andric" Library in Visegrad was evicted from its premises at the order of its then director Enver Jasarevic, a member of the PDA. The premises were then leased to Zaim Kustura, a member of the Executive Board of the PDA in Visegrad, to set up a private business.

Proof: 279/95-26.

1.1.26. Although the village of Prelovo was predominantly inhabited by Muslims, the majority of the elementary school teachers in the village were Serbs because the Muslim teachers found employment and were transferred much more easily to vacant posts in the elementary school in Visegrad.

In the beginning of 1991 an abrupt change in the behaviour of the pupils and their parents towards the Serb teachers in the school became evident. The pupils' parents spread around lies, for instance that the teachers beat their children, ripped off their neck chains with crescent pendants, etc. Two Serb teachers were forced to shave off their beards as all Serb teachers were designated "Chetniks". Some Serb teachers were accused of having taken the children on an excursion to visit the monasteries in Serbia and forcing the children to cross themselves on that occasion.

Irritated by these falsehoods and ungrounded attacks, S.V. used a vulgar expression at a meeting of the teachers' faculty, which was used as a pretext to provoke a

wholesale riot, so that the school was shut down for five days.

When the Serbian language teacher R.L. delivered a lecture on St.Sava as the first Serbian scholar and educator, as part of the curriculum, she was accused of catechizing and a veritable revolt followed in the Muslim villages, and at the insistence of the school principal a team of inspectors arrived from Sarajevo.

All this was part of the pressures exerted on teachers of Serb nationality to make them leave the school and the Visegrad area. This was only accentuated by the threats made by the Muslim Mehmed Lubarda, a junior classes teacher in the same school, who said that the ustashi would slit their throats.

Proof: Statement by witness No.809/95-4.

1.1.27. In 1991 the Muslims effected personnel changes in the Secretariat of the Interior department in Visegrad, placing their people in key positions. Thus Seval Murtic was appointed superintendent of the Public Security Station and they tried to install Avdija Sabanovic as commanding officer of the Police Station despite his having participated in acts of violence committed in the area of the commune, but the Serbs managed to prevent this.

In order to engineer further personnel shifts, the Muslims resorted to various pressures. Thus Murat and Avdija Sabanovic with members of the Green Berets, uniformed and armed, fell upon the Police Station and held the workers inside under a blockade all day. People from the Ministry of the Interior in Sarajevo came and the Muslims demanded of them to make further personnel shifts.

After this incident, Ilijas Sumeska was appointed deputy commanding officer, and Milan Josipovic - the deputy commanding officer until that day, remained unassigned with a specific duty. A number of Serb policemen were suspended from duty and only later, after strong insistence of the Serbs, were they returned to their positions.

In March 1992, Muslim policemen drove away in lorries belonging to the Ministry of the Interior weapons from the Police Station which they took out of the premises through the storeroom window. When the Police Station commanding officer Dragan Tomic saw them and asked them what was going on, they denied him entry into the storeroom. After this incident, all the Serb policemen quit their jobs at the Public Security Station.

In order to exert pressures on the Serbs and prepare to deal with them the Muslims established links along various lines. Thus for instance people who had never been there before started coming to the Public Prosecutor's Office in Visegrad to see the prosecutor

Sahin Muhic. He also had meetings with Murat and Avdija sabanovic, the main protagonists of organized violence against the Serbs.

Proof: Statements of witnesses Nos. 678/95-20 and 22 and 809/95-4.

1.1.28. Pressures were being brought to bear on the Serbs at their work places as well so that they would leave of their own accord or, if not, they would be served notice.

G.K., employed with the enterprise "Granit" was sent on a two-year paid leave, so as not to interfere with the Muslims' manufacturing of explosive devices in the enterprise workshops.

When, in one of the workshops, on the table of the boss Haso Feric, K. saw a bomb case filled with dynamite, complete with cap and fuse, one of the Muslims tried to convince him that it was intended for fishing.

S.M., of Serb nationality, was removed from her position as agricultural inspector, although she had a university diploma and was a good worker, and a Muslim was employed in her stead.

Towards the end of March 1991, D.G. stopped coming to work at the "Visegrad" hydro-electric power plant because of the threats he had been exposed to at work on the part of his Muslim fellow- workers.

Because of harassment and threats by the Muslims in the enterprise "Varda" where she was employed, S.N. also stopped coming to work.

Proof: Statements of witnesses Nos. 678/95-11, 23 and 24 and 552/94-4.

1.1.29. On the morning of December 15, 1991 the city of Visegrad awoke decked with Muslim nationalistic slogans, e.g.: "Long live Murat, SDP you will be wearing fezzes yet, long live the PDA, Muslims stick together - PDA - the Party of beloved Allah", etc.

Proof: Diary entry of witness No.279/95-21.

1.1.30. On January 12, 1992, Hasan Sabanija from Gornja Crnca killed the Serb Ranko Baranac in his house in the village of Bijela, shooting him from a pistol at close range, for no reason whatsoever, except that the victim was a Serb.

Sabanija was a guard at the DP "Panos" in Visegrad and carried an official gun; he came to Baranac's house about 1.00 p.m. and was accorded hospitality there (he and the

host had brandy and some roast meat). He committed the crime around 3.00 p.m., after Ranko's wife had left the house on an errand.

Proof: 279/95-21 and 673/95-21.

1.1.31. The pressures exerted on the Serbs took various forms. Thus the Muslims of the village of Orahovica shut off every access path to the house and estate of M.Z., a Serb, on the pretext that they were fencing off their properties.

In the village of Koritnik, the Muslim Medo Kurspahic placed a large rock on the road in front of the entrance to the house of M.G., claiming that he needed it to block in place the wheels of his cart when the team of draft animals was resting.

Prior to the outbreak of war a meeting of Serbs and Muslims was held in the village of Koritnik. When M.G. said that the meeting was not in fact necessary, as there existed the authorities whose duty it was to handle the situation, Semo Kurspahic replied that they - the Muslims - were the authorities and that the meeting was only supposed to make life easier for the Serbs in the sense of making it easier for them to get used to living under Muslim rule.

M.G., in whose house the meeting was held, offered his guests some brandy, which offer Semo Kurspahic turned down in vulgar language. Kurspahic forbade the Muslims to have any, adding that the time would soon come when not even the Serbs would be allowed to drink brandy (alluding to the establishment of a Muslim state in which the consumption of alcohol would be forbidden).

Proof: Statement of witness No. 678/95-23.

1.1.32. Before the war broke out, B.K. set out from Dobrun in his car together with the Muslim Muhic, nicknamed "Madjar"(the Hungarian). As they talked, K. asked Muhic what was going on and the latter replied that the time had at long last come to see who ruled the roost.

Returning from the village of Bogolica, K. met the Muslims Edo Mutapcic and Husein Hajdarevic and Hajdarevic told him: "All this will be ours, and as for you Chetniks, we will slaughter the lot of you".

On another occasion, during a chance meeting, Hajdarevic asked K: "Why did you not show up last night so that we could kill you off?" Hajdarevic was referring to a meeting the Muslims had organized ostensibly to reach agreement with the Serbs.

Proof: Statement of witness No.678/95-12.

1.1.33. Somewhere around mid-March, 1992, in Dusce, a group of about 15 armed Muslims intercepted M.K. who was transporting hay on a freight vehicle, and with whom was also R.T. from Visegrad. They dragged T. out of the lorry and placed him against a wall saying that they would shoot him. They swore at both of them, cursing their Chetnik mothers, threatening that in retaliation for a single Muslim hair they would slit the throats of 500 Serb children, and similar.

They also forcibly dragged K. out of the vehicle while Bemirovic, called "Sejtan" hit him repeatedly.

They searched the lorry, allegedly looking for arms, and broke and damaged parts of the vehicle (indicator lights, the cab, etc.). They took from both Serbs their pistols for which they had regular permits.

This attack was carried out by Murat Sabanovic's group comprising Senad Kahriman, Abdulah Kahriman, Zahid Hurem and others.

When K. filed action against the perpetrators of this attack, the head of the Public Security Station Seval Murtic ridiculed him showing no intention of doing anything at all.

Proof: Statements of witnesses Nos. 552/94-3, 673/95-22 and 678/95-17.

1.1.34. On March 23, 1992, an armed group of Muslims led by Murat Sabanovic erected barricades in the streets of Visegrad and stopped the passenger vehicle driven by M.J. from Visegrad. M.Jv. was also in the car. As M. Jv. sat in the car, Murat Sabanovic whacked him on the head with the barrel of his machine gun, drawing blood. Then Sabanovic ordered both of them out of the car saying that they were "Chetniks" and that M.J. was "loaded with bombs". Once out the vehicle they beat them both up: they pounded M. Jv. with their fists and kicked him until he fell and they hit M.J. on the head, in the eye, with the pistol they had found on him.

M.J. started running and Senad Kahriman grabbed him by the jacket and tore it off him and then tripped him so that M.J. fell; Kahriman then kicked him twice in the loins and hit him with his rifle in the back of the head causing a swelling. M.J. got up and started running again and they shot at him and threw a bomb after him.

M.Jv. somehow managed to drag himself to the parked lorry which he had been driving before he boarded M.J.'s vehicle, and Sabanovic tried to stop him shooting at the

windshield and the windows. Senad and Abdulah Kahriman also opened fire at him. As he passed the house of Meho Hodzic someone fired a pistol at the truck from inside the house.

M.J. reported the incident to the Public Security Station in Visegrad but no action was taken. The doctors at the Visegrad hospital would not admit him so that he was extended medical assistance in Uzice.

Before this incident, Murat Sabanovic had said, in the presence of the witness Joksimovic, that in a matter of a couple of years Visegrad would be rid of Serbs, and also that no one would dare say that he was a Serb.

Proof: Statements of witnesses Nos. 552/94-5 and 678/95-9.

1.1.35. Safet **Smajic**, who had sued his enterprise "Varda" for having been dismissed from work, threatened S.N. (she was representing the enterprise) that he would kill her, throw a bomb at her, and then join the "Zengas"; he often harassed her by telephone and similar.

Proof: Statement of witness No. 678/95-24.

1.1.36. At the end of March 1992, after the rehauling was completed of the hydroelectric power plant "Visegrad", in the kitchen of the plant, the witness D.G. told the Muslims who were present, among whom was also Emir Avdim, director of the plant, that they should influence their leaders so that the maltreatment of Serbs might stop and relations improve, and Mirsad Nalo responded that he had better "take care" because he - Nalo - "was keeping track" of every step the witness made (he lived across the street from the witness) and that G. would be killed if he made "a wrong move". G. asked what would happen to his family, and Nalo replied that he would kill the children and take his wife away to a harem, since their state would be based on Sharia law.

Two days later G. stopped coming to work, having learned about a Muslim list of Serbs who would be liquidated and which list included his name also. The mentioned Nalo was to liquidate him. The group of Murat Sabanovic was in charge of liquidating all the Serbs on the list.

Proof: statement of witness No. 678/95-23.

1.1.37. At the beginning of April 1992, in Visegrad, near the "Mezalin" inn, M.G. saw that Avdija Sabanovic had a switch-blade knife and he asked him what he needed it for. Sabanovic replied that he was going to circumsize "Vlachs" (derogatory for persons of other religion) with it. Another Muslim who was present - Dervisevim - said: "Give it to me so I can

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circumsize a Vlach" (referring to the present G.).

Proof: statement of witnesses Nos. 552/94-14 and 678/95-16.

1.1.38. At the beginning of April Avdija Sabanovic met Novak KrivaFevim and cursing Serbs all the time and mentioning Karadzim said: "There are 30% of you Serbs in Visegrad, you all voted for him, so let him help you now". Angry and incensed he added that he had a list with about fifty Serb names whom he personnally would kill, and that N.K. was also on it. He continued threatening: "I shall slaughter you all and if even one Muslim loses his life not a single Serb will leave the Visegrad spa alive". For N. he said that he would first cut off her tongue and then throw her down from the fifth floor.

Proof: statement of witness No. 678/95-2.

1.1.39. On April 5,1992 in the village of Jagodina, G.K. was stopped by several armed Muslims, including Avdija and Murat Sabanovic. Murat put the barrel of his pistol to his head saying he could hardly wait to kill him, and Avdija said that it was never too late, that he could kill K. whenever he liked.

They talked about taking some older Serbs hostage, but they gave up this idea.

When K. returned to Visegrad, his flat had been ransacked and all the valuables taken away.

Proof: statement of witness No. 678/95-11.

1.1.40. The authorities in Visegrad, where Muslims held all the key posts, took no measures in earnest against Muslims who incited riots and physically and in other ways attacked Serbs, threatening their very survival in that area. Even when certain action was initiated against the perpetrators of such acts it was done only formally.

The report of the Main Public Prosecutor's Office in Visegrad on work in 1991, signed by Sehin Muhic (a Muslim), states that no criminal charges were pressed for the criminal act of illicit possession of weapons or explosives pursuant to article 213 of the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina and that no proceedings were instituted for this criminal act.

The same report, in another context, mentions the event which took place on October 7, 1991, when Murat Sabanovic fired bullets from an automatic weapon.

The report states that the investigation against Murat Sabanovic for the

destruction of the monument to Ivo **Andric** was not completed (act committed on July 1, 1991), because of the total of seven proposed witnesses three remained to be interrogated. In addition, according to the report, on July 17, 1992, the investigative judge passed a decision sending the defendant Sabanovic for examinations and observation to the Clinic of Neurophychiatry in Sarajevo. It further states that the public prosecutor dropped charges against three of Murat Sabanovic's accomplices and that the investigation had been terminated.

Thus the investigation related to an event which took place in broad daylight in the main square in Visegrad, in the presence of numerous people, just managed to establish, over a period of six months, that there was no proof for Sabanovic's accomplices and the issue of Sabanovic's participation in the act remained open - until another three witnesses were heard.

Proof: 673/95-25.

1.2. THE ARMING OF THE MUSLIMS AND THEIR PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

1.2.1. The arming of the Muslims in Visegrad started in 1990 and continued during 1991 and the beginning of 1992. Weapons were brought in from Croatia and Sarajevo and sold to Muslims. The following took part in procuring and selling arms: Ramiz Vazda, Murat Sabanovic, Avdija Sabanovic, the brothers Mesanovic (owners of an inn in Kalati), Tahir Susko (director of the "Zito" enterpise), Esad Ohranovic, the brothers Dervisevim, Fejzo Sabanija, Zijo Subasic, the brothers Èekim, Enes Medjuselac, Sead Velim "Hodza" who had a private store in the Cultural Center in Visegrad and others.

Esad Ohranovic was the president of the Executive Committee of the Communal Assembly of Visegrad and weapons were distributed in his house.

The weapons were brought in under the guise of goods whose circulation was allowed. They were delivered by truck from Croatia in cement sacks. Ramiz Vazda procured a certain quantity of weapons in bolts of cloth.

In December 1991, Momir Glibim saw a group of Muslims coming out of a mosque carrying raincoats or jackets over their arms under which the barrels of guns protruded.

In March 1991 a truck carrying arms arrived to Medjedja, and they were sold by the Sabanovic brothers.

Proof: statements of witnesses Nos. 552/94-14, 678/95-4 and 16.809/95-1 and 2 and 279/95-37 and 38.

1.2.2. On September 26, 1991 in Visegrad, the police found two explosive devices made of coca-cola cans lined with insulating tape, with a detonating fuse 10 cm long and a small "Rambo" knife on Enver Fejzim and two pistol clips with ten bullets on Sabahudin Dervisevim.

Proof: 279/95-46.

1.2.3. In January 1992, in Visegrad, a number of Muslims including Murat Sabanovic, broke into the flat of the late Radojka Krsmanovic. Memo Isim moved into the flat and weapons and ammunition were brought there. Various uniformed persons (in green uniforms and green berets) also used to come there.

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Proof: statement of witness No. 678/95-11.

1.2.4. At the beginning of 1992, in Visegrad, Nurko Dervisevim with Himza Bajramovic cut through the wall of a residential building so that he could pull out weapons from his flat. They would not let the police enter the building and investigate.

Proof: 552/94-14.

1.2.5. In the house of Samir Mezeldzim there were stored about 2,000 liters of petrol in bottles and other vessels of a 1-2 liter capacity, prepared for blowing up Serb houses and Serbs found in them.

Proof: 687/95-10.

1.2.6. There is also written evidence of the arming and military organizing of the Muslims before war broke out.

There is a special list (typewritten) with the names of the members of the Crisis Headquarters, the commander and members of the Crisis Headquarters of the village of Bijelo Polje (Visegrad) and of sixteen platoons and their commanders.

Above the part of the list referring to platoons is the heading "The organizing of the citizens of Bijelo Polje" indicating that the list was made prior to the outbreak of war.

On the back side of the last page of the list it was added by hand, at a later date, which platoons form part of which detachments and the names of the detachment commanders. The commander of the company and his deputy are also listed.

The names of two detachment commanders have been crossed out and new ones entered (Muhamed Sumeska and Avdibegovic) with the note April 3,1992, and beside Sumeska it says "instead of Torohan on April 3, 1992 and deputy detachment commander". This clearly shows that the last additional entries to the list were made before the outbreak of war.

There are also lists showing the arming of Muslims in the villages of Jelasci, Donja and Gornja Brstanica and Barimo, as well as a list of a unit of boats of Barimo.

Proof: 279/95-16.

1.2.7. There are also lists of organized armed guards in groups of 3-4 in the settlements of Kosovo Polje and Sase (commune of Visegrad).

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On the first page in the right upper corner it is written: "June 27, 1991" and below that "Meeting at 9.00 p.m. at Adil's house", followed by lists of guards and their assignments.

It also gives the name of the sole person (Medo Kulovic) authorized to inspect the guard, and the obligatory password "Kosovo" (password) and "Karika" (reply). Italso contains instructions to the guards regarding caution.

Proof: 279/95-19.

1.2.8. For a number of villages there exists a special list of "combat-fit people who do not possess weapons":

Hranjevac (13), Sabanije (9), Palez (16) Èakari (17) and Crni Vrh (11). The list is signed by Hamid Sabanija.

A list of the soldiers of a unit in the center of Visegrad (56 members) also contains data on their weapons (26 automatic rifles, 9 machine guns, 7 telescopic rifles, etc.)

Proof: 279/95-3 and 4.

1.2.9. The PDA (Party of Democratic Action) had "defense" plans, a ramified information network - locally and up to Sarajevo, with lists of people in charge of these activities, as well as an aide memoire for those on duty in the PDA.

Proof: 279/95-5.

1.2.10. The reserve Muslim militia was also being prepared to fight against the Serbs, which can be seen from the minutes of a meeting in Dobrun. The discussions quoted in the minutes show that they are making preparations for war which has not yet started (a participant said: "when the first shot is fired"...)

There is a list of 169 Muslims from Dobrun to whom arms were distributred and which shows who responded and which weapon was given him (most often automatic rifles and revolvers, but there were also telescopic rifles). The weapons were distributed on April 7 and April 8, without indication of the year.

Proof: 279/95-18.

1.2.11. By the time the referendum for secession from Yugoslavia was held, the Muslims in B&H had attained a high level of organizational and military mobility.

The "Aide Memoire for the holding of the Referndum" found in Visegrad lists the following measures:

"The highest level of alert (tailing) in respect of the SDP. Mobilization with arms, winter clothes and food (for several days).

The Ministry of the Interior must be mobile.

Physical protection of persons and facilities.

Control of accesses to military facilities."

Finally it mentions the activation of units and the "blocking" of communications.

Proof: 279/95-17.

1.2.12. Muslim preparations for war were carried out also through the Hunting Club in Visegrad. Before the conflict this Club had 431 active hunters of Muslim nationality. Of them 380 had hunting rifles, 43 hunting carbines and 280 both.

The admission of Muslims to the Hunting Club assumed the proportions of a campaign especially in 1990 (35) and in 1991 (48). Weapons were procured without difficulty against the approval of the police station in Visegrad.

On March 31, 1992, the Executive Committee of the Communal Assembly took from the "Drina" Hunting Club "as a temporary loan" four long-barrelled rifles and 4 small calibre rifles. These rifles were given to ten Muslims (Avdija Sabanovic got a small calibre rifle).

Proof: 279/95-27 and 673/95-8 and 9.

1.2.13. Muslim preparations for war in Visegrad also included supply with foodstuffs and other articles and means necessary for waging war. The authorities, enterprises and various Muslim organizations were involved in these activities.

In its letter of March 26, 1992, the Muslim charitable society "Merhamet" asked its Main Committee in Sarajevo for aid in foodstuffs to be distributed during the

"forthcoming auspicious days of Bairam".

In the commune of Visegrad Muslims formed a Crisis Headquarters and by an order of April 11, 1992 a War Presidency to replace the theretofore Crisis Headquarters. The Presidency consisted of fifteen members and was headed by Fikret Cocalic, the up to then president of the communal assembly i.e. president of the Crisis Headquarters.

At the beginning of April 1992, the following were taken from the "Sumarstvo" enterprise on the orders of the president of the Crisis Headquarters: 3 vests, one protective jacket, 400 liters of petrol and a "Lada" automobile.

The following were taken from the office of the market inspector: 17 kg of coffee, one "Levi's" microphone and 8 "Sony" cassettes.

On the orders of the president of the Crisis Headquarters, Cocalic, a large quantity of food and other articles was taken from the "Megrakomerc" enterprise (270,000 kg of flour, 25,000 kg of salt, 20,000 l of cooking oil, 20,000 kg of sugar, 5,000 kg of macaroni, 5,000 kg of detergent).

Proof: 279/95-15 and 673/95-10 - 14.

1.2.14. In letter No.428/92 of February 19, 1992, the Council of Elders of the Islamic Community of B&H sent an appeal to all imams in its territory "in connection with the referendum on a sovereign and independent Bosnia and Herzegovina".

The appeal in a dramatic fashion invites all Muslims to turn out at the referendum and vote for an independent and sovereign Bosnia and Herzegovina - "for their future and the future of their religion, for Islamic democracy and freedom..."

The appeal inter alia reads: "Our Republic is facing the most fateful moments in its history... Since this is the time to be or not to be for Bosnia and Herzegovina and especially for the Muslim people we appeal to all Muslims to demonstrate a high level of awareness and responsibility and all turn out at the referendum. If we fail to pass this test, not for a long time will history give us another chance for a remedial exam."

Proof: 279/95-22

1.2.15. The idea of a Muslim state, based on Islamic law was used to incite Muslims to fight, drawing on the powerful influence of Islam on its believers. To create an illusion of the moral justifiability and necessity of struggle, members of other nations and religions were

represented as aggressors, since the Koran forbids aggressive warfare, while defensive war is justified and approved. Muslims may not be the attackers, but they are recommended to defend themselves against attackers and aggressors.

"Khoja inscriptions - suras from the Koran" were later found on killed and imprisoned Muslim soldiers.

The documentation of the Committee contains texts in Serbian and Arabic which first present claims on the dangers facing the Muslims and the necessity of their struggle, corroborated by quotations from the Koran, such as:

"The wards of Allah should fear nothing, rue for nothing and be afraid of nothing".

"Those who believe in Allah and the other world and do good deeds: Let them fear nothing".

"Allah will certainly bring together in Hell hypocrites and infidels."

"Allah's party will surely win (beat other parties)."

"Fight against all infidels (against your enemies): as they fight against you."

"Against them .. prepare as much strength and horses for battle as you can..."

"They will constantly fight against you to subjugate you and deter you from your faith".

"Those fighting on Allah's path (for freedom) and get killed or win shall be abundantly rewarded by us".

"Know that heaven is earned by victory over the enemy".

"Allah loves those who fight on his path..."

Proof: 279/95-14.

1.2.16. The Party of Democratic Action together with representatives of the Islamic religious community also organized Muslims and prepared them for war at various meetings. Thus in the village of Kaostice, PDA members met in the house of Hair Dzaferovic, in the village school and also occasionally in the mosque. For the lower part of the village of Kaostice

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the main organizer of meetings was the khoja Arif Sofovic.

Proof: 678/95-4.

1.2.17. The mobilization of Muslims around the idea of creating a Muslim state in the territory of the former Yugoslavia was also encouraged by a leaflet entitled: "Programme of Settlement of Bosniacs from Turkey".

The leaflet says that a vast number of Muslims from B&H and Sanjak is in Turkey, whence they fled before "the onslaught of Christianity", and that there are four million of them and their descendants in Turkey.

The "Programme" envisages the return of Muslims from Turkey in 10 "waves", 400,000 people each year. It specifies the places to which they will move, covering the territories of B&H, Montenegro, Sanjak and Sumadija.

Item 14 of the "Programme" states: "Afterwards, formal conditions would also be created for the establishment of an Islamic Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina which would... be much larger, i.e. would return to its natural borders". The time specified for the beginning of the implementation of the "Programme" is January 1992.

Proof: 673/95-6

1.2.18. Members of Muslim armed forces from Visegrad planted explosives in the Orline tunnel on the Visegrad-Uzice road on April 8, 1992, so as to sever connections between that part of Bosnia and Serbia.

Another tunnel, closer to Uzice had been blown up earlier (September 19, 1991) by the Muslims, so as to prevent YPA soldiers to pass through towards Croatia.

Proof: 279/95-34 and 40, 552/94-3, 673/95-22 and 678/95-11.

1.2.19. Striving to reinforce their positions in the forthcoming showdown with the Serbs, the Muslims in Visegrad established links with Muslims in the district of Rashka in Serbia (Sanjak) from whom they expected help.

For reconnaissance purposes Muslims from Prijepolje, Sjenica and other places in Rashka came to the villages around Visegrad, under the guise of hunting expeditions. Thus, in the autumn of 1991 they visited the villages of Dubovik, Duboka, Dobrun, Gostilja, etc. Sometimes they came in fatigues for training purposes.

In Avdo Hajderovic's inn in Dobrun they met with Avdija and Murat Sabanovic. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was later found in Avdo's house. Avdo's son Ibro obtained a gun from a Muslim from Prijepolje.

In March 1992 a number of Muslims from the region of Raska came to the villages of Duboka and Dubovik to settle there permanently and take part in the fighting against the Serbs. They were brought by Avdija and Murat Sabanovic and some other PDA leaders. They were billeted in village houses and Osman Marim was their leader.

In April 1992, at a meeting in the village of Kaostice, Bajro Sisim was entrusted by Avdija Sabanija to travel to Rashka and rally Muslim volunteers to fight in the battles in Medjedja and Gorazde. The volunteers were promised a reward of DM 200 for every Serb they killed.

Sisim, through his associates in Raska, magaged to form a group of six Muslims. At the swimming pool in Prijepolje, Ahmet Selimovic took over the group to lead it to Medjedja. On the way the group was issued arms. With a view to carrying out his tasks more successfully, Selimovic had two identity cards.

Proof: statements of witnesses Nos. 678/95-10, 12 and 16 and 673/95-20.

1.2.20. On April 8, 1992, the Presidency of B&H, by thencomposed only of Muslims and Croats passed a Decision proclaiming an imminent threat of war, and on April 9, 1992, a Decision on consolidating all armed forces in the territory of the Republic of B&H. According to the latter Decision: "armed formations and individuals, except YPA forces and Ministry of the Interior forces - operating in the territory of the Republic of B&H under different insignia and symbols - shall report to the communal, district and municipal territorial defence headquarters, for the purpose of being placed under a unified command and getting unified insignia". The deadline specified for reporting and registering was April 15, 1992.

According to this Decision, armed groups and individuals, failing to report and be subordinated to the command of the territorial defense headquarters shall be considered paramilitary formations.

In this way, under the decision of the Muslims and Croats in the B&H Presidency, passed on behalf of the Presidency, which could not, without Serb representatives, pass decisions binding for the Serb natiqn in B&H, any military organizing on the part of the Serbs for the purpose of defending their interests was proclaimed illegal in advance. A forced break with Yugoslavia was imposed on the Serbs, in the form of an independent and sovereign

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B&H, under the threat of military force, while their military resistance was outlawed ("paramilitary formations").

Telexes of the mentioned decisions also came to Visegrad.

Proof: 673/95-3 and 4.

2. CRIMES AGAINST THE SERBS DURING THE ARMED CONFLICT

2.1. Inhumane Treatment of Civilians and Prisoners of War

2.1.1. In the first half of April 1992, when the conflict was breaking out, the Muslims in Visegrad fired shots through the town, intercepted Serbs and beat them up. By loudspeaker they called the Serbs to surrender, threatened to kill them and set fire to their houses, saying that the Serbs had no chances whatsoever, because they - Muslims - had machine guns, mortars and hand mortars.

Proof: 678/95-19

2.1.2. On April 11, 1992, armed Muslims, lead by the Muslim militia, attacked the Serb village of Nikitovici and took prisoner seven members of the Serb militia: M.D., S.L., N.V., N.K, R.R., G.M. and S.M. as well as five Serb civilians who were defending the village: N.N., A.N., I.Dj. and B.

They bound the prisoners' hands behind their backs with wire and then tied them one to another and took them on foot towards Visegrad. On Rodim hill they pushed them in front of themselves as a live shield towards the positions from which Serbs were firing.

After arriving at Visegrad they were put into the cellar of the Public Security Station building. There, while they were still tied up, they were beaten by Meho Kasapovic, a policeman. He beat his once colleagues policemen: S.L, N.V. and M.D. the most, kicking them in the back.

Enver Dzaferovic caught M.D. by the back of the neck and banged his head on the wall.

They were taken for interrogration where they were insulted, threatened and

beaten. Policeman Hodzic tolu N.N. that none of the captured Serbs would ever again "see the light of day".

M.D. and S.L. were kept in the building of the Public Security Station while the others with their hands tied and blindfolded were taken out of the building and under a shower of blows from nightsticks and fists, loaded on a van which took them to the storehouse of the "Zito" enterprise in Visegrad. They were also beaten when getting off the van, mostly by Nermin Sisic and a young man with the nickname of "Zumance". Nedin **Ustamujic**, Nermin Sisic, a young man with the surname of Barimac, **Ramic**, Susko Eniz and Bahto beat them the most.

The following day, at about 10.00 p.m. Avdija Sabanovic, Zaim Hurem and a guard in the "Varda" enterprise, called camil, came and told the prisoners that they were going to the place of Murat (Sabanovic) where they would be skinned, circumcized, their fingernails pulled out and be slaughtered. R.N. fainted upon hearing these threats.

They tied their hands with wire, put them on a truck, tied them to the sides of the truck and drove them to the "Visegrad" hydroelectric power plant, where a large number of Muslims had gathered, including Murat Sabanovic. The prisoners were cursed and insulted, especially by Fahrudin Kadric, called "Vatra". R.N. lost a piece of flesh on his hand where he had been tied with wire tightened with pliers.

The prisoners were put in the machine hall of the power plant which is below the level of water in the lake. The floor was covered with water. M.D. and S.L. were brought to the same premises about midnight.

They had to stand in the water and could neither sit nor lie down. The air was saturated with steam and they could hardly breathe.

Zahid Hurem and Bemirovic ordered the prisoners to cut one another's hair, and then they too started shaving bald the heads of the prisoners. They made a cross on I.Dj's head, and cut off S.M's moustache with a pair of scissors.

They were taken out of the room and beaten. They beat S.L. for about half an hour with their feet, nightsticks and pieces of reinforced steel.

Sead Bemirovic hit M.D. on the back with a piece of reinforced steel.

They kicked N.K. with their feet, beat him with their hands, rifles, a plank and a piece of reinforced steel. They knocked out two of his teeth and he had bruises all over the body. They took out their knives and threatened him. Taib Buragdzic took a broken bottle and

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threatened K. saying: "I did not slaughter your grandfather so I will slaughter you".

The following day, on April 13, 1992, S.L. N.V., M.D., R.N., N.N. and S.M. were taken out for interrogation. They were questioned by Ilijas Sumeska and a young man called "Zenga". They were beaten with nightsticks and forced to sign some statements. Sead Bemirovic, camil Ramic and Avdija Sabanovic who, with the barrel of his rifle, hit D. in the stomach many times, were especially cruel to the prisoners.

So as to give the imprisonment of the captured Serbs a semblance of legality, they passed decisions on detention for some of them without even mentioning the name of the criminal act they charged them with. Thus, the decision of the Visegrad Public Security Station of April 11, 1992, on the detention of M.D. only says that "he was caught committing a criminal act" without specifying the act itself or any facts indicating the existence of a criminal act.

In the afternoon of April 13, 1992, the prisoners were taken out to the Nezuci tunnel above the hydro electic power plant, and used as a shield towards Serb-held positions. Samir Sabanovic cocked his rifle showing readiness to shoot them, but someone stopped him. After the water was discharged from the lake of the plant that day the were taken to Gorazde. Dynamite had been planted under the bus they had been loaded on, but a Muslim removed it. On the way Alija Sabanovic ordered the guards to kill the prisoners and dump them in the Drina river, but the guards would not do that. At Ustipraca the road had been severed and they did not manage to take the prisoners to Gorazde. The Serb army liberated the prisoners.

Perpetrators:

1. Zijo Subasic, commander of a Muslim military unit,
2. Enver Dzaferovic,
3. Meho Kasapovic,
4. Zahid Hurem,
5. Avdija Sabanovic,
6. Taib Buragdzic,
7. Hodzic, a policeman from Visegrad,
8. Nermin Sisic,
9. Fahrudin Kadric, called "Vatra",
10. Sead Becirevic,
11. camil Ramic,
12. Nedin Ustamujic,
13. Eniz Susko and
14. Samir Sabanovic.

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Proof: statements of witnesses Nos. 678/95-1, 7,8, 13 and 22 and 279/95-31.

2.1.3. In mid-1992, two armed Muslims stopped L.S. on the road near the village of Kuka (commune of Visegrad) and ordered him to take off a load of wood from his horse. They loaded the horse with their things and forced S. to lead the horse towards the village of Kamenica. On the way they were joined by two other armed Muslims and they all spent the night in the village of Garez. S. begged them to let him go but they refused.

The following day they came to a crossing on the Drina river in the place of Zlovan. There they had a short discussion about what to do with S. who again begged them to let him go, and one of them ordered him to get on the horse and run which he did.

Perpetrators:

1. Ramo Poljo, f.Omer,
2. Sead Seim, f.Osman,
3. Juso Poljo and
4. Sead Sabanovic, f. Hasib.

Proof: statement of witness No.809/95-3.

2.1.4. On July 9, 1992, the Muslim Territorial Defense Headquarters of Visegrad passed Order No.136/92 on the establishment of prisons in the territory of the commune of Visegrad.

The following were to be used as prisons:

1. Central prison - for "soldiers and other persons" in the place of Medjedja, "to house persons detained of freedom for over 10 days".

2. "Prison premises" in the places of Crni Vrh, Drinsko, Okrugla, Prelevo and Holijaci - for soldiers and persons deprived of freedom up to ten days.

The setting up of prisons and security of the premises was entrusted to the military police.

The security of the Central prison in Medjedja "and of all accompanying premises" was entrusted to the commander of the military police of Medjedja who was to be assisted in this by the commander of the battalion "16. maj" from Medjedja.

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Proof: 279/95-2.

2.1.5. On August 8,1992, in the attack on the Serb village of Bursici, Muslim soldiers caught three women: Mk. K., Ml.K. and B.A. who had not managed to run away. Threatening and cursing them, they took them towards the village of Medjedja.

On the way, in Barice, a Muslim soldier "interrogated" Ml.K. asking her about the whereabouts of "Chetniks" and threatened to slit her throat. He told her to cross herself, because her "last day had come".

In Medjedja they put them in a room in the building of the Cooperative Center. They were held there until November 20, 1992, when they were exchanged. During the first three days they were given neither food nor water, and after that they got food once a day - a little bread and sometimes some soup, as well as drinking water, but not regularly. They slept on the floor without any blankets, lightly dressed. The roof was damaged so rain leaked into the room.

They had no conditions for maintaining personal hygiene. They could not wash their faces, comb their hair or change their clothes. They let them go to the toilet outside rarely so they had to use a bucket in the room in which they were.

They were taken out for alleged interrogation and questioned about the whereabouts of individual Serbs, and Ml.K. was asked about the place of "buried arms". During questioning they threatened to slit their throats and brought two Alsatians who snarled and barked at them.

When Mk.K. was being interrogated, the Muslim soldier Halil Gegic, beat her on the chest, right shoulder and back with his rifle butt and stomped on her in his booted feet. Mk. fainted during this maltreatment and beating.

Hamdo Muharemovic beat Ml. K. all over the body with a nightstick, so that she was "black and blue" from the blows. This lasted some 20 minutes and she could not stand on her feet due to the injuries she had sustained. While Muharemovic beat her, two soldiers held their rifles aimed at her.

On St. Krsto's Day, September 27,1992, Hamdo Muharemovic who was drunk beat all three imprisoned women with his hands, rifle butt and his booted feet. He put his rifle barrel to Ml.K's head and fired, then pulled her by the hair and drew a knife over her throat as if to slit it, and then, dragging her by the hair threw her on the floor.

He tried to push his rifle barrel in Mk.K's mouth, but he missed and flayed the

skin under her neck. He pushed his rifle into B.A's mouth and knocked out one of her teeth.

On August 17, 1992, the three imprisoned women were taken to the tunnel at Brodar on the road to Visegrad, inside which were Serbs who would not surrender. First they made B.A. take a message to the Serbs in the tunnel to surrender. Afterwards they made all three women go into the tunnel and they followed them. Shooting broke out and the women hid against the wall, and then they were taken back.

After this event, for seven consecutive days, armed Muslims took Ml.K. to the same tunnel, forced her to go inside and invite the Serbs to surrender. Once they told her to carry out a wounded man from the tunnel. She had heard he was from Uzice and that his name was Novak, but he, severely wounded in the leg, would not let her carry him out of the tunnel, and when she went back, a Muslim soldier threw a bomb at the wounded man and killed him.

Due to the maltreatment and grave living conditions the health of the imprisoned women has been damaged. Mk. K. underwent surgery in the hospital in Uzice.

Perpetrators:

1. Hajro Hanic, policeman from Visegrad,
2. Enes Lemezan, waiter from Medjedja,
3. Halil Gegic, from Medjedja,
4. Hamdo Muharemovic, from Medjedja, f. Avdija,
5. Ekrem Muharemovic.

Proof: statements of witnesses Nos. 440/94-5 and 552/94-13.

2.2. The Killing of Civilians

2.2.1. When war broke out Muslims in Visegrad started killing Serb civilians, carrying out their earlier threats which had become especially frequent immediately before the conflicts started.

When the Muslim army was withdrawing from Visegrad towards Gorazde, on April 13, 1992, after the water was discharged from the lake of the "Visegrad" hydroelectric power plant, the lined-up Muslims were addressed by Murat Sabanovic with the following words: "We are going further now. Those who cannot slaughter and kill Serbs leave the line".

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In the letter of Asim Muharemovic, deputy commander of the Muslim batallion "16. maj" sent to the commander of the Territorial Defense Headquarters of Visegrad, July 18,1992 is specified as the date of "joint action for the attack from Zepa to Rogatica", and the aim of the action is "to free as much territory as possible and to destroy the personnel and the MTS aggressor". Events proved that the destruction of "the personnel included the killing of Serb civilians - old people, women and children.

In the letter of Hajrudin Kurtalim, from the surroundings of Visegrad, sent from Gorazde through the Red Cross to Ilija Gavrilovic from Koritnik (Visegrad) - there is mention in disguised and sarcastic fashion of the rape of Serb women and the killing of Serbs - about "sleeping with Vlach women" in Gorazde ("the real thing") and "visiting" his birthplace and "leaving presents" ("which I hear you have found, which particularly pleases me"). At the end there is a P.S.: "My regards to everyone, and especially to those families who found my presents. Tell the others not to be angry, I will come again bringing a surprise for them too".

"The presents" are evidently the bodies of killed Serb civilians from the villages around Visegrad.

Proof: 678/95-22 and 279/95-1 and 6.

2.2.2. In the first half of April 1992, Muslims attacked the Serb village of Glavice and from firearms fatally wounded the unarmed civilian Mima Indjim, in the yard of the house of his son-in-law Gojko Djuric. Indjim died before medical aid could be extended.

Perpetrator: Huso Kuspahim, a policeman in Visegrad before the war.

Proof: statements of witnesses Nos. 678/95-19 and 809/95-6.

2.2.3. In the spring of 1992, armed Muslims in the place of Stitarevo (commune of Visegrad) killed the Serb civilian Nedjo Lindo from Trsevina and wounded another man.

Perpetrators:

1. Mustafa Vilim,
2. camil Karim,
3. Ramiz Cocalic and
4. Kurspahic, called "Car".

Proof: statements of witnesses Nos. 809/95-1 and 673/95-2.

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2.2.4. On June 9,1992 in the village of Vlahovici, at a place called KrFevina, Muslim soldiers shot the following Serb civilians: Dragomir Simsim, born in 1945 and his wife Perka Simsim born in 1941 from the village of Vlahovici. They fired at the victims in the village road, from close range. Many bullet wounds from firearms were found on the bodies of the victims.

That same day, in the same village, at a place called Kulinovo brdo, the Muslim soldier Ragib Hurem slit the throat of the Serb civilian Bozo Simsim, born in 1932, from Vlahovici. The body of the victim was found with slit throat, without the right fist and with stabs in the chest.

Perpetrators:

1. Hamdo Bajic, from Velika Gostilja, f. Asim and m. Mejrema.
2. Adil Sabanovic, from Mala Gostilja, where he was born on November 27, 1972, f. Rifet.
3. Ragib Hurem called "Rapce" from Mala Gostilja, born on September 24, 1960, f. Ragib,
4. Pojo Ramo, f. Omer, from Vlahovici,
5. Mirsad Bulatovic, f. Sefik, from Vlahovici.

Proof: 133/95-6, 552/94-10, 440/94-35, 809/95-2 and 3.

2.2.5. In June 1992, during the attack on the Serb village of Zemljice Muslim soldiers killed Bozo Vujkim, a Serb civilian about 65 years old on the threshold of his house and set fire to the village.

Perpetrators: Esef Sibalo and other Muslim soldiers.

Proof: statements of the witnesses Nos. 809/95-1 and 678/95-19.

2.2.6. In mid-1992 in the village of Kozar, Muslim soldiers found Stoja Tomic in the house of her brother Ilija Kozarac and when she tried to flee wounded her and then took her so wounded along with them for a month and tortured her. They forced her to go escorted by a Muslim woman to the village of Petrusa and bring all the family jewelry from her summer cottage (rings, gold coins, etc.) and give it to them. After that they slit her throat and left her unburied.

Perpetrators: Muslim soldiers.

Proof: statement of witness No. 678/95-15.

2.2.7. On July 21, 1992 in Kustur Polje Muslim soldiers opened fire at a passenger car type "Golf" with licence plates GZ 584-00 which Zeljko Tasic from Bosanska Jagodina was driving from Uzice to Visegrad. Tasic was hit in the head and his fellow-traveller Ivica Marinkovic from Uzice, in the chest. Their injuries were fatal and they died on the spot. As the car turned over Lj. C. from Uzice, who was also in the car, sustained injuries.

Perpetrators:

1. Mustafa Smajic from Donje Dubovo, born in Donje Dubovo on October 1, 1972, f. Sabrija, m. Mirsada,
2. Ragib Hurem, from and born in Mala Gostilja on September 24, 1960, f.Ragib.

Proof: Statements and medical report on post-mortem examinations of the killed - 133/95-3, 552/94-9 and 456/94-9.

2.2.8. On July 24, 1992 in Visegrad, Krajiskih brigada Str. a group of Muslim soldiers shot dead the Serb civilian Ranko Samardzic from Visegrad. He was shot at close range as he was riding his bicycle on his way home. The victim had a piercing wound on the right side of the back of his head.

Perpetrators:
1. Kemal Isic, from Visegrad, born in Dobrun on October 4, 1957, f. Semso.
2. Ibrahim Susko, from and born in Visegrad on May 8, 1959, f. Smail.
3. Hasan Veletovac, from Visegrad, born on January 26, 1957 in Cengici, f. Himzo.

Proof: Statement and medical report on the external examination of the victim's body - 133/95-10, 552/94-6, 456/94-5 and 440/94-27.

2.2.9. On July 22, 1992 Muslim soldiers surrounded in the village of Donja Lijeska the house of Radojka Rajak, born in 1928. When she appeared in the doorway, they shot at her from firearms and wounded her severely. Then, Ramiz Nuhanovic walked up to Radojka and shot her in the head, killing her. A number of firearm wounds were found on the victim's body.

Perpetrators:

1. Ramiz Nuhanovic from and born in the village of Tusta Medj, on January

19, 1964, f. Ramo,
2. Nezir Mesic, from Visegrad, born in the village of Tusta Medj on May 29, 1949, f. Halil,
3. Himzo Velic, born on November 15, 1958 in the village of Hamzici, f. Sarija,
4. Nesib Nuhanovic, from Gornja Crnca, born on February 12, 1958, in the village of Hamzimi, f. Hasim,
5. Ramiz Arnautovic, from Visegrad, the suburb of Okolista, born on June 26, 1950 in the village of Jelacici, f. Bajro.

Proof: Statements of witnesses and medical report on the cause of death - 133/95-7, 552/94-8, 456/94-3 and 440/94-30.

2.2.10. On August 1, 1992 Muslim soldiers, commanded by Ahmet Sejdic attacked the undefended Serb village of Jelasci, on the right bank of the Drina river, adjacent to the border with Serbia, and shot dead all Serb civilians who had not managed to escape, including children.

The following were killed:

1. Dragan Susnjar, born in 1928
2. Slavka Susnjar (f), born in 1930
3. Mile Savic, born in 1943
4. Petka Savic (f), born in 1945
5. Radomir Savic, born in 1949
6. Trivun Jelicic, born 1929
7. Sava Jelicic (f), born in 1920
8. Mira Jelicic (f), born in 1960
9. Vidoje Jelicic, born in 1982 (a minor)
10. Dragana Jelicic (f), born in 1984 (a minor).

The bullet-ridden bodies of the victims were found in or around their houses.

Perpetrators:

1. Ahmet Sejdic, from and born in Drokan (Visegrad) on January 2, 1960, f. Ibro, m. Zemka
2. Ibro Kabaklija, from Visegrad, born on November 25, 1967 in Kosovo Polje (Visegrad), f. Ahmet, m. Ifeta
3. Bakir Kabaklija, from and born in Visegrad on April 2, 1962, f. Salko and m. Behija

4. Nermin Kabaklija, from and born in Visegrad on January 14, 1966, f. Ahmet, m. Ifeta
5. Zakir Jamak, from and born in Kosovo Polje on May 4, 1969, f. Husein
6. Salko Kos, from and born in Kosovo Polje on February 4, 1951, f. Sulejman, m. Mula
7. Bajro Mehanovic from Kosovo Polje, born in Sarajevo on October 1, 1949, f. Hadzo
8. Alija Dzafo, from Brstenica, born on October 26, 1970, f. Avdija, m. Fadila
9. Sakib Cakir, from and born in Visegrad on July 17, 1957, f. Abid, m. Rasima
10. Adem Kos from and born in Kosovo Polje on November 26, 1958, f. Sulejman, m. Mula
11. Esad Jamak from Kosovo Polje, f. Avdo, m. Hafa
12. Rasim Cakar from and born in Zakrsnica on December 2, 1967, f. Asim, m. Safija
13. Alija Dzafo from Visegrad, born on August 4, 1951 in Gornja Brstenica, f. Ibrahim, m. Saha.

Proof: Statements of witnesses and record of in situ inspection: 133/95-1, 552/94-2, 440/94-36 and 40, 809/95-2, 456/94-1 and 279/95-6.

2.2.11. On August 4, 1992 in the Serb village of Zagradje, a group of Muslim soldiers killed the civilian Milan Knezevim, born in 1941 by first slaughtering him and cutting off his arms at the elbows and his legs at the knees, and then setting fire to the house in which he was. The semi-burned carbonized body of the victim with the limbs chopped off was found in the ash heap.

Perpetrators:

1. Ibro Kabaklija, called "Cimbur" from Visegrad, born on November 25, 1967 in Kosovo Polje (Visegrad), f. Ahmet
2. The brothers Vilim, Muslim soldiers
3. Menzilovic, a Muslim soldier

Proof: 678/95-14, 133/95-8 and 456/94-2.

2.2.12. On August 8, 1992 members of the Muslim military unit commanded by Ahmet Sejdic, mounted armed attacks on the undefended Serb villages of Klisura, Adrovici and Bursici and killed Serb civilians who had not managed to flee. In the village of Klisura they killed the following:

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1. Danica Kusmuk (f), born in 1931
2. Milorad Kusmuk, born in 1961
3. Milos Kusmuk, born in 1965
4. Drago Kusmuk, born in 1954
5. Joka Vukasinovic (f), born in 1914, and
6. Zoran Kojic, born in 1965.

They committed this crime by burning Danica Kusmuk in her house (her half-burned body was found near the cooking range), throwing a bomb on Zoran Kojic and shooting the other victims from firearms.

In the village of Bursici they killed the following:
1. Bozana Icagic (f), 92 years old,
2. Stanojka Icagic (f), 57 years old, whom they locked in the house and then set the house on fire.

Perpetrators:

1. Ahmet Sejdic, from and born in Drokan on January 2, 1960, f. Ibro, m. Zemka
2. Enes Lemezan from and born in Medjedja on September 6, 1955, f. Rasim, m. Fata
3. Hajro Hanic, from Visegrad, born in Meremislje on June 9, 1950, f. Smajo
4. Mehmedalija Sisic from and born in Bogdasic on January 2, 1975, f. Ismet
5. Halil Gegic, from Medjedja, born in Foca on April 22, 1973, f. Juso
6. Ismet Sisic, from and born in Bogdasic on February 8, 1936, f. Juso
7. Asim Dervisevic from and born in Medjedja on March 14, 1963, f. Rasim
8. Hamdija Muharemovic from and born in Medjedja on January 4, 1953, f. Avdija
9. Esad Dzanko from and born in Dzankimi on March 8, 1967, f. Beg
10. Halil Dervisevic from Medjedja, f. Rasim
11. Nedzad Hurem, cab driver from Medjedja
12. Ekrem Sinotic from Visegrad
13. Dzevad Sisic from Bogdasim
14. Dzevad Muharemovic from Medjedja

Proof: Statements of witnesses Nos. 133/95-4, 552/94-13, 456/94- 10, 440/94-5, 20 and 39, and 678/95-4.

2.2.13. On October 4, 1992 a group of Muslim soldiers killed the following Serb civilians in the village of Faljenovici:

1. Vasilije Vukovic, born in 1928
2. Miljana Vukovic (f), born in 1929
3. Milan Vukovic, born in 1928
4. Desanka Vukovic (f), born in 1932

The victims were shot in the back of the head at close range. Vasilije and Miljana were shot in the house and Milan and Desanka in the near-by woods. The bodies of the victims were found presenting piercing wounds in the head and Milan Vukovic's hands were tied behind his back.

Perpetrators: Muslim soldiers commanded by Ahmet Sejdic from Drokan, born in Drokan on January 2, 1960, f.Ibro.

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Proof: Statements of witnesses and medical report on the external examination of the bodies of all four victims - 133/95-9, 552/94- 11 and 456/94-4.

2.2.14. On October 25, 1992 Muslim soldiers attacked the Serb villages of Kocaric and Paljevine. In the village of Kocaric they shot dead Koviljka Mirkovic in her yard. Piercing wounds were found on the back and back of the head of the victim's body.

In the village of Paljevine they shot at Milka Zecevic, as she was leading a cow headed for her yard. They hit her in the back and she died shortly afterwards from the wounds.

Perpetrators:

1. Ahmet Sejdic from Drokan, born in Drokan on January 2, 1960, f. Ibro.
2. Zaim Kustura from Visegrad born in Babin Potok on April 25, 1963, f. Islam
3. Osman Maric from and born in Babin Potok on December 19, 1944, f. Huso
4. Sejad Dzafic from and born in Holijaci on October 30, 1957
5. Zijad cesko from and born in Kabernik on October 16, 1964, f. Hasib
6. Nurdin Dzafic from and born in Kabernik on November 13, 1969, f. Nusret
7. Alija Kustua from and born in Donji Dubovik on October 24, 1927, f. Hamid

8. Senad Cancar from and born in Kabernik on January 5, 1969, f. Muharem
9. Mernis Cancar from Visegrad, born in Kabernik on December 7, 1950, f. Mustafa
10. Almir Cancar from Kabernik, born in Visegrad on September 19, 1968, f. Ejub and
11. Jasmin Cancar, from Kabernik, f. Ejub, m. Hajrija.

Proof: Statements of witnesses and medical report on the external examination of the bodies, Nos.133/95-12, 552/94-7, 456/94-6 and 7, 673/95-23 and 440/94-29.

2.2.15. On October 29, 1992 Muslim soldiers attacked the Serb village of Donja Lijeska shooting indiscriminately at fleeing civilians. On that occasion they killed the following:

1. Rada Tanaskovic (f), born on February 2, 1960. f. Milovan
2. Vlada Tanaskovic, born on April 22, 1965, f. Milovan and
3. Vladanka Tanaskovic (f), April 12, 1975, f. Milovan

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They wounded Milja Tanaskovic from Donja Lijeska in the right side of the chest but she managed to escape (the three persons killed are her children).

Perpetrators:

1. Bekto, commander of the Muslim military unit.
2. Cancar, son of the bus conductor Cancar.

Proof: 440/94-26.

2.2.16. On January 21, 1993 during an attack on Serb villages, Muslim soldiers killed the following civilians who had not managed to escape: Soka Tesovic, 63 years old in the village of Strazbenice and Desanka Vidakovic, about 62 years of age in the village of camice (the commune of Visegrad).

They first bound Soka Tesovic with wire and led her through the village of Strazbenice to point out whose were some houses and other buildings which then they would set on fire, and then they took her back to her house, tied her with wire to the cooking stove and burned her together with the house.

As for Desanka Vidakovic, the Muslim soldiers found her inside her house in camice where they physically maltreated her and then shot her dead in front of the house.

Perpetrators:

1. Ahmet Sejdic, from and born in Drokan on January 2, 1960, f. Ibro and m. Zemka, commander of a Muslim military unit
2. Rasid Guso from and borin in Drinsko on January 2, 1950, f. Serfan
3. Zaim Kustura, called Hodza
4. Ramiz Nuhanovic
5. Fajo Jelacic
6. The brothers "Fimbur" and "Liso"
7. Ibro Kabaklija from Visegrad on November 25, 1967, f. Ahmet
8. Ragib Sobo from Visegrad
9. Hamdija Bilic
10. Muhamed Sacirovic
11. Avdo Ahmetspahic from Visegrad

Proof: Statements of witnesses, medical report and the findings of the Health Center in Visegrad Nos. 133/95-2, 552/94-12, 456/94-8, 678/95-4 and 673/95-2 and 24.

2.2.17. In the spring of 1993 a group of Muslim soldiers shot dead the Serb civilian Milivoje Ristim near Stitarevo (the commune of Visegrad). They later said that Milivoje "had been dragged away by the Sjelina river and that he would never come back".

Perpetrators:

1. Sabrija Tabakovic,
2. Nezim Cocalic,
3. Ramiz Gakovic, and
4. Ismet Delibasic.

Proof: Statement of witness 809/95-1.

2.2.18. On July 27, 1994, in the village of Kaostice (Visegrad), a group of Muslim soldiers opened fire at a passenger car in which the Serb civilians Zoran Tasic and Stevo Draskovic from Visegrad were. Stevo Draskovic (born on September 8, 1959 in Visegrad) who took several bullets, died behind the steering wheel, while Zoran Tasic was wounded in the back and he managed to escape.

The Muslim soldiers threw Draskovic's body out of the car and set the car on fire.

Proof: 440/94-24

2.3. Killing of Prisoners of War

On October 16, 1992, the Muslim Army took the Meremislje elevation point and captured nine Serb soldiers:

1. Mirko Rosic from Visegrad, born on July 29, 1967
2. Goran Tusevljak from Zrenjanin, born in 1963
3. Milan Tesevic from the village of camice, born in 1958
4. Marjan Markovic from Visegrad, born in 1961
5. Dusko Zaric from the village of Biljezi, born on April 27, 1968
6. Milutin Sijakovic from Visegrad, born on March 7, 1955
7. Mira Sijakovic (f), from Visegrad, born on August 25, 1949
8. Milisav Cvrkota from Rudo, and

/...

9. Milivoje Stanojevic from Visegrad, born on September 14, 1961.

The Muslim soldiers physically maltreated the prisoners and tortured them inflicting bodily injury on them and finally killed them. There are visible signs of torture and injuries inflicted on the victims while they were still alive:

- blood hematomata were found on the back of the body of Mirko Rosic, caused by torturing the victim while alive;

- a gash on the left side of his face from the corner of the mouth towards the neck was found on the body of Goran Tusevljak and his right hand had been chopped off;

- the body of Milan Tesevic had the same gash as the previous one and the left earlobe had been cut off;

- the left earlobe was also missing on the body of Marjan Markovic and his front teeth had been pulled out; there was a cut on the right side of his face, from the mouth to his Adam's apple; his right knee was crushed and the shinbone rotated;

- a large section of bone on the right side of the occiput of Dusko Zaric's head was missing, and he had a 2.5 cm. opening on his neck beneath the lower jaw;

- the roof of the cranium was missing on the body of Milutin Sijakovic and there were multiple fractures of the bones of his face and jaws;

- the injuries on her lower stomach, visible on the body of Mira Sijakovic, were inflicted considerably prior to death;

- on the body of Milisav Cvrkota and Milivoje Stanojevic there were also visible signs of torture and butchering while they were still alive.

Perpetrators:

1. Ahmet Sejdic from and born in Drokan on January 2, 1960, f. Ibro, m. Zemka, commander of a Muslim military unit
2. Zakir Jamak from and born in Kosovo Polje (Visegrad) on May 4, 1969, f. Husein
3. Zaim Kustura from Visegrad, born in Babin Potok on April 25, 1963, f. Islam
4. Bakir Kabaklija from and born in Visegrad on April 2, 1962, f. Salko
5. Medo Jelacic from and born in Jelacici on August 7, 1951, f. Huso
6. Muharem Samardzic from Visegrad, born in Barimo on July 20, 1959, f.

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Proof: Report of the Medical Commission of the Health Center in Visegrad and statements: 133/95-5, 552/94-1, 456/94-11 and 673/95-19.

2.4. Destruction of Property

2.4.1. Vast property damage, as well as human casualties were caused by the discharge of the water of the impoundment of the Visegrad hydro-electric power plant on the Drina river. This was done on April 13, 1992 by Murat Sabanovic who had previously demolished the monument to Ivo Andric in Visegrad. Murat Sabanovic held the population of Visegrad and of other places downstream from Visegrad, in constant fear for a number of days threatening that he would blow up the dam.

Before this incident Murat Sabanovic contacted Alija Izetbegovic via radio. Sabanovic threatened to blow up the dam to which Izetbegovic replied: "Don't do it Murat, until you really have to".

On April 12, 1992 Sabanovic received a cable message from the commander of the Green Berets of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sead Ahmetovic, through the Visegrad Police Station. It read: "Blow up the Visegrad dam as soon as possible".

It was impossible to damage the dam by an explosion to such an extent so as to cause a flood so that the water was discharged from the lake by lifting the shutters. The discharged water flowed at a rate of 6,000 cubic meters per second.

Before the water was discharged, the Muslims, who had been leaving Visegrad and the nearby village of Dusce en masse, begged the community and PDA leaders to prevent this from happening saying that all their property was in their houses and that they would have no place to return to. But, to no avail. And, after the water had been discharged and the screams of women and children crying for help were heard from the direction of the village of Dusce, the assembled Muslims again beseeched their leaders to stop the water and were told that it was Allah's bidding.

The unbridled water caused vast damage. In the village of Dusce it demolished the bridge and around 20 apartment buildings, and damaged a part of the Visegrad-Pijavice road and some auxiliary structures. Most of the city of Visegrad was flooded and heavy damage was caused to apartment buildings and industrial facilities.

A number of women and children from Dusce were killed. The Muslims buried the victims of this calamity in Zepa (downstream from Visegrad) and later used this for their own propaganda ascribing these crimes to the Serbs.

Extensive damage was also sustained by structures downstream from Visegrad, especially the Bajina Basta and Zvornik power plants which belong to the Power Authority of Serbia. Because of the threats of the Muslims and for security reasons, the staff of the plants resorted to the controlled discharge from the impoundments of these plants - before the water from the Visegrad power plant was discharged - and thereby avoided an environmental catastrophe.

From April 9-22, 1992 130 million cubic meters of water were discharged from the impoundment of the Bajina Basta power plant, and around 73 million cubic meters of water from the Zvornik power plant, a total of 203 million cubic meters of water.

The damage to the Bajina Basta power plant amounted to DM 3,948,301. Of that losses in the generation of electric power were 23,020,000 kWh, i.e. DM 3,453,000 - due to the discharge of water and the operation of the power plant with the reduced quantity of water over several days. The extra labour recruited, the engagement of outside contractors for designing and other works as well as other expenses account for the rest of the damage.

The damage to the Zvornik power plant amounted to DM 633,140 of which electric power production losses accounted for DM 618,150 and the rest were other types of damage.

The total damage sustained by the Power Authority of Serbia by this act was DM 4,581,441 and some of the consequences are yet to be felt in the future.

Perpetrators:

1. Murat sabanovic from Visegrad
2. Sead Ahmetovic from Sarajevo as the instigator.

Proof: 279/95-29 and 30, 265/95 and 678/95-22 and 23.

2.4.2 On July 26, 1992 during their attack on the Serb village of Donja Lijeska, Muslim soldiers set fire to the houses (and auxiliary buildings of): Radojka Rajak, Strajo Danojlic, Dragisa Trifkovic, Slavko Trifkovic and Acim Trifkovic.

Perpetrators: As under 2.2.9 (killing of civilians)

Proof: 133/95-7, 552/94-8, 456/94-3 and 440/94-30.

2.4.3. On August 1, 1992 the Muslim Army attacked the Serb village of Jelasci and set fire to the houses of the families Susnjar, Savic and Jelicic.

Perpetrators: as under 2.2.10.

Proof: Statements of Abdulah Kahriman and Izet Husovic and of Obrad Savic, Vukoman Savic and Ljubisa Simeunovic and in situ record - 133/95-1, 552/94-2, 440/94-40, 456/94-1 and 279/95-6.

2.4.4. On August 8, 1992, members of the Muslim military unit commanded by Ahmet Sejdic mounted an armed attack on the Serb villages of Klisura, Adrovici and Bursici, killed civilians, destroyed property belonging to Serbs, setting houses and other structures on fire.

In the village of Klisura they burned the family houses and auxiliary buildings of: Marko Kusmuk, Milos Lucic, Milka Lucic (f), Andjelka Lucic (f), Bogdan Icagic, Novak Icagic, Drago Kusmuk, Bosko Rackovic, Mile Kojic, Straina Furtula and Dusan Balcak.

In the village of Adrovici they burned down the family houses and buildings of: Ljubo Kojic, Momcilo Kojic, Radomir Kojic, Milkan Kojic, Budimir Kojic, Koja Kojic and Svetozar Tosic.

In the village of Bursici buildings were burned down belonging to: Novak Kovacevic, Milos Krsmanovic, Milisav Krsmanovic, Slavko Krsmanovic, Bozana Icagic (f) and Nedjo Icagic.

Perpetrators: as under 2.2.12.

Proof: Statements of Marko Kusmuk, Mileva Krsmanovic (f), Milka Krsmanovic (f) and Ramiz Haskovic -133/95-4, 552/94-13, 456/94-10, 440/94-5, 20 and 39 and 678/95-4.

2.4.5. On October 25, 1992 Muslim soldiers attacked the Serb villages of Kocaric and Paljevine, and in Kocaric set fire to the houses (and auxiliary buildings) of: Ratko Mirkovic, Sava Mirkovic, and Milorad Mirkovic, and in the village of Paljevine they burned the houses of: Bosko Trifkovic, Momcilo Trifkovic, Milka Zecevic (f) and Petar Trifkovic, with auxiliary buildings.

Perpetrators: as under 2.2.14.

Proof: Statements of Milovan Pecikoza, Petar Trifkovic, Ratko Mirkovic and Bosko Mirkovic, - 133/95-4, 552/94-7, 456/94-6 and 7 and 673/95-23.

2.4.6. On October 29, 1992 during an attack on the Serb village of Donja Lijeska, Muslim soldiers set fire to a number of Serb houses and auxiliary buildings, among which two houses belonging to Milja Tanaskovic, and the stables, coopery, pigsties and a pantry.

Perpetrators:
1. Bektor, commander of a Muslim military unit
2. ÈanFar, son of the bus conductor ÈanFar.

Proof: 440/94-26

2.4.7. During an attack on the Serb villages of camice and Strazbenice, on January 21, 1993 Muslim soldiers set fire to houses and other buildings.

In the village of camice they burned down the houses of: Desanka Vidakovic (f), Milenko Carapic, Novica Vidakovic, Vitomir Golubovic, Milenko Djujic, Milorad Golubovic, Zdravko Markovic, Rade Markovic, Draginja Djujic (f), Jova Tesevic, Vitomir Markovic, Budimir Markovic, Miloje Tesevic, Jovo Zecevic, Sredo Savic, Zoran Savic and Ilija Savic, as well as the vacationing cottage of Dragan Savic. They also burned down the auxiliary buildings and the cattle in the stables.

In the village of Strazbenice they burned down the houses of: Miladin Tesevic, Rada Kiridzic (f), Cedo Tesevic, Simo Tesevic, Miloje Tesevic (two houses) and Soka Tesevic (f).

Perpetrators: as under 2.2.16.

Proof: Statements of witnesses Rade Kiridzic, Milutin Tesevic, Novica Vidakovic, Petar Savic, Milenko Vidakovic, Milenko Djujic and Ramiz Haskovic, as well as the statement of Mehmed Menzilovic - 133/95-2, 552/94-12, 456/94-8, 678/95-4 and 673/95-2 and 24.

3. CONCLUDING PART

3.1. Developments in Visegrad prior to the outbreak of war and during the war attest to the total commitment of the Muslims to creating an Islamic state on the soil of Bosnia and

Herzegovina in conformity with the ideas set forth in the Islamic Declaration of Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Party of Democratic Action and President of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was the Serbs, as the main obstacle to the establishment of a Muslim state, that bore the brunt of the efforts of the Muslims which also involved resorting to force.

In Visegrad, as a strategically important point, a city on the Drina river, adjacent to Serbia and on the route to the Rashka district which is predominantly populated by Muslims, the activities of the Muslims before the outbreak of the war, designed to intimidate the Serbs and expel them from the area, were particularly vigorous.

3.2. Pressures on the Serbs involved physical assaults on a massive scale, threats to the effect that they had no business living in Visegrad, the severance of their ties with the mother country, attacks on passengers aboard busses coming from Serbia, blockades of streets, preventing the authorities from functioning, and the creation of a general atmosphere of tension and insecurity for the Serbs. Parallel with this, Serbs were ousted from responsible positions, in bodies of authority, public services and business establishments.

In the attacks on the Serbs, the aggressive core of the Muslims was the armed group rallied around Murat Sabanovic, whose brother Avdija Sabanovic was the President of the PDA in Visegrad and a deputy to the Municipal Assembly of Visegrad. The culmination of aggressive activities undertaken by this group was the demolition of the monument of Ivo Andric in Visegrad on July 1, 1992, for which psychological ground had been prepared by negative and extremely insulting articles on Andric published in the Islamic paper "VOX" of Sarajevo ("Can it really be that the beautiful, endearing and peaceful Bosnia engendered such a blackguard").

3.3. The link between the aggressive activities of the group around Murat Sabanovic and the authorities in Visegrad where the key offices were held by Muslims, is evident. Although he kept repeating acts of aggression which had the attributes of criminal offenses, Sabanovic was never remanded in custody, and the investigation against him for the destruction of Andric's monument was not completed even after six months, although the offense had been committed in broad daylight, in front of a number of people and the whole incident had been filmed by movie camera. Other proceedings also (for criminal offenses or misdemeanors) against Muslims for attacks on Serbs were only instituted formally.

Although Murat Sabanovic carried an automatic weapon when attacking Serbs and rioting, law enforcement officers never seized his arms nor instituted criminal proceedings against him for illegal possession and carrying of arms.

When members of the PDA broke into the premises of the Secretariat of

National Defence of the Commune of Visegrad and took away all military documentation from it (in the night between September 1- 2, 1991), Fikret Cocalic, the President of the Municipal Assembly of Visegrad, stood up in defence of the perpetrators of this act saying that "it had been people" that took away the documents and that he - the President- acquiesced with that.

The group of Murat Sabanovic, armed with machine guns and automatic rifles, immediately before the war, was entrusted with securing the building of the Municipal Assembly of Visegrad during Assembly sessions.

3.4. The objective of the Muslims of Visegrad, as the majority population, to suppress Serbs from all walks of life, became also manifest in the work of Municipal Assembly after the multiparty elections. Disregarding the prescribed procedure the Muslim councillors amended the Statute of the Commune and introduced majority -based decision-making on all issues, thus making sure that decisions suited to their interests would be taken, which eventually induced Serb deputies to withdraw from the Assembly.

In the Secretariat of the Interior and its departments personnel changes were effected with Muslims being placed in key positions and pressures being brought to bear on Serb members of this service by suspending them from work and similar measures. When the Muslims working in these services joined in the effort to arm the Muslim population, the Serb policemen left the service.

3.5. Parallel with exerting pressures on the Serbs, the Muslims prepared for war by arming, military organizing and by supplying foodstuffs and other articles and materiel necessary for waging war. The Muslims in Visegrad in so doing sought to liaise with the Muslims in the Rashka District in Serbia whom they expected to assist them.

3.6. The Muslim Islamic community actively contributed to the mobilization of Muslims rallying around the idea of the creation of a Muslim state on the soil of the former Yugoslavia, for matters of religion and state are inseparable in an Islamic state. It is only in this way that we can understand the dramatic appeal of the Council of Elders of the Islamic community of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Muslims asking them to call a referendum and vote for an independent and sovereign Bosnia and Herzegovina - "for their own future and the future of their religion"... ("...if we fail to pass this test not for a long time will history give us another chance for a remedial exam").

In preparations for the war as well as during the war itself, the potent influence of the Islamic faith on its Muslim beleivers was drawn on to the maximum. Combatants were given so-called "Khoja's inscriptions" - claims about the justified struggle of the Muslims and meaningfulness of their sacrifice ("Allah loves those who fight on his path"..."The wards of Allah should fear nothing, rue for nothing and be afraid of nothing"..."He who fights on

Allah's path and dies or wins in battle shall certainly have our own reward", and similar).

3.7. The objective of the referendum of the Muslims and Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina was for this Republic to secede from Yugoslavia and for the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina "to be thus led out" of Yugoslavia contrary to their will, with or without war. As for the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina at their referendum they only decided whether they wanted to remain in Yugoslavia and not on keeping the Croats and Muslims in Yugoslavia, and this entailed the division of Bosnia and Herzegovina, reflecting the options made by its constituent peoples.

On April 8, 1992 the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which by then consisted of only Muslims and Croats, adopted a decision proclaiming an imminent threat of war, and on April 9, 1992 a decision on the unification of all armed forces in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to this latter decision, armed groups and individuals failing to report to and place themselves under the command of Territorial Defence Headquarters were to be considered paramilitary formations. In this way any military organizing of Serbs in order to defend their interests was declared illegal in advance by a decision in the adoption of which they did not participate. A forced exodus from Yugoslavia was foisted on the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a threat of the use of military force, while military resistance on their part was outlawed. Under the guise of the defence of the oustensibly independent state of Bosnia and Herzegovina the use of military force against the Serbs was given alleged legality and legitimacy.

3.8. When he discharged the water from the "Visegrad" hydro power- plant impoundment causing enormous property damage (an environmental disaster was only avoided by the preventive discharge of water from other impoundments downstream from Visegrad), Murat Sabanovic acted with the consent of the very top of the Muslim authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In their well known conversation via radio waves, when Murat Sabanovic threatened to blow up the dam, Alija Izetbegovic told him "Don't do it Murat, until you really have to". And on April 12, 1992 a cable message arrived for Sabanovic through the police station in Visegrad, sent by Sead Ahmetovic, the commander of the Green Berets of Bosnia and Herzegovina - "to blow up the Visegrad dam as soon as possible". The decision on discharging the water from the power-plant lake was not left up to Murat Sabanovic, just as other acts of violence committed by Sabanovic were not a matter of his personal decision.

3.9. While before the war various forms of attacks on Serbs in Visegrad were designed to force the Serbs to move out, during the war they turned into genocide committed by the Muslims against the Serbian people.

Crimes were committed particularly in villages against Serb civilians who had

not managed to escape during attacks by the Muslim army. Killing defenseless old men, women and children who can never even remotely be considered a potential enemy, can be accounted for only by genocidal intent, the objective to annihiliate the people to which the victims belong. Behind these crimes is virulent national hatred, especially manifested by the ways in which the victims were made to suffer (some had their throats slit, parts of the bodies were severed of other victims, and people were also burned alive in their houses).

Prisoners of war were also killed with great physcial and mental suffering inflicted on them.

Prisoners and captured civilians who were not killed, were subjected to brutal maltreatment and torture with grave consequences on their health.

In his letter sent to the commander of the Territorial Defence Headquarters of Visegrad, the commander of a Muslim military unit indicates as the objective of joint military action in the summer of 1992, among other things, the "destruction of the personnel and the materiel of the aggressor". Events have shown that the "destruction of the personnel of the aggressor", during attacks on Serb villages, also meant killing civilians unfit for military service, children, women and old men. They, at the same time demonstrate that these crimes were not excesses of individuals but a deliberate, organized activity of the Muslim army designed to destroy the Serbian nation.

GENOCIDE AGAINST THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA KRAJINA IN AUGUST 1995

On August 4, 1995, members of the Croatian army launched an attack from a number of directions, including from Croatia and areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina occupied earlier - Grahovo and Glamoc - on the Republic of Serbian Krajina in which Serbs lived, and in addition to military operations also systematically destroyed civilian buildings and property and killed many civilians, primarily old men, women and children.

With an overwhelmingly superior military & police force, constantly shelling the entire territory of Krajina, they forced those civilians who had not been killed right away to leave their homes and flee as refugees.

Although refugees proceeding aboard tractors, animal-drawn carts, motor vehicles and even on foot were in plain sight, the Croatian forces kept shelling them from artillery weapons or bombing them from aircraft, launching even infantry attacks at some places.

The consequences of the military attacks on the column of refugees were particularly in evidence in the area around Glina, on the Glina - Dvor road and during their movement through the Republic of Srpska. The sites of attacks were strewn with bodies, destroyed vehicles, various objects lying around, and these were all removed by members of the Croatian police and army after they had prohibited international observers and UN force members any access to such places, and for which they obviously had teams prepared in advance.

A part of the column which trudged on along the highway through Croatia was systematically attacked also by the Croatian population although the Croatian authorities had given assurances, through the UN representative, for their unhindered passage. The attacks were the worst in Sisak, where people pulled Serbs out of the column, beat them up and even killed some of them. They stoned their vehicles and looted their property, all this in the presence of members of the Croatian police and army who, instead of ensuring safe passage for the column, as had been guaranteed, stood by and looked on.

So, having lost their homes, the people of Krajina were also stripped of what little belongings they had managed to bring along in haste.

As a consequence of these actions between 230,000 and 250,000 Serbs were banished from the Republic of Serbian Krajina.

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Immediately after completing the military campaign, the Croatian military and police embarked on a series of measures to "sweep the terrain " in Serbian places throughout Krajina, as the final stage of the genocide over the Serbian people of Krajina, which consisted of the physical liquidation of those who had remained. As a rule these were elderly people who had stayed behind to look after their property and the homes of their birth, or because they could not move on account of old age and infirmity. They were killed en masse most often on their very doorsteps, all their property was looted and what remained was set to fire. Looting, arson, the demolition of houses and the killing of the remaining civilians were carried out (and are still being carried out) in systematic fashion, with the removal of all traces of the act.

Members of international humanitarian organizations and international observers very often saw the consequences of these actions for themselves.

The witnesses who have been heard stated, inter alia, that members of the Croatian military and police killed even Serbs over the age of 70, as well as women. Most of these persons were killed in a brutal way and their disfigured bodies were left to lie in the fields where they had been working the land, on their doorsteps, or were burned in the houses which were set on fire. Among the reported cases are those of a ninety-year old woman who was slaughtered in her house, of a group of people who were tied up, killed and set on fire, of a blind old woman who was shot dead in the back of the head, of the killing of people by chopping their heads and arms off, the killing of people with axes, the placing of a sheep gut over the head of people before killing them, etc.

After taking Krajina, the Croatian authorities arrested a large number of people and confined them to camps where they were subjected to extremely brutal treatment, for which purposes they had in fact adapted schools and sports halls. The number of the remaining Serbs who were arrested is not known. Larger detention centres were in Zadar, Sibenik, Split, Knin, Sisak, Karlovac, Kutina, Gospic, Novska, Ivanic Grad and Sinj. The prisoners in those camps were tortured and inhumanely treated and exposed to all sorts of pressures. Representatives of international humanitarian or other organizations were not allowed access to some of these camps.

The looting, the destruction of their homes and households during and after the Croatian military campaign forced the Serbs to leave an area in which they had lived for centuries (written records about the Serbs in these parts are dated to 822; the regions of Lika, Kordun, Banija and Slavonija were settled by the Serbs in larger numbers in the 16th and 17th centuries - at the invitation of the Austrian emperors), and nurtured a specific culture on the crossroads between Orthodoxy and Catholicism. The Serbian people was compelled to also leave its shrines - its churches and monasteries,museums, its historic monuments and rich repositories of their cultural and artistic heritage, as well as the graves of their ancestors. They also left behind about 950 cultural monuments, 80 libraries and over 122 schools.

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Observed in conjunction with the data provided in the previous reports of the Committee, this clearly attests to a continuous pattern of persecution of Serbs since the time of the creation of the independent Croatia. The establishment of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ - CDU) party, the referendum, and other actions of the Croatian political leaders before the outbreak of civil war were attended by a menacing and aggressive political propaganda against the Serbs. On their electoral victory and assumption of power, the CDU set out to implement a programme designed to cleanse Croatia of Serbs, everywhere and barring none. Serbs became the object of verbal abuse and physical assault: in the street, in the stores, at their places of work, in their homes and flats; graffiti were written, arms were looked for, snipers were fabricated, threats were levelled by telephone, messages were sent to them demanding that they leave Croatia, the flats of Serbs were marked, their telephones were bugged and disconnected, statements of allegiance were demanded from them, their apartments were searched with no legal grounds, individuals were viciously beaten up, dismissed from work, all this followed by a second stage involving arrests and killings.

In some areas the Serbs were in fact liquidated en masse, for instance in Pakracka Poljana, Marino Selo, in Western Slavonia, in Vukovar, Osijek, Gospic, Sisak, Zadar, Brod, Zagreb, Split and other places. The property of the Serbs - their apartments, houses, vacationing cottages, shops, as well as their cultural and historical monuments were blown up and demolished in many places, in pursuit of the ultimate objective of eliminating Serbs from Croatia altogether. In some communities (Dubrovnik and Zagreb) there were also actions to convert the Serbs to Catholicism.

All actions directed at the Serbs were coordinated by the top state authorities of Croatia with the intention of completely eliminating the Serbs as a national, ethnic and religious group in Croatia or reducing their number to a negligible one. The remaining Serbs in Croatia were put in such living conditions which could only lead to their extermination as a national, ethnic or religious group.

All this clearly indicates that a systematic and deliberate campaign was and is being waged in Croatia to completely extirpate the Serbs from Croatia, orchestrated by the party in power in Croatia.

As a result of the genocidal campaign of the Croatian authorities, from a constituent element of Croatian statehood, the Serbs have become a minority, having been reduced from 12% to at maximum 3 % of the population of Croatia.

The data presented here are primarily based on the statements of eyewitnesses. They can be supplemented by evidence gathered by United Nations members as well as by representatives of other international organizations.

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The column of refugees fleeing from Krajina through Glina was intercepted and attacked and many civilians were killed. After that a part of them, on the
had brokered with the Croatian authorities in respect of their route, continued on their way to Petrinja, Sisak and further on through Croatia, along the Zagreb-Belgrade highway.

The witnesses, people who were among these refugees described what they had gone through:

1.1. The witness 276/96-1 stated:

My unit found itself surrounded near Topusko. Then, UNPROFOR brokered negotiations between colonel Cedo Bulat and the Croatian general Stipetic who set the condition that we were to surrender all heavy and light armaments or the Croatian army would attack the column of civilian refugees which was on the road leading from Vrginmost to Glina and Zirovac and Dvor na Uni.

Cedo Bulat decided that we should surrender our weapons, which we did, and I reached Glina with a column of tanks where we handed over the ordnance. The negotiations lasted for three days, August 7,8 and 9, 1995. However, the Croats did not abide by the agreement and their army massacred the civilians in the column, as I found out later.

After we had surrendered our tanks in Glina some of us changed into civilian clothes and some remained in uniforms, and we set off via Glina-Petrinja-Moscenica and to the Zagreb - Belgrade highway.

When we arrived at Moscenica we had to run a gauntlet of Croatian soldiers and civilians who hurled stones at us. They smashed the windows of my car, even though they had told us that the passage would be safe. They pulled out some people from the cars and beat them. For instance, they pulled C.B. from the village C. near Vrginmost out of the column and the Croatian soldiers lynched him.

1.2. The witness 300/96-5 stated:

In August 1995 when Krajina was attacked by the Croatian armed forces, I fled. My family was in the column of refugees aboard a tractor with trailer. Near Glina they cut off part of the column and a number of refugees, including my family, turned back.

Between Glina and Topusko the Croatian army had laid contact mines to prevent the column from moving. But that was not the only woe which befell the refugees in the column.

Members of the Croatian army in camouflage unifo
whatever they felt like from the tractor trailers, and then pushed the trailers to the side of the road, smashed them, turned them over, burned them. Then with heavy-duty machinery they rammed them into the ground and buried them under a thick layer of earth.

Such was the fate of my family also. We lost our tractor, trailer and all our belongings that we had taken along.

Two women from the refugee column who were a bit more composed and courageous, were bold enough to ask the commander of the Croatian unit to return the tractors. He was very displeased. He ordered that they both be taken prisoner and it was done. They were M. and Lj., between 40 and 50 years of age. They ended up in the camp in Karlovac.

The column was held there for a full three days.

Then my family joined M.L. who had miraculously managed to keep his tractor, so that we rode on it a bit, but we walked most of the way beside the tractor and that is how we got to Sisak. There they stoned us. They hurled stones at us all the time.

1.3. The witness 62/96-5, a farmer from the vicinity of Vrginmost, born in 1930, testified:

With the other peasants we set out in a convoy, riding on tractors. There were also carts and cars in the convoy. Very few of the refugees were young people. When we got to Glina uniformed Moslems and Croats cut the column apart. They started shooting. I and the rest of my family leaped off the tractor. Two buses came along. In the general mess and commotion I managed to shove my granddaughter and wife into a bus. The bus was full of dead bodies because we came under fire from all directions. The buses left in the direction of Topusko.

A day later UNPROFOR troops appeared making it possible for the column to pass through from Topusko to Glina. As we passed by the very spot where the night before Croats and Moslems had jointly attacked us, I saw both of my tractors smashed by bulldozer and lying in a heap by the road as well as all our things. Everything was destroyed and scattered about, not only my two tractors, but also the carts and the automobiles, everything which had been in the column.

I got aboard a bus and we set off for Belgrade via Sisak. A large group of people beside the highway attacked our convoy. They hurled stones at us. People in the cars and on the tractors were injured and the windshield of our bus was broken. The driver and several other people on the bus were hurt.

That night I saw many wounded and killed women, old men and children near Glina. I cannot say how many of them there were. It was dark. They shot at us from all directions and all

hell broke loose in the column. I was lucky to survive as I managed to get on one of the two buses that had come along.

1.4. The witness 116/96 stated:

We reached Topusko with the column and on August 9 we set off from there for Glina. In Glina Croatian soldiers awaited us, who threatened us, spat on us, reviled us.

Continuing our journey we passed through Petrinja and on the same day, August 9, we came near Sisak, where a crowd of young people awaited us, hurled stones at us breaking all the windows on our car, make "Yugo". We had to duck to avoid being hit.

At a certain point my daughter started screaming and I saw that my mother had been hit above the right eye and that she was bleeding but we had nothing to stanch the gushing blood with except for a towel. We were surrounded by members of the Croatian army who would not let us get out of the car but forced us to drive on.

Approaching Sisak, we came across UNPROFOR troops standing with Croatian army soldiers who were shouting threats at us, and the UNPROFOR men just stood there laughing, so that we did not dare ask them for help.

My mother, Desanka Komadina from Donje Budacke near Karlovac, born in 1924, was injured by a stone on August 9 around 7 p.m., and she died the next morning about 6 a.m. in Zupanja. She was a healthy woman. Two stones which hit her were found in the car next to her seat: one the size of an egg and the other larger than a fist, with sharp edges.

When we reached Sid we buried my mother there.

1.5. The witness 300/96-8, a 17-year old pupil, stated:

Due to an injury I was at the Topusko spa for rehabilitation. It was August 1995. There was shooting from every conceivable quarter. At a certain point I decided to go home. I set off through Glina. I did not know that the town had fallen. They caught me right away. They placed a knife to my throat, fired shots above my head, beat me, hitting me mostly in the head, and also in the body and legs. They threatened me and dragged me hither and thither through the town from noon till midnight. Then they let me go but they told me that they would certainly get me and that I would be executed. They were Croatian soldiers in camouflage suits.

I managed to pull out of Glina and returned to Topusko. Five days passed. It was horrible, there was no water, no food, no lights. We were encircled, and so I joined a convoy of refugees

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moving on the highway bound for Zagreb and Belgrade.

In Sisak the Croats stoned us so that we barely managed to save our necks.

My condition in consequence of all this is very grave. I no longer can sleep. Sometimes during the day I am so high-strung that I could roll on the floor. I am on a number of medicaments prescribed to me by my doctor. I regularly see a psychiatrist, but the anxiety persists. I do not know if and when I will recover. Six months have passed and still there is no improvement. In Petrinja I was a very good pupil and now I am barely managing.

1.6. The witness 300/96-10, a worker, born in 1958 in Vojnic, testified:

On August 6, 1995, I was in a position near Topusko with my unit. We could hear women and children crying and the sound of tractor engines all day long.

Three days passed. On August 9 we were given the order to surrender our weapons and to set off for Yugoslavia. I joined the column of refugees.

I did not know anything about the fate of my family.

Near Glina the column was broken in upon and later I saw tractor trailers and various objects scattered about on the left and right sides of the road. They were all damaged.

After we passed through Petrinja we came across a military vehicle with several Croatian soldiers in camouflage suits on it. When they neared us they stopped and said to us: "Serbs, we want to cut your throats". I was petrified with fear. In front of us they started discussing the way in which they would slay us. Fortunately a police car came by and they defended us.

1.7. The witness 300/96-11 stated:

With my wife and three children I set out in a "Yugo" with the refugee convoy.

They held us outside Topusko for three days and four nights. A column of refugees formed there and then we set out towards Glina. My car broke down and I, my wife and our three children had to board a trailer. It took us three days to cover a distance of 250 kilometers through Croatia. Although we were escorted by international forces all the time there were numerous incidents on the way. The Croats stoned our column all along the route.

1.8. The witness 257/96-1, a pensioner, born in 1925, testified:

I lived in Utinja, the commune of Karlovac. On August 5, 1995,

our village came under shellfire and my neighbours started leaving. My neighbour asked me: "What are you waiting for?" So, aboard a tractor, I and my wife joined the column of Serbian refugees.

From Utinja the column made its way to Vrginmost and en route the train of civilians came under cannon fire, but I did not see whether anyone was wounded or killed then.

From Vrginmost we continued towards Topusko, where we were held for three days and then proceeded along the Glina-Petrinja-Sisak road.

When we arrived at Glina a Croatian soldier armed with an automatic rifle came up to me saying to one of his fellow- soldiers, pointing at me , "let us do away with the old man", but his comrade prevented him from killing me.

The train of Serbian civilians came under an avalanche of stones as it was passing through Sisak. I was exposed to it a number of times and two or three stones hit me causing injuries. My wife was also hit and her glasses were broken.

As we were passing through Kutina we were also hurled stones at and the crowd shouted at us disparagingly "Gypsies! Gypsies!"

1.9. The witness 680/95-18 stated:

Along the way many tractors and other vehicles broke down but the soldiers and military police allowed no repairs or delays, but forced the Serbs to move on by hook or by crook. So those whose vehicles had broken down had to board other vehicles, leaving their own behind by the road with all their belongings.

As we were passing through Sisak on October 10,1995 , civilians threw stones at us.

The driver and the passengers of a truck belonging to the Agricultural Cooperative in Vrgin Most were pulled out, the truck was plundered, and they had to find other transportation in the train of tractors.

We travelled through Croatia for two days and two nights around the clock with no rest.

1.10. The witness 221/96 who was withdrawing with a tractor train from Topusko, testified:

I was on a tractor with another four or five people, and when the column reached Sisak, at a certain moment a Croatian policeman whacked me from the back in the nape of the neck with a stick, cursing my Chetnik mother. The wound I sustained bled for two hours after that.

In Sisak some women from the column were hurt.

1.11. The witness 13ð/96 stated:

We set off in a column and were intercepted first in Glina, on August 6, 1995 where we were held for four days and were then told that we could proceed in the direction of Sisak escorted by UNPROFOR.

At Sisak the column came under a hailstorm of stones, my car windows were shattered and I was hit in the head by a stone. Many people in the column were injured. Others were injured much worse than I was.

On our route I saw many overturned tractors and cars.

1.12. The witness 336/96 stated:

The column was broken in upon in front of Glina. The people were panic-stricken. Shooting and explosions reverberated from Glina. We stayed there for three days and three nights during which time negotiations were being conducted between the Croatian authorities, UNPROFOR and our own representatives. Later we found out that passage across Croatian territory would be allowed.

I returned then to Topusko which had been raided by Croatian forces which terrorized the population.

A number of our soldiers had kept their weapons and were to secure the column. They were captured, some of them were later released, and others remained imprisoned. I have no idea what became of them.

Simo Krnjic from Slunj was killed then. When the train of refugees set off from Topusko for Glina, it took us a full 24 hours to cover a distance of 12 kilometers. Then we proceeded to Petrinja. En route the Croats subjected us to various psychological pressures. There was an UNPROFOR checkpoint at the exit from Petrinja, but only the Croatian police maintained contact with them. It was then that we observed that they were on intimate terms with the Croatian police.

Once in Sisak they led us through the iron works in Sisak, and from there we set out for Popovaca where we were stopped.

At Popovaca they offered us mineral water and food. I only had some mineral water and felt nauseated right away, I remember that it tasted foul. I hallucinated on the way. I believe that the water had been adulterated.

En route the column of Serbs was maltreated by the Croats. Their tractors were seized. For instance they seized the tractor of Stevo Gusic from Vojnic.

They maltreated us as a rule at night and the police turned on flashing rotating lights to distract attention from the ordeal of the Serbs in the column as much as possible.

1.13. The witness 303/96-1, 32 years old, stated:

I set out from Vojnici with a column of refugees on August 6, 1995 with my husband and two children. When we reached Glina the column was broken in upon. I heard that a number of persons at the head of the column had been killed. For two days we waited in the forests for negotiations to take place and then they let us move on through Petrinja towards Sisak and on to Serbia.

As our convoy was approaching Sisak we came under a hailstorm of stones hurled at us by the Croatian population. The first stone hit my child in the head and and tore her flesh at the temple. The child of B. M. was also hurt.

All the vehicles in our convoy were damaged by the stones.

1.14. The witness 62/96-1, a peasant woman from the vicinity of Vrgin Most, testified:

Until August 4, 1995 I lived in the village of Stipan, the commune of Vrgin Most, with my husband and two children.

In the afternoon of August 4, we set out aboard our tractor driven by my 16-year old son. With other refugees from Krajina we started in the direction of Glina. At Glina the Ustashi attacked us. First aircraft flew over the column and bombs landed. Then they shelled the column from the flanks.

It was about 8.30 p.m. when we reached the centre of Glina. There they cut the column. The crying and screams of old people and women could be heard. My brother-in-law shouted: "Run for your life, they will kill us all". Many people were killed then.

I took my 9-year old son and my brother's child aged 10 and we started running, jumping over a woman lying on the ground. We ran across a bus with no lights on. The driver told us that he was going back to Topusko. We got on the bus and it took us through a forest from Glina to Topusko. It was night. The bus was packed with women, children and old people. We arrived at Topusko about 4 a.m. People asked UNPROFOR for help, but were told that UNPROFOR was

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waiting for authorization. Then we set off, aboard the bus, in the direction of a forest.

There we came across Moslems who shelled the column from all sides. The driver made a U-turn and drove us back to Topusko and we stayed there for two days and on the third day we set out in the direction of Glina on the highway leading from Zagreb to Belgrade.

The Croatian population and army, soldiers and civilians alike, threw stones at us as we were passing. Many of us sustained injuries, but we all took it silently. Once an armed Croatian soldier got into the bus, cocked his rifle and asked us where we were headed. No one replied.

The windows of the bus were smashed. When we arrived in Belgrade not a single window was whole.

We had to put the children beneath our legs and under the baggage to protect them from the stones. There were infants 5-6 months old among the children.

One woman buried a one-year old infant under a pile of diapers and it suffocated.

1.15. The witness 271/96, who lived in Kupljensk, the commune of Vojnic, stated:

I was forced to flee to Serbia, and on August 4, I set out in my "Zastava 101" car. Through Croatia we moved in a convoy consisting of a large number of passenger and freight vehicles and tractors. Each convoy was led by a Croatian police vehicle. We travelled for three or four days and nights through Croatia to Lipovac. The Croats gave us drinking water, and those who took it would be "sleepy" afterwards, so that we concluded that some stupefying agent had been added to it.

As I was approaching Lipovac, three or four men brandishing some poles ran out of the dark and to my car and started whacking it, smashing all my windows and denting the body of the car.

1.16. The witness 141/96 stated:

I lived with my wife in a village near Vojnic and engaged in farming.

When on August 6, 1995 they started shelling Vojnic we set out aboard a tractor with a convoy of refugees, bound for Glina and on for Sisak.

When we got to Staklenik the Croats attacked us, and my wife, who was on the tractor, started running away.

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She was hurt on that occasion. Through UNPROFOR she returned back home to the village and is probably there now.

In the commotion I was separated from her and I continued the journey on somebody else's trailer for I had had to leave mine behind in Staklenik. We continued our journey via Sisak towards Belgrade.

En route we came under a hailstorm of stones. Croatian civilians as well as uniformed members of the Croatian army and police hurled stones at the column. Many were hit in the head.

They stoned us the worst in Sisak.

1.17. The witness 505/96-3, a woman refugee from Vojnic, 44 years old, testified:

I packed what I could in a hurry, started the tractor and with my little son set out for Glina, where we were taken prisoner and to a camp.

Before we were captured, we came across Croatian soldiers and police and took to our heels back towards Topusko. They shot at the column from various weapons, many were killed and wounded.

1.18. The witness 228/96, a driver from the vicinity of Vojnic, born in 1953, stated:

On August 6, I set out towards Glina aboard my tractor. Croatian aircraft bombed us on the way. UNPROFOR had promised that they would protect us and escort us to the border. They, however, failed to show up so that we were left at the mercy of the Croatian army.

On August 7, 1995, I was taken prisoner by Croatian soldiers about one kilometer from Glina. Those Serbian soldiers who had managed to take off their uniforms and put on civilian clothes were fortunate, because all those in uniforms were beaten with rifle butts, kicked and hit with whatever they could lay their hands on.

They sat us on the ground with our hands behind our necks. They gave us neither food nor water.

Then Croatian military police came and locked us up in a shed and interrogated us there. They beat everyone whom they interrogated.

They would handcuff us in pairs, and when they ran out of handcuffs they used wire or

a rope. Bound up like that we sat in the shed. There were some 50 of us.

From there we were taken to Sisak.

1.19. The witness 339/96-2, a refugee from Kordun, testified:

I, my wife and our son set off in our automobile on August 6, 1995 in the direction of Banja Luka and caught up with a refugee convoy near Vrginmost. There were many refugees there, aboard animal-drawn carts, tractors and many walked.

As we were approaching Glina the Croatian army shelled the column and I saw two girls killed in a "Golf" automobile, which was in front of us and had Glina license plates.

We heard that the Croats had blown up the bridge near Dvor na Uni and that they were capturing Serbs, massively looting their property, seizing their cars, money and other valuables.

1.20. The witness 451/96, from the vicinity of Slunj, born in 1939, testified:

From Topusko we went back wending our way through the "Vranusa" forest. Then we heard that the head of the column had been broken in upon by the Fifth Moslem corps. Then Croatian troops surrounded our column and held us there for two days. I know that buses came to drive refugees away, whereas we who had tractors remained.

I saw the Ustashi single out a Serb from the column and take him away, I do not know his name, only that he never came back.

After that we set out for Glina. Behind a fence I saw a hanged man, and another one who had been decapitated.

Eventually we reached Glina escorted by Croatian police and moved on to Petrinja. In Petrinja I saw piles of stones heaped along both sides of the road. Standing by them were Croatian civilians hurling stones at the refugee column and swearing at them. I saw many damaged vehicles, with shattered windows, and I saw many people with head injuries.

On the highway leading through Croatia, whenever a tractor broke down, police would come with a tow truck and pull the tractors away in an unknown direction.

1.21. The witness 303/96-8, a pensioner from the vicinity of Krnjak, 57 years old, testified:

Everyone fled as best as they could and every which way.

As I am disabled, I waited for two days to leave on a bus from Topovsko for Serbia. Some 300 people had gathered. There we were robbed by members of the Croatian army. They surrounded us and held us at rifle point for over an hour. They said all sorts of things to us.

Then the new mayor of Topovsko arrived. First he asked whether there were any Croats among us. No one answered in the affirmative. Then he asked before whom we were fleeing. The Croatian soldiers had dispersed by then.

This mayor told us that transportation had been secured for us to take us from Topovsko to Serbia and, during the day, eight buses of the "Cazmatrans" transport enterprise from Bjelovar really came and took us to Serbia.

I saw many overturned tractors along the road.

1.22. The witness 328/96-15, a farmer from the area of Vrgin Most, now living in Zrenjanin as a refugee, testified:

We set out from the village of Cremusnica aboard a tractor. The convoy was long and there were many people with their families, both from my own and the nearby villages. We progressed normally until we were a few kilometers off Glina, on August 6 around 7.30 p.m., Croatian armed forces broke in upon the column and then a tractor with people on it was hit by a wasp some 50 meters in front of me. I could not see whose tractor it was, whether anyone had been killed, for the people were panic-stricken and running. I got off the tractor then, and, being disabled, laboriously made my way to another tractor where my wife was. I saw Croatian soldiers approaching us and shooting at the fleeing people or those who were around the tractors.

Then I saw one Croatian soldier coming towards me. I was sitting. He approached me and directed his automatic rifle at my face. He was about 6 meters away. He opened fire. I was hit in the mouth and the bullet pierced my mouth from the right side and exited at the left side of my face, above my left eye. I felt a burning sensation and dizziness and then that soldier opened fire again and a bullet hit me in the shoulder. I lost consciousness and I do not remember what happened afterwards. I woke up sometime in the night. I was unable to get up. I was gravely wounded. The left side of my face was paralyzed. Somehow I managed to prop myself up against a tractor wheel. Then I heard voices calling me. Seriously wounded as I was I was unable to respond. I learned from P.M. that Ranka Radanovic, Milka Radanovic and Stevan Komadina had been hit standing by the tractor and that they no longer showed signs of life and that many people had been injured.

I then looked around for my wife. I somehow managed to drag myself to the end of the trailer but she was not there. Two Croatian soldiers approached me and I asked them to kill me, for

it was better to put an end to all that misery. They said nothing. They walked away and brought a stretcher and I soon found myself in an ambulance. They took me to on a table and took my clothes off. My clothes were all bloodstained. There were Croatian policemen there who started questioning me about who had organized the columns and other things. I was unable to answer.

The next day they transferred me in an ambulance to the Rebro Hospital in Zagreb, and then the Dubrava hospital, where they operated on me twice, the second time on December 16, 1995. Croatian police came there again. They told me I had been declared a war criminal. I said to them that I was an invalid and therefore exempted from military service and that I had not been in action.

Finally they let me leave Croatia in late December 1995.

I lost my house which was 120 sq.m. in area, 12 acres of land, my farming machinery implements, 6 cows, 18 pigs.

I never saw my wife again. I heard that she is buried somewhere in Glina, but I do not know where.

1.23. The witness 284/96-4, a refugee from Vrgin Most, born in 1950, testified:

When the people started running away I had no means of transportation and I had to carry my husband on my back because he had had a stroke and some people admitted me to their tractor trailer.

During the night the column stopped as we were approaching Glina. Then the shooting started. The convoy was attacked by Croats. As the convoy stopped, all the people scrambled every which way getting out of their cars and leaping off the tractors and lorries to the right and left of the road to find shelter. I stayed beside the tractor trailer all night for I could not leave my immobile husband.

As I spent the whole night on the road I could see Croatian soldiers killing and slaughtering our people who had taken cover by the road. They mostly used knives. That night many people were killed or injured. Children screamed. Hearing them cry out for help I was totally lost and practically driven out of my mind.

We stayed in Topusko for two or three days and then set out through Croatia on a bus. En route Croatian civilians hurled stones at the bus. They aimed through the windows. A large number of people were injured.

An elderly woman who was sitting behind me in the bus was hit in the head with a stone and died from the injuries.

1.24. The witness 328/96-1, a refugee from Topusko, testified:

We started our journey with a refugee convoy on August 6,1995. There were a total of 13 persons aboard the tractor I was driving.

As we were approaching Glina I heard that the column had been cut apart and surrounded by the Croatian army. The people from the column ran for their lives, leaving the tractors behind. Several days later we were told that we could proceed to Serbia on the Glina-Petrinja-Sisak road. I was in the second group which included about 500 vehicles. In front of Petrinja the convoy was stopped.

There three Croat civilians pulled me out, cursing my Chetnik mother and saying: "now you will see who the Ustashi are, when we slit your throat". They sent me flying down on the ground and started kicking me, shouting "slaughter the Chetnik". I somehow managed to shield myself and I grabbed hold of the automobile door, but these three Croats tugged at my trousers and tore off one trouser leg which remained in their hands while I managed to jump into a car.

In front of me in the convoy was a truck with trailer which was stopped at Lipovaca. On that occasion I saw an elderly woman being taken out of the truck, she was dead. The driver told me that she had been killed by a concrete block which the Croats had thrown on the tarpaulin as the truck was passing under a bridge and it hit her in the head. The women was about 60 years old.

En route the Croats hurled all sorts of objects at us, stones, bricks, tiles. All the vehicles in our convoy were damaged. The windows of the van belonging to my neighbour B.D. were all smashed and he himself sustained head injuries.

1.25. The witness 524/96-2, a refugee from Vojnic now living in Serbia, testified:

I and my family were in two separate convoys. My wife and children and my mother were in one moving in the Vojnic - Glina - Dvor na Uni direction.

I was in a convoy which the Croats had allowed to pass through Sisak and Croatia on the way to Yugoslavia. Croats standing by the roadside hurled stones at the column. It was the most dramatic near Sisak. In Sisak itself the Croatian police did not intervene at all. I saw five people die in the column, either owing to injuries or other reasons. I do not know their identities. I saw their bodies being carried away.

As for property, all I had remained in Croatia - my old house and the new one which was under construction, as well as 13 acres of land. I came to Yugoslavia even without my personal papers.

2

The second train of refugees moved via Zirovac which is between Glina and Dvor na Uni and they were attacked by Croatian and Moslem troops. (Fifth corps of the Army of so-called Bosnia and Herzegovina).

2.1. The witness 668/95-1, 17 years old, was riding on a tractor in the convoy of civilian refugees from their village near Vrgin Most. He testified:

When on August 8, 1995, going from Glina, we were approaching Dvor na Uni, at dusk, our column was ambushed and attacked. At that moment I was walking beside my tractor. I was gravely injured in both legs, and my friend J.D. who was quite near was also injured, while a third lad who was with us was killed.

It was only in Belgrade that I regained consciousness; I was at the Military Hospital, they had amputated my right leg, and the left one is in very bad shape.

2.2. The witness 680/95-17 was withdrawing with a group of refugees from Vojnic and when they were on the road somewhere between Glina and Dvor na Uni, some 20 kilometers before Dvor, members of the Fifth Moslem corps attacked the convoy of refugees and killed civilians and robbed them of their belongings. He stated:

Within a radius of 50 m. I saw them kill five persons and wound B.B. from Karlovac, whom I knew.

On the morrow I saw about 15 bodies of killed civilians, among whom women, on the same spot.

2.3. The witness 257/96-4 testified:

The column came under attack on August 7 in Brezovo Polje on the road between Glina and Zirovac. A large number of civilians were killed then. There were children, women and adult

men among them.

This column had been moving in the direction of Bosanski Novi. I was on a horse-drawn cart.

When the convoy reached Glina, the town was already under a hailstorm of shells so that we moved on to Brezovo Polje. There I saw a shell land on a factory killing one woman. We spent the night at Brezovo Polje and the next day reached a place called Zirovac where we came under heavy fire of the Moslems and the Croats and where the column was broken in upon. I was somewhere in the middle of the column, and the largest number of people were killed in the section behind me and I doubt it that anyone of them managed to escape.

One tractor with trailer was hit from an aircraft and blown to smithereens. None of the people who were riding on it survived.

As the convoy moved on from Zirovac I saw many dead people along and not far from the road, among whom there were many children.

When we passed through Brod and were crossing the bridge, I also saw, on the bridge itself as well as before and after it, many dead and wounded people and large quantities of abandoned weapons.

I remember a wounded man stretching out his arms towards me for help, but I did not help him, I was neither in a position to nor did I have the time for that.

We were mostly bombarded by Croatian aircraft, but we also came under artillery fire.

We crossed to Bosanski Novi and there many people also got killed.

Stevo Vorkapic from Vorkapic near Vrginmost was killed in the convoy, as well as a man named Matija from the village of Katinovac near Vrginmost.

2.4. The witness 300/96-1, born in 1933, a farmer, stated:

We set out on our escape journey early in the morning at 4 o' clock. We reached Glina quite quickly. We could hear cannon fire as we travelled.

In the morning of August 7, 1995 as we were approaching Zirovac the convoy came under attack again. I rode on a tractor and I saw the bodies of killed women. At least four of them. I did not recognize them.

2.5. The witness 300/96-3, an invalid, born in 1930, stated:

We lived in the village of Brdo Selo until August 4,1995 when we fled aboard two tractors with trailers. In Glina the column of refugees which we were part of came under artillery fire. We fled in the direction of Zirovac and were again shelled on the way.

At Zirovac they also attacked us about 10 in the morning. I saw six people, men, women and children killed before my very eyes. The sight was terrible. The Serbs from the column scattered in every direction and I stayed put, as I only have one leg and could not move with a stick and crutch.

I also saw three wounded men. Two were wounded in the chest and the third one in the left leg and they were all desperately crying for help. They bled profusely.

In this attack my family lost both tractors and both trailers and all our belongings that we had taken along.

Worst of all, I lost all my documents and the money that we had on us.

2.6. The witness 300/96-6, told the Committee worker that with her mother she had been in the convoy of refugees which was attacked by members of the Croatian army and that she witnessed for herself the killings of a number of civilians.

In the court record dated March 12,1996 the investigative judge of the District Court of Krusevac established that the witness had stated the following:

"I intend to return to Croatia. I would rather not give testimony about what happened to the column of refugees". After having been apprised of the obligations of witnesses she said: "I anyway stick to my decision not to testify. I hope that you will appreciate my reasons".

The investigative judge then established that the witness had been crying in the courtroom throughout the proceedings.

2.7. The witness 277/96, born in 1957, testified:

The aggression of the Croatian army on Krajina found me in Vrgin Most where I had been living till then also. On August 6, in the afternoon, I and a woman neighbour set off aboard a tractor in the direction of Glina. We arrived at Glina in the evening and I saw that the column of refugees had been cut apart by an attack of the Croatian army from a nearby forest.

We moved on towards Zirovac taking a roundabout through the forest.

On the road Glina- Zirovac - Dvor na Uni I saw many killed villagers of Vrgin Most,

where I lived.

Among the dead I recognized Bogdan Arlov, Nenad Borat, Ljubica Janic, Simo Jovanovic, Stevan Komadina, Ljubica Kortuk, Adam Linta, Maca Mraovic, Mile Mraovic, Dusan Nisic, Sveta Novakovic, Ranka Radanovic, Ljubica Radojcevic, Miljkan Radojcevic, Stanko Stanojevic, Mara Torbica, Marica Torbica, and I also saw many others whose names I do not know.

All these civilians were killed on the road from Glina to Zirovac and Dvor na Uni.

After Zirovac, en route to Dvor na Uni, Croat and Moslem troops attacked us jointly. The people in the column were gripped by panic and terror. We had to abandon our tractors and vehicles and we crossed the bridge on the Una river on foot and arrived at Bosanski Novi.

2.8. Witness 341/96-76, farmer from around Vrginmost, born in 1934, said:

"...When people started to flee, everyone brought along what they could. My family and I moved via Topusko, Glina and Zirovac towards Dvor na Uni. Before entering Dvor na Uni, the column was attacked. Many were dead and wounded. Croat soldiers killed Miladin Vergas, around 55 years of age, from the village of Pecka near Vrginmost. My brother and sister-in-law were captured and taken to the Sisak camp.

We all fled the way we could. Panic-stricken and scared, no one paid any attention to anyone. I fled with my children and it was only them I never left. I would not be separated from them at any cost since they only had me (their mother had died earlier). I failed to take anything with me, not even personal documents.

In my village I left behind 4 cows and 19 pigs, a tractor and other agricultural machines. As I had no fuel, I could not take the tractor. I have learned that everything was plundered..."

2.9. Witness 341/96-75, housewife from around Vrginmost, born in 1928, said:

"...In early August 1995 my husband and I left our house. We were withdrawing with other people and near Dvor na Uni Croat soldiers stopped the column. People panicked and ran. Croat soldiers shot at us. My husband remained on the tractor and I started running into the corn. I have never seen him again.

It was then that my neighbour Stevo Vorkapic, of father Marko, from the village of Vorkapic, Vrginmost commune, was killed. I think it was on 7 August. There were other civilians

and soldiers who lost their lives in the column. Later I saw pigs eating their bodies. How many of them there were - I cannot say.

I ran through the corn into a wood. I saw an old Serb who killed himself by activating a bomb when Croat soldiers started approaching him..."

2.10. Witness 341/96-39, nurse from Vojnic, born in 1954, said:

"...When we arrived near Glina I heard grenades and explosions. While passing through Glina I saw planes throwing grenades on the column and heard explosions.

We left Glina and reached Klasnic where my car broke down. We left it behind and continued to the village of Zirovac on foot.

In front of Dvor na Uni and in the town itself I saw bodies by the road. I do not know how these people died.

In Zirovac they killed the mother of my friend Ana Djuric..."

2.11. Witness 341/96-29, housewife, 31, said:

"...I had a house with auxiliary premises, a stable, haylofts, and plenty of land. In early August 1995 we were forced to leave it all. I was between Dvor and Novi Grad at a crossing point on the Una when members of the 5th Moslem Corps and the Croat Army blocked our way. The column was attacked and blocked. I was among the last who managed to escape.

I learned that our house in the village was burnt down and we have nowhere to return to..."

2.12. Witness 247/96, housewife from the village of Podgorje, Karlovac commune, born in 1946, said:

"...I lived with my family in the village of Podgorje near Karlovac. We were farmers. We were among the last to leave the village. On 6 August 1995 we set off on a tractor.

On the third day when we approached Zirovac the Croat Army opened fire at us from various weapons. Many were killed. Surrounded by them we fought for our lives. I separated from my son and daughter-in-law. Croat soldiers pushed us into a house and then ordered us to run. Afterwards, we were attacked by the Moslem Army.

The owner of the house into which Croat soldiers pushed us was among the killed. He

was slaughtered..."

2.13. Witness 335/96 said:

"...While the column was moving from Zirovac towards Dvor na Uni, it was suddenly blocked by Moslem and Croat armed forces.

They maltreated and abused the refugees and robbed them of their property.

On that occasion Djuro Martinovic was wounded. He bled and no one knows what happened to him later. I also learned that the entire family of Nikola Novakovic from the village of Dunjak near Vojnic lost their lives when a grenade hit the trailer they were in. Nikola Tomic from the village of Sljivljak also died. Near Dvor na Un Nikola Pjevac from Siroka Rijeka near Vojnic, born in 1950, was killed.

Nevenka Vidic from Rajic Brdo near Vojnic was killed near Dvor na Uni.

When entering Dvor na Uni I saw many dead people. I saw about 50 bodies.

Rade Tarabuk from Dunjak near Vojnic lost his life when leaving Zirovac.

D.Z. from Rajic Brdo near Vojnic was especially maltreated. They deprived him of 5000 German marks..."

2.14. Witness 166/96-2 said:

"...On 6 August 1995 I was in Dvor na Uni. I saw a column of refugees from Kordun.

The Croat Army opened fire on them. On that occasion many people were killed. Mainly women...

2.15. Witness 51/96-7, worker, born in 1968, presently living in Serbia as a refugee, said:

"...I lived in Plasko with an eleven month old baby. On 4 August 1995 alarm was sounded and the church bells were ringing. We started withdrawing towards Slunj.

A column of tractors, passenger vehicles, horse-drawn carts, cultivators and bicycles was formed.

The column was endless. I was on a trailer and my husband was driving the tractor. Near Topusko a tire blew out on the tractor and we moved to a cart drawn by two horses.

The column was stopped in Zirovac. My husband, father-in-law and my elder daughter set off towards Dvor na Uni. I remained in a house in Zirovac to change and feed my baby. I saw a man, 60-70 years of age, activating a bomb and killing himself. Another man, who was wounded, died there. They were both buried in Zirovac.

Around noon we set off towards Dvor na Uni on foot. I saw a house by the road burning and two or three planes flying over the refugee column. The planes flew very low and I do not know whose planes they were.

Then Croat soldiers appeared. I could clearly see the chess-board insignia on their uniforms. They told us to surrender and to surrender our weapons if any. They separated some refugees from the column and took 15 Serb soldiers to the wood, as well as some women, children and old people.

When they took the captured soldiers and civilians to the wood, I heard from that direction shots from automatic weapons and was under the impression that the bullets flew above us.

Our column went on towards Dvor na Uni.

Among us were Jovo Grkovic, Bosko Klipa, Milan Posmuga, Jovo Posmuga and Milan Mrkonjic. I saw them in the column when we left Topusko, and I do not know what happened to them later. I only know that they are considered missing persons.

I fled fearing all I saw and experienced.

In a ditch by the road I saw two dead women. One was plump, with gray and short hair, and the other was old and thin. I do not know how they were killed. I jumped over them because there was no other way..."

2.16. Witness 341/96-146, refugee from Obrovac, said:

"...The situation was the worst when we entered Bosnia near the Dvor bridge. The column was broken in upon and fire was opened from everywhere.

I saw dead people along the road. Some were killed and some died. We ran for our lives and could not pay attention to the killed or dead.

When the shooting started in Dvor, my family got off the tractor and hid in a canal. We brought along only what was at hand in order to save our lives.

My aunt Andjelija Djuric from Vojnic, born in the village of Radonje, was killed at that place. I saw her falling, hit by a burst of fire. We left her on the road running for our lives.

In the refugee column one woman gave birth to twins, but since there was no medical

assistance in such conditions, she died after two days together with her twins..."

2.17. Witness 439/96, housewife, born in 1958, from the village of Topusko, said:

"...I lived in the village with my three children, born in 1984, 1987 and 1989, and with my 60 year old mother-in-law. We were farmers. My husband was wounded in the spine, after which he was paralysed. At that time he was in hospital.

When Knin fell, I loaded the tractor and set off with my mother- in-law and children towards Dvor na Uni. We were in a column. After 12-15 km, between Crni Potok and Dvor na Uni, the column was blocked by members of Croat infantry. They attacked the column and started slaughtering. I saw them slaughtering a woman and a man from Katinovac, whose names I do not know. People panicked, shouted and cried. It was then when the Croat Air Force started throwing bombs.

I was forced to leave my tractor in Glina and continue on foot with my three children and old mother-in-law. We spent the night in a wood near Zirovac. In the morning we continued towards Dvor na Uni in a bus which transported women and children. Near Dvor na Uni united Croat and Moslem forces blocked us. We were surrounded by them for three days, during which time they bombed us and killed many Serbs.

We continued on foot and reached a village from where we took a train to Banja Luka.

Our entire property remained behind in Crni Potok. Later I learned that the village was burnt down..."

2.18. Witness 341/96-139, pensioner, 60 years of age, said:

"...The refugee column of various vehicles was near Glina and we were at the rear of it. Then planes started flying over the column. They opened fire and threw bombs. I saw later some cars in the column burning. After the air attack we returned to our vehicles and continued towards Glina.

The rear of the column was blocked by Croat infantry. In that part there were many dead, wounded and captured.

When we arrived in Zirovac, Croat infantry blocked the column again. Many were dead and wounded. We left behind two tractors and brought along only portable things. We walked towards Dvor na Una.

/...

I left at home 5 cows, 4 pigs and around 100 chickens. I heard that 5 days after we had left a Croat family moved in my house in Vrgin Most..."

2.19. Witness 459/96, refugee from around Slunj, born in 1952, said:

"...I was born in the village of Zrvnica near Slunj where I had lived all my life until 6 August 1995 when I was forced to withdraw in a column of refugees towards Serbia, with my parents, wife and children. Our tractor was heading towards Topusko. The column was big, it was a mess-up, so that we went towards Zirovac after Topusko. There we were attacked by the Ustashi and many were killed and wounded. My wife went to find some bread. I went after her to find her and when I returned to the place where I had left the tractor with my father, mother and children, there was no tractor or anyone there. My father, mother and sons were caught by the Ustashi near Zirovac.

They took my 70 year old father to the Sisak camp, and my mother and 12 and 14 year old children to a house.

Five or six days later I found my mother and children in Prijedor and my wife in Banja Luka. My father came to Serbia where I live now.

Since my mother was heavily injured I had to push her in a wheelbarrow towards Dvor na Uni, after which we reached Banja Luka in a tractor.

Between Zirovac and Dvor na Uni I could see many dead bodies and wounded people. The wounded who were unassisted for the lack of time and left to the mercy of Croat murderers, made a particularly sad sight.

I left behind in my village two houses - a two-storey house of 8x9 m and an old house of 12x6 m. I also left a stable with 10 cows and 20 pigs. I had 18 hectares of arable land, two tractors and all the implements. I remained without all that and I assess that it is worth approximately 600,000 German marks. It is all gone..."

2.20. Witness 488/96, born in 1922, from around Vrgin Most, whose ancestors had lived in Krajina since three hundred years ago, in proof of which the witness has submitted a genealogy, said:

"...I had 23 acres of land, two houses, two stables, a tractor with all the implements, and according to my rough assessment it was all worth 2.5 million German marks. I left it all on 4 August 1995.

I left on a tractor with two trailers on which we loaded some household stuff and some basic things. When we entered Glina mortar fire was opened and then two planes started shooting at us. We panicked. Mines hit the column. There were dead and wounded.

Tomorrow we were attacked near Zirovac by the units of the 5th Moslem Corps, where many were killed and wounded. Near Dvor na Uni two Croat planes attacked us again. There I could see again that mines hit several places and that there were several killed and wounded. I could not recognize anyone among the killed or wounded in that chaos and mess of panic-stricken people.

Fifteen kilometres before Dvor na Uni the column was attacked again by members of the 5th Moslem Corps. My wife and myself took basic things in three bags from the two trailers, put the bags on a bike and went on.

Later I lost my wife in the crowd. She was captured by the Croats and taken to the Sisak camp.

I reached Dvor na Uni on foot, and then set off for Serbia..."

2.21. Witness 452/96, refugee from Plasko, said:

"...I went on a tractor via Slunj-Vrgin Most-Topusko to Glina. When we reached Glina Croat armed forces attacked the refugee column. Many were wounded and killed.

One grenade near me hit a tractor and killed many people. I also saw a dead man and two children.

It was very crowded, there were many people; they screamed, cried and shouted. Three columns were marching side by side.

In Glina, tanks ran over Anka Trbojevic, a middle-aged woman from Plasko.

We entered Brcko at 1 a.m., where the Croat Army attacked us again. It was dark and I do not know if there were dead and wounded..."

2.22. Witness 524/96-2, refugee from Vojnic, presently living in Serbia, said:

"...My family and I were in two different columns. My wife, children and mother went first. They brought along some basic things and started their withdrawal on a tractor and a trailer towards Vojnic-Glina-Dvor na Uni.

My mother and wife told me that Moslem soldiers attacked them near Dvor na Uni from

the direction of Bihac and Kladusa, while the Croat Army attacked them from the direction of Sisak. They shot at the refugee column - civilians, women, children. There were many dead and wounded.

My wife left the tractor and the trailer behind, as well as all she had brought along. She grabbed the children and started running to a wood. Thus she escaped and reached Bosnia...

3

The refugee column leaving Krajina was moving through Bosnia- Herzegovina as well. Between Bosanski Petrovac and Kljuc the column was also attacked and bombed by the Croat Air Force. Many civilians lost their lives on that occasion."

3.1. Witness 333/96-9 said:

"...It was in August 1995. I think it was 6 August.

That day I was on duty in the police station when we were informed that a refugee column was shelled on the AVNOJ road between Bihac and Jajce, precisely in the village of Janjila, 15 km away from Petrovac towards Kljuc.

I went to the spot to conduct an investigation. The road was crowded with refugees who went on foot, in motor vehicles, carts and tractors. They drove cattle so that we had difficulties breaking through.

When we finally did it, we noted that in the direction of Kljuc three bombs fell to the left of the road, while the fourth fell in the middle of the road. The bombs hit a "Ford"; when we got there the car was burning. Behind the "Ford" there was a tow- truck with a Korenica registration plate which was also hit, its driver decapitated. The vehicle was burning. Near its rear end I saw two children caught in fire. I cannot tell what sex or age they were; all I know is that they were already dead.

It made me sick and I fainted.

There were more dead there - 11 civilians from the refugee column lost their lives. All of them were identified and I had a list with their names. All of them were from Korenica..."

3.2. Witness 715/95-9, who set off from Drvar in a refugee truck on 7 August 1995, said:

"...When we reached the Gornja Bravska region, the village of Uzelci, the Croat Air

Force planes shelled the Krajina refugee column.

I saw a tow-truck hit by a shell near the place where I happened to be. According to my assessment, there were 50-60 refugees - civilians on the tow-truck and I think that none of them survived. Around that place there were so many wounded and killed. I could see that while I was passing the burning tow- truck.

The hit tow-truck was from the Krajina region. The shelling was conducted by a Croat plane which threw two bombs or missiles on the refugee column.

In addition, a truck was hit and started burning. I do not know if there were people in it..."

3.3. Witness 341/96-117, worker, born in 1959, said:

"...When on 4 August 1995 Croatian aggression on Krajina started, my family and I went towards Yugoslavia to save our lives. I left behind the land, cattle and my job.

I drove a tractor loaded with some basic things we picked up in a hurry. When we left Bosanski Petrovac towards Kljuc a plane showed up flying over the column.

Heading towards Kljuc I saw a terrible sight on a hill. Two tow- trucks with canned food were hit and totally destroyed and a dozen adults and children in them killed in the shelling. I saw a dozen massacred and burnt bodies. I could not recognized any of them.

I travelled in the column for eight days and eight nights on my tractor until we reached Yugoslavia.

My uncle V.N. who drove a bus told me that in the Brcko corridor a refugee column was shelled by the Moslems, that one shell hit a motor vehicle and that 4 people in the vehicle were killed..."

3.4. Witness 341/96-132, driver, 47 years of age, said:

"...We set off from Krajina on 4 August 1995. People withdrew the way they could with whatever means they had.

Near Bosanski Petrovac, around 2 km away from Petrovac towards Kljuc, I saw a helicopter landing by the refugee column and its crew distributing bread to refugees. I thought it was our helicopter. Later it turned out that it was an enemy helicopter, most probably Croatian, which landed under the pretext to distribute food, while in fact it was to look into the situation and gather the people in one place. It took off and flew towards Bihac.

Shortly afterwards a plane approached and I saw it firing three missiles on the refugee column. I saw a tow-truck hit. I heard cries and saw fire. Several other vehicles and tractors with people withdrawing in the column were also hit. I saw dead people, I do not know how many. People panicked running away from the place fearing another attack.

I also witnessed an event near Brcko. Approximately 4-5 km away from Brcko towards Bijeljina I saw a vehicle hit and caught in fire. It blew up and burst into pieces. The road was by the Sava on the other bank of which was Croat territory.
hit from the Croat side. The explosion was so strong that it is sure that all the passengers were hit..."

3.5. Witness 458/96, pensioner from Teslingrad, born in 1929, said:

"...I set off with my wife and mother-in-law on a tractor whose trailer was destroyed in a shelling. From Lapac we went with a big refugee column towards Bosanski Petrovac, where Croat planes shelled the head of the column. I was in the middle of it on my tractor..."

3.6. Witness 426/96-1, who worked in the Petrovac police station in August 1995, said:

"...I cannot recall the exact date, but I do know it was in August 1995. That day an endless refugee column from Kninska krajina was moving through Petrovac in the direction of Kljuc.

I was in a car patrol when I was told to go near the village of Janjila, 15 km away from Petrovac towards Kljuc where Croat planes were shelling the refugee column.

We were breaking our way through the column moving towards Kljuc. They moved in carts, trucks, tractors, cars and on foot.

When we reached the spot we could see a chaotic sight. Several freight vehicles and cars were burning, people fled to the surrounding fields fearing a repeated shelling from the air.

We counted 11 dead and several wounded civilians. In the back of a "Merzedes" bodies of two children were on fire. Nearby there was a body of a decapitated man and another dead child.

The injured were transported to the hospital and bodies to Petrovac.

I state that there was not a single military vehicle in the column, or any weapons, or soldiers. All were civilians..."

3.7. Witness 426/96-3, who worked in the Petrovac police station in August

1995, said:

"...We were informed by radio link that a refugee column was attacked from the air. We went to the spot 15 km from Petrovac towards Kljuc near the Janjila village and saw a terrible mess on the road. The cars in the column and the grass by the road were burning. A number of bodies were scattered by the burning vehicles. I saw two children burnt in the back of a "Merzedes". In front of that car there was a body of a decapitated man. There was a number of injured refugees who bled and cried, and they were transported to the Petrovac hospital.

There were no soldiers in the column, all were civilians.

On that occasion 11 people from the column were killed and a large number of them lightly and heavily injured.

People we talked to on the spot told us that a plane with Croat insignia shelled the column..."

3.8. Witness 426/96-2, who worked in the Petrovac hospital in August 1995, said:

"...An explosion could be heard from the direction of Janjila, after which an air danger signal was sounded and surprised us all in Petrovac. Soon afterwards we learned in the hospital that the Croat Air Force shelled a refugee column moving from the direction of Petrovac towards Kljuc.

We admitted a large number of wounded to the hospital. They were all civilians. I remember 11 dead people brought to the hospital. They were civilians who died in the shelling..."

3.9. Witness 303/96-9, 65 years of age, refugee from Krajina, said:

"...When we reached a wood in Bosnia we were shelled from the air. I do not know who did it, whether the Croat or the Moslem Army.

There were many injured and dead civilians. I do not know any of them by name..."

3.10. Witness 341/96-136, a farmer from Svrackovo selo near Korenica, born in 1936, presently a refugee in Serbia, said:

"...In the morning of 4 August 1995, all the farmers including me sat on tractors with some basic stuff and moved towards Lapac. On the road between Bosanski Petrovac and Kljuc an airplane started shelling the column. My son later told me that 7 people had died and several had

been wounded in the column on that occasion.

I learned that all the houses in Svrackovo selo had been mined and that the whole village was torn to the ground, not in the "Storm" operation but later..."

3.11. Witness 346/96, a shoemaker from Benkovac, born in 1942, presently living in Serbia as a refugee, said:

"...On the way from Bosanski Petrovac to Banja Luka, right after Bosanski Petrovac, I saw a big tow-truck and two cars by the road on the embankment burning. The vehicles were totally destroyed and caught in fire.

I did not see any victims in the vehicles, but I heard that 10-15 people lost their lives there..."

3.12. Witness 520/96, a housewife from Palanka, a place between Knin and Gracac, 36 years old, said:

"...We formed a column and set off to Petrovac. I brought along the most basic things in bags and put them on a motocultivator with a small trailer. I put both my children, 2 and 1 and a half, on the trailer and together with other villagers went towards Petrovac. The next day I saw planes shelling our column.

We travelled for 8 days. I saw dead children by the road. I do not know how they died. I saw funerals by the road. I remember a woman carrying a small dead child. She was walking towards Banja Luka..."

4

The following examples testify to the experience of persons from the column arrested by the Croat police:

4.1. Witness 279/96, retired military officer, born in 1936, who found himself in Krajina in August 1995 in order to help his cousin escape, said:

"...I was in my car with my wife and mother-in-law on the Vojnic- Glina-Dvor na Uni road. Namely, Franjo Tudjman said in a statement broadcast on the Croat radio around the clock that we were safe if we moved in a column or the said road.

/...

In Vidosevac on 7 August 1995 I registered with a Croat unit. We were all civilians. They placed us in a restaurant called "1001 noc" in Vidosevac and then separated men from women. They started beating me with their fists and kicking me. They pushed me to the ground, spread my legs, strongly hit me several times on my private parts, after which I lost consciousness. When I recovered they continued beating me threatening to kill me. One of them said to me that they would not kill me immediately since what they had for me was a "slow death".

They continued beating me and finally took me out of the room and pushed me so hard that I fell down about 15 stairs my hands cuffed.

Then they helped me up and took me behind the restaurant where they ordered me to sit on a log and every Croat soldier passed by me, hit me on the head, back or chest. This torture lasted for about three hours.

The same night they took me to the Croat military headquarters in Glina and put me in a cold storage place. After that I faced a Croat general named Petar Stipetic to whom they introduced me as a Chetnik and a Serb general. General Stipetic, who knew me since we both had served in the former JNA, said that my case would be examined by the court.

From there they took me to Petrinja to the former JNA barracks. They pushed us out of the car and one policeman tied a 2 m long metal wire around my neck and pushed me between 30 m long ranks of military police officers. The police officers were 1 m or 1.5 m away from one another; they started hitting me with clubs and hands and kicking me with their boots everywhere except for my head. My hands tied I passed between the ranks and then they made me return. After that I passed out. R. and M. were beaten in the same way.

When I regained consciousness they took me to a gym in Sisak, a camp where around 130 Serbs were imprisoned at that time.

There I was from 7 to 11 August 1995, registered with the ICRC.

On 11 August I was taken by bus with another 50 persons to the Karlovac prison. There were 4-5 minors of 15-16 years of age among us. The escorting military police officers made us sing Ustashi songs. I did not want to sing which is why I was hit several times with a club on my elbows. Namely, we had to hold our hands behind our heads and to sit bent, all the time looking at the floor of the bus.

In front of the Karlovac prison where the bus stopped the police officers invited people who started gathering around the bus to lynch us, saying that we were the Chetniks and terrorists who had shelled Karlovac.

Since the Karlovac prison was full we were taken to the Remetinac prison in Zagreb. On our way there, a captain, who was a commanding officer of the escort unit, said: "We can tie you,

beat you, and, if necessary, kill you". After that a police officer with a gun in one hand and a club in another started kicking us. On that occasion L.D. was beaten so severely that he could not recover for 15 days.

I was in Remetinac in Zagreb until 13 December 1995 when I was tried at the Karlovac Military Court which passed a releasing sentence. I was returned to Remetinac and released the same day.

I left Zagreb without money or any identification papers and with little clothes and went to an acquaintance in Karlovac. There I was under constant police surveillance until 23 January 1996 when I came to Belgrade together with another 7 persons with the assistance of the ICRC..."

4.2. Witness 350/96-2, refugee from Vrgin Most, said:

"...In a column of civilians I set off towards Glina on 6 August 1995. The next day around 12:30 p.m. the column was attacked by the Croat Army at a place called Brezovo polje. The column was attacked from all sides and cut. The situation was chaotic and everyone panicked. People ran away and hid in the nearby woods and corn fields.

When I left a wood I saw many people in civilian clothes dead in the canal by the road. I also saw many trucks, tractors and cars destroyed. I spent the next night in a wood. In the morning they opened mortar fire on the wood. I hid there until 1:30 p.m., after which I went to a nearby road and surrendered to the Croat police. I was in civilian clothes and unarmed.

They took me to a village near Glina. Members of the Croat Army and police insulted me and called me n
their fists, kicked me with their military boots, hit me with rifle butts, all over my body.

Then they took me to Glina to a school with mainly women, children and old people. They took me to a corridor my hands cuffed and ordered me to turn to the wall with my hands up. Then they beat me with fists, rubber clubs and kicked me. I fainted several times and I do not know how long it took. I was all swollen and covered with blood.

After they separated women, children and persons above 60, about 100 men between 17 and 60 years of age remained in the school. Croat policemen took us out to the corridor every half an hour during the night, where they beat us with all kinds of things. Basically with rubber clubs. That night they shot from automatic weapons above our heads. We did not sleep a wink.

The next day they took us to the sports hall in Sisak. There they searched us and took our valuables. Then they beat us up again.

We were taken to a gym where I saw 1000 imprisoned Serbs, men between 17 and 70

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years of age. There were lightly wounded among them.

During the night I was taken to an investigator who slapped me twice. A number of imprisoned Serbs were taken that night in an unknown direction. I do not know what happened to them.

Croat policemen prevented ICRC representatives to register us by hiding some of us in other premises.

From there they took us by bus to Zagreb, to the Zrinjevac prison. However, the prison was full, so that they returned us to Karlovac, which again was full and finally to Zagreb to the Remetinac camp.

There I was kept from 10 August 1995 to mid January 1996.

I was placed in cell 145 with another 9 Serbs.

We received food regularly, but the meals were scarce, as a result of which I lost 27 kg in the camp.

In the meantime they took me to Karlovac for trial and sentenced me to 5 years of prison. I did not have a lawyer. After the trial I was returned to Remetinac.

During the imprisonment in the camp three Serbs died, I do not know of what.

Some of us were beaten by the guards, mainly at night, for no reason..."

4.3. Witness 711/96-2, born in 1938, said:

"...I was in Benkovac when Croatia attacked Krajina. On 9 August 1995 Croat soldiers marched into the town. They took me to a basement and on 11 August to the Zadar prison where I stayed for 5 days. On 16 August they transferred me to the Sibenik District Prison, where I was not maltreated, but others were.

In February 1996 they transferred me to the Split prison and it was only in March 1996 that I received the charges. Until that time I had no document on detention. The charges stated that in 1991 I had been a member of a special unit of the Republic of Serbian Krajina Army. This was not correct, because from April 1991 to February 1992 I was in the Benkovac hospital recovering from a thighbone operation. I was supposed to stay even longer there.

Then they took me to Oboljan, "The Island of Youth", where I was kept by 17 October 1996, when I came to Yugoslavia by virtue of "pardon" and with the mediation of the Red Cross..."

4.4. Witness 527/96, farmer from around Sinj, presently a refugee in Serbia, born in 1928, said:

"...Croats started burning the neighbouring villages and killing people and my wife and I set off towards Knin. When we arrived there members of the Croat Army closed us in the school "Srpski junaci" where they kept us from 4 August to 15 September 1995.

My wife and I were together all the time. They maltreated us, called us Chetniks and threatened to slaughter us, but they did not beat us.

There were about 350-400 Serbs in the camp.

We slept on the floor and received food once a day.

Us older people were allowed to go out to the yard for a walk. During one of those walks I saw that about ten young Serbs were brought in a van and that Croats beat them with their fists and rifle butts and kicked them.

I was placed in the basement and I could hear cries a number of times from the floor above during the night. Younger Serbs were also placed on that floor..."

4.5. Witness 710/96-2 said:

"...I was arrested on 6 August 1995 in Benkovac near my house when I went to register with the authorities. The radio broadcast the order that all who were in the town should report in the town centre.

I was taken to Benkovac to the Military Court where they took my personal data. During the inquiry a policeman hit me several times.

From there they transferred everyone - women, children, old people and military age men to Zadar.

On the same day the Croat Military Police took me to Zadar together with J., who had evidently been beaten. He had bruises all over his body. On our way there we were not allowed to talk.

In Zadar I was placed in a camp called "Centre for Men Fit for Military Service" within the Mozire sports centre. We slept on the floor of the handball hall.

Other people were placed in a camp organized in the Zadar high school. There I spent three days during which time they beat me with clubs and hit me with fists.

They ordered me to put my hands up and then beat me in the ribs and armpits.

I was in the camp from 6 to 9 August 1995 when they transferred me to the Zadar hospital located near the "Kolovare" Hotel. I was hospitalized because of a face injury inflicted on me during the hearing in Benkovac. The right part of my face was swollen and my jaw injured. I also had sight problems and felt dizzy.

I was in the Zadar civilian prison from 22 August 1995 to 18 April 1996.

I shared the cell with six other prisoners. We were not allowed to talk among ourselves.

I was not physically maltreated there. They said to us "Where have you been Serbs? Where is your greater Serbia? Where is your Republic of Krajina?" and cursed our Serb mothers.

A young man hanged himself in the next door cell..."

5

During the attack on and upon the occupation of the Republic of Serbian Krajina, Croat military-police formations started "cleaning" the field systematically. They killed civilians and POWs, plundered and burnt their property, took the cattle.

Several dozen witnesses have been interrogated with regard to what was happening in Krajina upon the Croat military occupation.

5.1. Witness 679/95-41 said:

"...On 4 August 1995 around 5 a.m. the Croat Army started a systematic shelling of Glina from Novo Selo Glinsko where the delimitation zone was and where UNPROFOR was located.

They shelled only civilian facilities in Glina, which were undefended just like the entire town. Most shells hit the hospital and its surroundings.

The shelling of Glina continued on 5 August early in the morning throughout the entire day, assisted by the Croat Air Force frequent overflights and bombing of Glina and the surrounding villages.

They also started bombing the Glina-Dragotina road and Dvor na Uni. The clearly marked Knin hospital was being evacuated on that road together with civilians.

A passenger vehicle with the Red Cross insignia was destroyed in the shelling and four wounded persons, a driver and a nurse lost their lives.

On 6 August a civilian column withdrawing from Glina was bombed by the Croat Air Force. There were victims..."

5.2. Witness 303/96-8, disabled pensioner from Donji Skrad, 57, said:

"...On 5 August 1995 when Croat armed forces launched their offensive on the Republic of Serbian Krajina, my village of Donji Skrad located at the border with Croatia was among the first to be attacked.

Croat forces attacked the village on 5 August 1995 at 5 a.m. They burnt Serb houses. I fled to the wood.

In that attack Ljuban Koncalovic was killed in his corn field where he had tried to hide, as well as his mother Stana or Stanka, over 90 years of age, his wife Ljilja, around 60 years of age, and Kata Mitrovic, around 80 years of age. The three women hid in Ljuban Koncalovic's basement. They were slaughtered there and a killed dog was thrown beside their bodies.

It was then that the houses of Pero Lezajic, Vojin Gazibar, Milos Vuckovic, Obrad Popovic, Mihajlo Popovic and my own house were burnt. The entire village was burnt. The houses were burnt to the ground with everything in them.

We ran for our lives..."

5.3. Witness 229/96 said:

"...I was captured on 4 August 1995 as a member of the Republic of Serbian Krajina Army. There were six of us captured. They took us to Knin and allowed us to sit on a wall.

Among us was Savo Milojevic from the village of Polace near Knin, 50 years of age, who said something to a Croat soldier who immediately took him behind the wall and killed him from an automatic rifle.

Then they took us to the Knin barracks. Along the way they beat us with rifle butts on the head, back and chest. They cursed our Serb and Chetnik mother threatening to kill us.

We were captured by members of the 7th Varazdin Brigade under the command of a person named Korada.

They locked us in the barracks basement where there was not light and beat us all night.

On that occasion a Croat soldier killed a captured Serb from a gun. That soldier was wounded and yet they made him work. They killed him because he could not.

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We were kept in the barracks for 36 days when they took us to the Zadar prison..."

5.4. Witness 275/96 said:

"...When the Croat Army entered Knin in early August 1995, Croat soldiers killed Nikola Draganic whose wife was with me in the UNPROFOR camp and names I do not know.

Mirjana Mirkovic from Kovacici near Knin told me that when Croat soldiers had entered Knin they took her 22 year old son and son- in-law, whose name I do not know, in an unknown direction, so that she did not know anything about them. When we were exchanged they were not on the list..."

5.5. Witness 126/96-1 said:

"...My family went to Serbia in a refugee column on the night between 4 and 5 August 1995, while I stayed at home confident that the Croat Army would not reach my village of Zagrovic.

The next morning Milka Petko and her son Ilija, whom I knew, came to my place. They ran from Knin and came to me. Around 5 p.m. the Croat Army entered my village. I saw Croat soldiers pushing my neighbours Dimitar Rasula and Djuro Rasula out of their houses. Then I told Ilija Petko and his mother Milka to run to the wood.

I stayed at home to hide some stuff, and then fled to the wood myself. At night I sneaked to my house and having seen that there were no Croat soldiers I stepped in my yard where I saw Ilija Petko's body. He was slaughtered lying on his back. 50 m away Dimitar and Djuro Rasula and Milka Petko lied. They were all shot from fire arms. I saw Djurdjija Rasula's house burning and a body of a man with sheep bellows over his head, so that I could not recognize him.

During the following days I was hiding, and all dead bodies were there, too, at the same place, through to August 24, when I reported myself to the UNPROFOR base in Knin, where I stayed until September 17, 1995 ...

5.6. Witness 126/96-6 states:

...On August 5, 1995, Croatian police forces entered my village of Zargovic with an armoured carrier and started shooting at the surrounding houses and tearing them down. The village had been depopulated, and I, too, was preparing to leave. I heard the Croatian policemen talking to an old mad, Dmitar Rasua, called "Mile". They asked him if there was anybody left in the village,

and he replied: "There's nobody". Then I heard him saying: "Don't shoot me". Then the shots were heard. The Croatian policemen went on, I left my hiding place and saw Dmitar Rasuo lying dead near the asphalt road. Then I fled Zargovic ...

5.7. Witness 257/96-5 states:

... I was arrested on August 4, 1995 together with a group of civilians, my co-villagers from Cista Mala. On the same day, Darinka Popovic, Boja Lalic, Draginja Lalic and her son Nikola, were killed in their car, as well as Anica Lalic, who was called by the Croatian soldiers to go with them and killed her when she refused. Draginja Lalic was an elderly women, about 70 years old, had diseased hips and moved with difficulty.

On August 4, about 5 o'clock in tne morning, 4-5 grenades hit our village. We were not afraid, because an UNPROFOR base was located in our village. However, Croatian soldier came into our village and mixed with UNPROFOR soldiers...

5.8. Witness 257/96-6 states:

... On August 4, 1995, early in the morning, when I was in the village of Cista Mala, the Croatian Army rushed in, shooting from infantry weapons. At about 9 o'clock, some 50 meters away from me, Bozica Lalic was killed. She was on a tractor, with her husband, trying to pull out of the village. An infantry bullet shot her, but her husband managed to escape. In happened just near their house.

On the same occasion, Darinka L. Popovic was also killed in front of her house. I did not see her being shot, but I heard the shooting just near her house, and her husband told me, the same day, that she had been killed.

Boja Lalic, Anica Lalic, Draginja Lalic and her son Nikola were killed the same day, as well as Mirko Korda from Djevrska, aged 35-37 ...

5.9. Witness 211/96 states:

... When the Croatian Army attacked Komic on August 12, 1995, their troops entered the village from two directions. They set fire to the house of Sava and Petar Lavrnic, with these two people inside. They were a mother and a son. When the offensive was over, I went to their house and saw the remains of their bones. Mika Pavlica, who was blind and moved with difficulty, was also burnt to death. Staka curcic was also killed, decapitated in her own house...

/...

5.10. Witness 212/96 states:

... When the Croatian Army attacked my native village of Komic, I withdraw to the forest and, thus, did not see what was happening. When I returned to the village, I saw that Jela Ugarkovic's house had been burnt and I saw her bones inside the house. The house of Sava and Petar Lavrnic was also burned down, with them inside. I saw that Staka curcic's had been slaughtered near her house, her head cut off and thrown away. She was an 80 years old women ...

5.11. Witness 210/96-1, a farmer, aged 58, now living as a refugee in Apatin, states:

... During the Croatian Army's attack, I was in the village of Poljice, in my house, with my sister who died in the meantime. As far as I remember, in was on August 12 when Croatian soldiers came to the village of Poljice from the direction of the main road, and my sister and me hid.

We saw that Rajko Sunajko from Poljice, aged around 85, whom the Croatian soldier found near his house and who was partially deaf, was surrounded by some twenty Croatian soldiers. I saw them talking to him. Then I heard rifle shooting and later on, when the Croatian soldiers left and when I came back home the following morning, I found Rade Sunajko dead, with a schrapnel wound below his heart ...

I am certain that he was unarmed when the Croatian soldiers came, and he was wearing civilian clothes.

When these Croatian soldiers came into Poljice, they burned down houses, one by one, hay, barns and everything else.

Rade's wife was with him inside the house, but I do not know what happened to her. We did not see her again.

The Croatian soldiers burnt down the house of 80- years-old Mara Ugarkovic, who was burnt alive. The house of Sava Lavrnic, aged about 90, and her son Petar, aged about 60, was also burnt down with the two of them inside. Staka curcic was slaughtered...

5.12. Witness 210/96-5, born in 1946, who lived in Klapovica, the municipality of Korenica, testifies:

... All Klapovice villager fled on 5 August. However, my mother, my brother and myself did not leave, because my brother was immobile and my mother was 86 years old. The

Croatian radio announced that there will be no harm done to civilians and that we could freely stay at home. Our village had 9 households and we were all farmers and livestock breeders.

The Croatian Army passed thorough Klapovica on August 7, 1995. They did not enter the houses and just set fire to hay stocks. During the following three or four days we were not disturbed. Then the Croatian Army came and started plundering our village. They first looted the workshop of Dusan Loncar, the wealthiest man in the village, and then set it on fire, and then also burnt down Dusan Loncar's house. Other houses were not attacked that day.

On 12 August, I saw a column of the Croatian Army coming, some 100 troops strong, with two armoured carriers. They turned to the neighbouring village of Poljice. I was on top of a hill above our house at the time. Poljice has some thirty (30) households. Soon afterwards, I saw smoke coming from the first house in Poljice, and then the Croatian Army started to set fire to one house after another, and the shots were also heard.

As far as I know, there had been 8 civilians, mostly elderly people, left in Poljice.

I was hiding in the forest for two days, but then I decided to go and see what happened in Poljice and Komic. I went to POljice firts. At the village entrance, I found burnt households of Bosko Mirkovic and Milos Mirkovic. I saw livestock roaming around the house. Houses of Rade Mirkovic, Ruza Mirkovic and Jova Mirkovic were also burnt down. Some livestock was killed. The houses were burnt down to the ground.

Then I found the dead body of Rade Sunajko, who was born in 1910. I saw his body in front of Gojko Mirkovic's house. I did not see his wife, but she probably burnt to death in their house set to fire by the Croatian Army.

I went on to see if there was anyone alive, and I found M.G. I found out what was happening in Poljice and Komic when the Croatian Army attacked them.

Jela Lavrnic told me that her mother was decapitated by Croatian soldiers and their house was set to fire. In a house in Komic, a husband and a wife, elderly and immobile people, were burnt to death. Another elderly and immobile woman was also burnt to death in her own house.

Later on, we decided to ask for help of UNPROFOR, whose base was in Klapovica. They accepted us and we stayed in their base until September 16, when the column of refugees left Knin. They sent us to join the column. That is how we came to Serbia ...

5.13. Witness 443/96, shopkeeper from Knin, born in 1938, who is now living as a refugee in Belgrade, testifies:

... Knin was conquered by the Croatian Army on August 5, 1995. I joined the column

/...

of the European Community vehicles, which was on the way to the "Juzni Logor" ("South Camp") army barracks, where UNPROFOR was stationed.

While we were on the way to the "Juzni Logor" camp, I saw several dead bodies. On the sidewalk in front of the "Standard Ready-Made Clothes" shop, there was a dead body of a man, whose second name, I know, is Sinobag.

Near the "Balkans" restaurant, on the way to the park, I noticed a dead man's body, in civilian clothes. In the canal by the road from the bridge on the Krka river to the "Juzni Logor" camp, I saw two or three dead men in civilian clothes, and some fifty meters away, I saw three dead men in camouflage uniforms.

On the crossroad near the hospital in the direction of the Marici village, I saw Croatian soldiers arresting my neighbour Misa Matkovic and Zarko Vukmirovic called "Kudjo" and taking them nobody-knows-where by a "Toyota" vehicle. Nothing is known about their whereabouts even today.

When I came home on August 15, 1995, I found my house open, with household objects thrown around. I noticed that some things were missing.

Three Croatian Army soldiers came to my house on August 22. They hurled curses at me, insulted me and forced me to do push-ups on the floor. On that occasion, they took away my "Zastava 101" car, a radio cassette recorder, music deck and some other things.

When they left, I went to the police station commander to report the case, but he told me to report to the military command.

When I returned home, the same three persons who had taken my car and other things came back half an hour later. One of them said: "You did go to the police to report on us". They searched my apartment again, and then ordered me to sit down, and hit me repeatedly with a riflebutt on the head. They hit me on the legs as well. I was covered with blood. They put a gun on my temple and shot by my ear.

After that, I did not dare sleep at home. I went to UNPROFOR, and it was with their help that we were taken to Serbia on 16 September.

Left in Knin was my house sized 11 x 7 meters and another bigger house under construction, a car, land ...

5.14. Witness 456/96-1, refugee from Benkovac, testifies:

...I was on a tractor and on August 7, 1995, we passed through the village of Srb, when the aviation attacked the column and killed several people. I saw for myself how Velimir Stelja,

/...

Branko Stelja and their child were killed by a grenade. I did not know the other people who were killed, and there was a confusion, so I can not tell the exact number of people who were killed.

As we moved on, I saw that 9 people starved to death in the column, including 6 children and three adults, because we did not have either bread or water for 5 days, and I watched parents bury their children by the roadside at scorching heat ...

5.15. Witness 429/96-states:

...When the Croatian Army took over Biljane Gornje on August 6, 1995, they took some ten elderly people who were still in the village to the the detention camp in Zadar. They were then transferred to Oton near Knin, and released and returned to the village of Biljane Gornje on September 20, 1995. They found their village houses looted.

In late October 1995, Dusan Dukic, born in 1930, was found hanged in the auxiliary building of his family house. He was hanged on a rope tied to a beam, with his clothes torn on several places. The objects in that room were thrown around.

The case was reported immediately to the local police whose representatives came the following day to write a report, and the autopsy in the Zadar hospital followed. Numerous bodily injuries were found, inflicted by hard and dull objects, as well as cuts on the head and numerous scratches, most probably inflicted by nails.

A few days after Dukic's burial, his family house was set to fire, together with some fifteen other Serb-owned near-by houses ...

5.16. Witness 504/96, farmer, aged 58, testifies:

...In my village of Banatski Grabovac near Petrinja, there were only five of us left on August 4, 1995: I.B., aged 74, J.J., aged 68, Dj.C, aged 61 and D.G., aged 90.

When the Croatian Army came, I reported to them and they let me go home.

The Croatian military authorities visited us once a day. I stayed in the village for 22 days, but then some soldiers came again and as they were leaving my courtyard, one soldier raised his rifle and shot at me and hit my left hip. As I was wounded, I spent the night at home, and when a patrol came the following morning, they asked me who inflicted the wound upon me and I told them that it was the Croatian military patrol that came the day before.

They took me to hospital in Sisak, where I stayed for 15 days, after which two policemen came and took me to Sisak, for pretrial confinement. I was imprisoned with S. They beat

/...

him and he fell down, and they continued hitting him on his head. One guard kept hitting him until the other guard shouted: "That's enough!".

Then this guard took of his cap with chessboard flag

and made me and S. kiss it.

Later on, I was taken to Zagreb, to the Renetimec prison, where I was kept for 9 months. They conducted an investigation against me for armed rebellion until May 20, 1996, when they released me.

As I was leaving the prison, they asked me whether I wanted to remain in Croatia or go to Serbia. In my village, the door and windows of my house were taken away, as well as everything from inside the house. I had no place to go back to. .

5.17. Witness 51/96-6, worker, born in 1941, now a refugee in Serbia, testifies:

... I stayed in the village of Gojkovac - Glinice. As soon as the Croatian Army came in, they started taking census of the Serbian population. When I was to get my certificate of citizenship and passport, and other documents, I was interrogated thoroughly and requested to give them information on our army and commanders, on the brigades and their names and numbers of soldiers. I was telling them that I did not know any such information, so they refused to issue me the certificate of citizenship, passport and other personal document.

Croats had no mercy for the citizens of Slunj who had not left. I saw Croats looting and burning the villages of Cvijanovic Brdo, Gojkovac, Duvnjak, Krstinja and all other villages on the way to Vojnic.

Before putting the houses to fire and destroying them, they plundered them and tood away everything they could find: livestock, cereals and all objects of value.

The Croatian Army would sound an alarm, similar to emergency alarm, which scared us. They said it was the alarm which they got from the United States to gather livestock, because at the sound of that alarm livestock gathered together at the particular place when the alarm was. I saw for myself that the livestock was being gathered and carried away by trucks.

The total number of Serbs in the village of Glinice near Gojkovac was 25 ...

5.18. Witness 483/96-2, from the vicinity of Vojnic, testifies:

... Before Dvor on the Una river, Muslims and Croats came into the refugee column and

intimidated us and spread panic and misinformation. They were saying that people should be stopped from moving forward, that they should be turned back, so that as many as possible would die.

Aircraft were shelling the column. I know that many people were killed. I saw dead people by the roadside...

5.19. Witness 524/96-2, refugee from Vojnic, testifies:

... Since I was with the civilian defense unit, I was among the last who withdrew from Vojnic. I therefore witnessed the destruction of the town. On the first day, August 4, 1995, the town was neither attacked nor shelled, but two to three days later, its center was shelled, more and more, and the town was systematically turned into ruins. The objective was to destroy the town, so as to prevent the Serb population from returning ...

5.20. Witness 616/96-2, farmer from the surroundings of Knin, born in 1922, testifies:

... When the Croatian Army attacked Krajina on August 5, 1995, I was in Djevrsacko Polje, tending my sheep. Two Croatian Army soldiers arrested me there. One of them told me that he was an ustasha and that he was going to kill me right away. He pointed his rifle at me, but at that moment J.P. came and recognized me, and told that "ustasha" not to kill me but to take me to Djevrska, which he did. When we came to Rakic's house, I saw 5-6 other civilians and I saw Croatian Army soldiers setting fire to Serb-owned houses in Djevrska. By the roadside, I saw dead bodies of men and women, of different ages, in civilian clothes.

Some time around noon, about ten of us were taken to Sibenik, in a gym, where some thirty other Serbs were detained.

I saw that P.M. and M.M. from the village of P. were beaten up so hard that they could not move.

In the morning, forty of us, men and women of different age, were taken by ship from Sibenik to the detention camp on the Obonjan island. We were placed in tents, 10 persons in each, and slept on soldiers' beds.

I was not taken to forced labour, but I know that other detained Serbs were taken to build barracks.

I was registered by the International Red Cross, whose representatives visited me and brought humanitarian relief.

/...

I spend a year in this camp, from August 5, 1995, to August 9, 1996. During that period, no court proceedings were conducted against me. With the help of IRC I was released on August 9, 1996, and I came to Belgrade, to my son's, where I am still staying.

During my stay in the camp, I suffered a nervous breakdown and a hernia. As for my property in Medjari, I left two houses and a 500m2 auxiliary building, two tractors and all implements, some 200 sheep, some goats and a cow ...

5.12. Witness 411/96-36, from the village of Varivode, now living as a refugee in Serbia, testifies:

... My mother, aged 76, was ill, so I decided to stay with her in August 1995. In my village of Varivode, there were 13 other mostly elderly and weak people.

I saw houses in the neighbouring village of Djevrsko set to fire by the Croatian Army, and some houses in my village were also burnt.

I had to keep hiding, so as not to be seen by the Croatian Army and police who often came to the village. I was hiding in a hut on the hay. Whenever Croatian Army soldiers came to look for something in the village, I saw them from there.

They put white scarfs on courtyard entrance gates as a sign that somebody was in the house, which meant that those house were not to be set to fire.

The Croatian Army and Croats from the neighbouring villages came to my house, too, and took away all my agricultural machinery, one big and one small tractor, a "Zastava 101" car, objects from my house, even my clothing.

My house remained empty. They even took away the entrance door and windows. That was all done by the Croatian Army and Croatian civilians. They set Serb-owned houses to fire.

In August, an ustasha came and started harassing my mother. He was hitting her with a wooden pole, as thick as an arm, asking her to give him Deutch marks, which she did not have. I had to come out and this ustasha hit me with his fist in my left eye and cut it, and then started hitting me with the same wooden pole. He asked me why I had not fled with the others and where my Deutch marks were. He found with me only 150 Dinars, which he took. Then he shot at my herd of sheep and killed 20 sheep, while the other escaped.

On September 28, 1996, around 16.00 hours, I saw some uniformed Croatian soldiers moving around the village, armed with automatic rifles and knives. At 20.00 hours, shots were fired. I heard the shooting in several intervals.

The following people were killed in our village on that day: Jovan and Milka Beric,

Mara Rajkovic, Marko Beric, Spiro Beric, Dujo Dukic and Mirko Pokrajac.

I did not see how all these people were killed, but after the shooting in the evening of September 28, they were not in the village any more.

The Croatian Army took their bodies to Knin, the same night, where they were buried. Immediately afterwards, I went to Duja Dukic's house, where I found traces of blood, with oil spilled over them, to cover them.

On February 5, 1996, Croatian soldiers caught me in the woods.

They took me to Sibenik, where I was detained in army barracks. "Slobodna Dalmacija" and "Arena" carried an article about me as a war criminal ...

6

In addition to direct perpetrators, commanders and accomplices, the responsibility for the crimes committed also lies with the leading political officials and military commanders of the Republic of Croatia because they knew or had the reasons to know that their subordinates were going to commit these crimes and yet failed to take the necessary measures to prevent them, or to have the perpetrators punished.

EVIDENCE: 658/95-1; 668/95-1, 2; 679/95-41; 680/95-4, 17, 18; 715/95-1, 9; 51/96-6, 7; 62/96-1, 5; 80/96-8; 116/96; 126/96-1, 6; 138/96; 141/96; 149/96-3, 4; 166/96-2, 3; 210/96-1, 5; 211/96; 212/96; 221/96; 228/96; 229/96; 246/96; 247/96; 257/96-1, 4, 5, 6; 271/96; 275/96; 276/96-1; 277/96; 279-96; 284/96-4; 300/-1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11; 303/96-1, 8, 9; 328/96-1, 15, 26, 28; 333/96- 9, 12; 335/96; 336/96; 339/96-2; 341/96-29, 36, 39, 75, 76, 117, 132, 136, 139, 146, 147; 346/96; 350/96-2; 382/96-15; 411/96-36; 426/96-1, 2, 75, 76, 117, 132, 136, 139, 146, 147; 346/96; 350/96- 2; 382/96-15; 411/96-36; 426/96-1, 2, 3; 429/96; 439/96; 442/96; 443/96; 451/96; 452/96; 456/96-1; 456/96-3; 458/96; 459/96; 482/96-2; 483/96-2; 485/96; 487/96; 488/96; 504/96; 505/96-3; 515/96; 520/96; 524/96-2; 527/96; 536/96; 581/96; 584/96; 616/96- 2; 668/96-1; 669/96-2; 671/96; 710/96-2.

8

The documentation-information centre "Veritas" compiled the list of Serbs who disappeared from the territory of Krajina in the period from August 1995 and in 1996, which is supplemented by the data collected by the Committee.

It was undoubtedly established that the majority of persons from this list were victims of war crimes. Some of the witnesses who are quoted in this document testify on how the killings were committed.

A LIST OF MISSING PERSONS FROM THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIAN KRAJINA

(since August 1995. till end of 1996.)

No.	SURNAME	FATHER'S NAME	NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	MUNICIPALITY	MISSING SINCE	MISSING FROM
				A				
1	ADAMOVIĆ MLINOGA	MILOŠ	MILE	08.04.1954.	G. MLINOGA	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA, GORNJA
2	AJDINOVIĆ	NIKOLA	DRAGAN	1981.	[illegible]DGORJE	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
3	AJDUKOVIĆ		STEVO		ORAVAC	DONJI LAPAC	05.08.1995.	ORAVAC
4	ALFIREVIĆ MILJEVIĆI	DUŠAN	VOJIN	16.02.1955.	PLAVNO	KNIN	05.08.1995.	RADLJEVAC,
5	AMANOVIĆ	SAVA	ĐURO	1928.	VRBNIK	KNIN	04.08.1995.	VRBNIK
6	AMANOVIĆ	ILIJA	SAVA wife of Špira	1930.	VRBNIK	KNIN	04.08.1995.	VRBNIK
7	ANDRIĆ	MARKO	MIHAJLO	13.05.1958.	DRNIŠ	DRNIŠ	06.08.1995.	DRNIŠ, JABUKA
8	ANĐELIĆ column)	RADE	MILAN	07.04.1968.	UZDOLJE	KNIN	07.08.1995.	PETROVAC (the
9	ARALICA	SIMO	MILOŠ	1934.	VRHOVINE		04.08.1995.	TURJANSKI
10	ARALICA		PERO	1923.	TURJANSKI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TURJANSKI
11	ARAMBAŠIĆ	FILIP	MILAN, "HARI"	1951.	OTIŠIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, KOVAČIĆ
12	ARBUTINA		MILAN				05.08.1995.	

13	ARBUTINA		MILOŠ	1923.	DVOR NA UNI	DVOR NA UNI	01.09.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
14	ARDALIĆ		BRANKO				04.08.1995.	KNIN
15	ARDALIĆ	DRAGO	LUKA	1920.	KORLAT	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	KORLAT, KNIN
16	ARDALIĆ ZEČEVO		MILENA	1993.	ZEČEVO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ĐEVRSKA,
17	ARDALIĆ ZEČEVO		PERA	1950.	ZEČEVO wife of Milivoje	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ĐEVRSKE,
18	ARDALIĆ ZEČEVO		SANDRA	1983.	ZEČEVO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ĐEVRSKE,
19	ARDALIĆ	STEVO (late)	SIMO	1911.	ĐEVRSKE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ĐEVRSKE
20	ARDALIĆ ZEČEVO		SLAĐANA	1987.	ZEČEVO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ĐEVRSKE,
21	ARNAUTOVIĆ	ANKA	MIRKO	1966.	DVOR NA UNI	DVOR NA UNI	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
22	ARULA ARULE	ĐURO (late)	ĐURĐIJA	1919.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ, hamlet
23	ARULA	JOVAN (late)	NIKOLA	1941.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, GOLUBIĆ
24	ATLAGIĆ OSTROVICA		MILIVOJ	06.05.1940.	OSTROVICA	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	BENKOVAC,
				B				
25	BABIĆ LIČKI	TRIVAN	DUŠAN	1911.	TIŠKOVAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995. LIČKI	TIŠKOVAC
26	BABIĆ		DUŠAN		REŠETAR	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	LIČKO PETROVO SELO, hamlet REŠETAR
27	BABIĆ	MILAN	ĐURO	1967.	ŽEGAR	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DINARA
28	BABIĆ	PAVLE (late)	JEKA	1927.	MOKRO POLJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	MOKRO POLJE
29	BABIĆ		MILAN	1916.	ERVENIK	KNIN	21.09.1995.	MOKRO POLJE, KANAZIRI
30	BABIĆ	TODOR (late)	MIRKO	1928.	MOKRO POLJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	MOKRO POLJE,

/...

31	BABIĆ		PEPA		REŠETAR, LIČKO PET. SELO	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	LIČKO PETROVO SELO, REŠETAR
32	BABIĆ		PERA wife of Vujin	1925.	MOKRO POLJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	MOKRO POLJE
33	BABIĆ	STEVAN	PETAR	27.10.1941.	TIŠKOVAC	DONJI LAPAC	05.08.1995.	ABDIĆ BRDO - ŽELJAVA
34	BABIĆ POLJE		RUŽA	1924. wife of Đuro	MOKRO POLJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, MOKRO
35	BABIĆ	LUKA	SAVA (fimale)	1928.	MOKRO POLJE, BABIĆI	KNIN	04.09.1995.	MOKRO POLJE, BABIĆI
36	BAJIĆ		GOJKO		GORNJI LAPAC	DONJI LAPAC	05.08.1995.	GORNJI LAPAC
37	BAJIĆ	RADE	MILE	1956.	MAZIN	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	MEDAK
38	BAJIĆ ŽELJAVA	VESELIN	MILOŠ	16.07.1952.	NEGOSLAVCI	VUKOVAR	02.08.1995.	LIČKO PETROVO SELO,
39	BAJIĆ MEDAK	RADE	NIKOLA	1954.	MAZIN	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC,
40	BAJIĆ barrack		NIKOLA	1940.	BISKUPIJA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, Southern
41	BAJIĆ	ILIJA (late)	PERA	1920.	MAZIN	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	MAZIN
42	BAKRAČ DONJA	ĐURO	BOGDAN	30.01.1968.	LUŠČANI	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	BAČUGA
43	BALAČ		MILICA	1948. wife of Obrad	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KOVAČIĆ
44	BALAČ	RADE	NIKOLA		DONJI LAPAC	DONJI LAPAC	04.08.1995.	LIKA
45	BALAČ		STEVO				05.08.1995.	LIČKO PETROVO SELO
46	BALIĆ	ĐURO	MILAN	01.11.1968.	RIĐANE, KOS. POLJE	KNIN	05.08.1995.	VILAJA, Milinković's stable
47	BALIĆ RIĐANE		MILAN	1919.	RIĐANE	KNIN	19.09.1995.	KOSOVO, hamlet

48	BALJAK		ANKA		GLINA	GLINA	13.08.1995.	NOVI GRAD
49	BALJAK		DANICA				05.08.1995.	
50	BALJAK	STEVAN	RATKO	1942.	BRATIŠKOVCI	KNIN	06.08.1995.	BRATIŠKOVCI
51	BALJAK	MILAN	STEVAN	1966.	MUŠKOVCI	OBROVAC	04.08.1995.	OČESTOVO
52	BANIĆ	BOŽO	MILAN	13.01.1954.	MEKINJAR, UDBINA	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	KUZMOVAČA - LJUBOVO
53	BANJANIN		PERKA				04.08.1995.	GRAČAC
54	BANJEGLAV	ILIJA	MILKA	1913.	PLOČA	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	PLOČA
55	BARIŠIĆ		ANKICA				05.08.1995.	
56	BARIŠIĆ	MILE	NIKOLA	1948.	CETINA	KNIN	05.08.1995.	SVILAJA
57	BARIŠIĆ		STANA		CETINA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
58	BASARA	DMITAR	MILOŠ	1950.	PODSEDLO	VOJNIĆ	01.10.1995.	PODSEDLO,
	KARLOVAC							
59	BASTA R.	DMITAR	MILICA	1920.		KORENICA	04.08.1995.	SREDNJA GORA
60	BASTAJA	DRAGAN	STOJAN	1944.	KATINOVAC	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	KATINOVCI
61	BATALO	MIRKO	MILOŠ	13.01.1933.	TOPUSKO	VRGINMOST	06.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
62	BATAR	MILOŠ	SINIŠA		JASENOVAC	KOSTAJNICA	04.08.1995.	KOSTAJICA
63	BATINIĆ	MARKO	MILAN	1956.	PLOČA	GRAČAC	10.10.1995.	ČADAVICA
64	BATNOŽIĆ		NIKOLA				05.08.1995.	
65	BAČKIĆ "ŽELJAVA"	GEORGIJE	LAZO	1957.	OMSICA	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	airport
66	BAČKONJA	VOJIN	MIĆO		STRMICA	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KOMALIĆ,
	STRMICA							
67	BAČKONJA	VOJIN	MIĆO		STRMICA	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KOMALIĆ,
	STRMICA							
68	BAŠIĆ		BORO	1927.	ŽIVAJA	KOSTAJNICA	05.08.1995.	ŽIVAJA
69	BAŠIĆ		MILE				05.08.1995.	
70	BAŠTEK	EMIL	SLAVKO	1950.	DVOR NA UNI	DVOR NA UNI	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI

71	BEADER	VLADE	MILORAD, "BILI"	19.08.1954.	ŽITNIĆ	DRNIŠ	05.08.1995.	KNIN the "Delić" crossroad
72	BEZBRADICA	NIKOLA (late)	VINKO	1964. "VICE"	KISTANJE	KNIN	06.08.1995.	OĆESTOVO, PADENE
73	BEKIĆ POLJANA	STOJAN	LJUBAN	14.06.1949.	V. GRADUŠA	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	GLINA, GLINSKA
74	BEKIĆ	STOJAN	MILOŠ	1972.	VRGINMOST	VRGINMOST	08.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
75	BEKIĆ	MILAN	STEVAN	15.08.1952.	GOLINJA	VRGINMOST	23.09.1995.	MANJAČA
76	BENAK		DRAGICA	1931.	PAUKOVAC	DVOR NA UNI	04.08.1995.	PAUKOVAC
77	BERIĆ	NIKOLA	VALERIJAN	27.03.1967.	KNIN	KNIN	05.08.1995.	SRB
78	BERIĆ ĐEVRSKE, VARIVODE	LJUBO	DUJO	1920.	VARIVODE	KNIN	28.09.1995.	
79	BERIĆ UZDOLJE		ĐUKA	1920.	UZDOLJE "KULINICA"	KNIN	07.08.1995.	KOSOVO,
80	BERIĆ ĐEVRSKE,VARIVODE	TODOR	ŽIVKO	09.06.1949.	VARIVODE	KNIN	05.08.1995.	
81	BERIĆ UZDOLJE	STEVAN (late)	JANJA	1933.	UZDOLJE wife of Steva	KNIN	07.08.1995.	KOSOVO,
82	BERIĆ VARIVODE	JANDRIJA (late)	JOVAN	1940.	VARIVODE	KNIN	28.09.1995.	KNIN,
83	BERIĆ VARIVODE	VASO (late)	JOVAN	1921.	VARIVODE	KNIN	28.09.1995.	KNIN,
84	BERIĆ VARIVODE		MARA	1926.	VARIVODE wife of Radivoje	KNIN	28.09.1995.	KNIN,
85	BERIĆ VARIVODE	GOLUB (late)	MARKO	1913.	VARIVODE	KNIN	28.09.1995.	KNIN,
86	BERIĆ VARIVODE		MILKA	1922.	VARIVODE wife of Jovan	KNIN	28.09.1995.	KNIN,
87	BERIĆ VARIVODE	JOVAN (late)	RADIVOJ	1926.	VARIVODE "RAJKO"	KNIN	28.09.1995.	KNIN,
88	BERIĆ UZDOLJE	MIĆO	STEVAN	1933.	UZDOLJE	KNIN	07.08.1995.	KOSOVO,

89	BERIĆ VARIVODE	MILE (late)	ŠPIRO	1942.	VARIVODE	KNIN	28.09.1995.	KNIN,
90	BERONJA GRAD	RAJKO	ŽELJKO	26.01.1964.	SISAK	SISAK	10.10.1995.	MRKONJIĆ
91	BEŠEVIĆ		SAVA				04.08.1995.	KNIN
92	BEŠLIĆ		VLADO		BENKOVAC	BENKOVAC	05.08.1995.	BENKOVAC
93	BEŠLIĆ		STANA		BENKOVAC	BENKOVAC	05.08.1995.	BENKOVAC
94	BIBIĆ	ILIJA	DUŠAN	1958.	MIRLOVIĆ POLJE	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ, BALJCI
95	BIBIĆ	DANE	RADE	1917.	ORAVAC	DONJI LAPAC	06.08.1995.	ORAVAC
96	BIBIĆ		RUŽA	1925. wife of Rade		GLAMOČ	05.08.1995.	ORAVAC
97	BIŽIĆ		VASO	1915.		VRGINMOST	15.11.1995.	LAS. SJENIČAK, SKAKAVAC
98	BIŽIĆ	RAJKO	MILORAD		ĐEVRSKE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ĐEVRSKE
99	BIŽIĆ		RAJKO		ĐEVRSKE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ĐEVRSKE
100	BIJELIĆ		PETAR	1931.			05.08.1995.	
101	BILA		MILE				05.08.1995.	
102	BIRAČ		DRAGICA	1933.		GLINA	07.08.1995.	the column
103	BIRAČ	STOJAN	RANKO	03.03.1975.	TRNOVAC	GLINA	05.08.1995.	GLINA
104	BJEDOV BREZOVAC	ĐURO	DRAGO	24.04.1966.	MOKRO POLJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DINARA,
105	BJEDOV GOLUBIĆ	NIKOLA (late)	ĐORĐE	25.03.1956.	OĆESTOVO	KNIN	05.08.1995.	STRMICA,
106	BJEDOV	JOVAN (late)	ILIJA	1930.	MOKRO POLJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	MOKRO POLJE
107	BJELANOVIĆ	LAZO (late)	VASILIJA	1912.	ZEČEVO	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KISTANJE
108	BJELANOVIĆ GRAD	ŠPIRO	SLAVKO	24.11.1957.	ZADAR	ZADAR	10.10.1995.	MRKONJIĆ
109	BJELIĆ		DUŠAN (PETAR)	1931.	GOLUNIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, GOLUBIĆ
110	BJELIĆ		ĐUKA wife of	1929. Petar	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ

111	BJELIĆ RADLJEVAC		MARIJA	1941.	GOLUBIĆ wife of Petar	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN,	
112	BJELIĆ		PETAR	1929.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	RADLJEVAC	
113	BJELOBABA RADUČ	DANE	JANKO	13.08.1957.	RADUČ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC,	
114	BJELOBABA	PETAR	MILAN	1959.	UDBINA,	KORENICA OMDIĆ	10.10.1995.	ČADAVICA, ROBOLJI	
115	BJELOBABA		MILKA widow of Dane	1900.	RADUČ	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	RADUČ	
116	BJELOBABA RADUČ	DANE	PETAR	1947.	RADUČ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC,	
117	BJELOBRK		ALEKSANDAR	06.11.1918.		KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN	
118	BJELOBRK PADENE	ILIJA	VASO	08.09.1952.	CIVLJANE D.	KNIN	04.08.1995.	POLAČA,	
119	BJELOPETROVIĆ	MILE	MARIJA	14.12.1913.	PRIMIŠLJE	SLUNJ	08.08.1995.	SLUNJ, UN camp	
120	BLANUŠA	VLADIMIR	ŽIVKO	29.01.1938.	BOGOLJA	SLUNJ	06.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI	
121	BLANUŠA	ILIJA	MILICA	1959.	GRADINA	V. KLADUŠA	08.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, MATIJEVIĆI	
122	BLITVA	MILUTIN	SLOBODAN	24.11.1970.	SLUNJ	SLUNJ	05.08.1995.	SLUNJ, SIMIĆ BRDO	
123	BOBIĆ	VAJO	PETAR	25.12.1927.	LIČKO PETROVO SELO	KORENICA	05.08.1995.	LIČKO PETROVO SELO	
124	BOBIĆ	NIKOLA	RADOMIR	28.08.1936.	LIČKO PETROVO SELO	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA	
125	BOGDANOVIĆ	PETAR	DUŠAN	1956.	ŠTIKOVO	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	ŠTIKOVO	
126	BOGDANOVIĆ	NIKOLA	MILIĆ	1915.	PERJASICA	DUGA RESA	05.08.1995.	PERJASICA	
127	BOGDANOVIĆ	MIJO	SREĆKO	1965.	ŠTIKOVO	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	ŠTIKOVO	
128	BOGOJEVIĆ		MILOŠ	1947.			04.08.1995.	PETRINJA	
129	BOGOJEVIĆ PETRINJA		MILOŠ			PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	GORE	
130	BOGUNOVIĆ	PETAR	JANDRIJA	1919.	BUKOVIĆ	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	BUKOVIĆ	

131	BOGUNOVIĆ (MALI)	NIKOLA	MILENKO	1963.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
132	BOŽIDAR (MALI)		ČEDO				04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
133	BOŽIĆ		MILE		PRISJEKA	VOJNIĆ	07.08.1995.	VOJNIĆ, BOS. RUDNIK
134	BOŽIĆ	MILOŠ	NIKOLA	11.10.1967.	KRNJAK	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	TOPUSKO
135	BOJANIĆ BOJANIĆI	MILOŠ (late)	LUKA	1918.	PLAVNO,	KNIN BOJANIĆI	05.08.1995.	PLAVNO, h.
136	BOJANIĆ		OBRAD "GAREŠILO"	1952.	ŽAGROVIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DINARA, IGLA
137	BOJANIĆ		RADOMIR		KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995	KNIN-ŽAGROVIĆ
138	BOKUN	NIKOLA	PETAR	27.08.1945.	SINJ	SINJ	04.08.1995	KNIN, KOVAČIĆ
139	BOLTA	NIKOLA	DANE	1900.	KIJANI	GRAČAC	06.08.1995	KIJANI
140	BOLTA	NIKOLA	SAVA	1920.	KIJANI	GRAČAC	05.08.1995	KIJANI
141	BOMEŠTAR ŽUPIĆI	STOJAN	MILAN	14.02.1940.	DVOR NA UNI	DVOR NA UNI	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA,
142	BORAK	VASILJ (late)	VASILJ	1926.	GOŠIĆ	KNIN	27.08.1995	GOŠIĆ
143	BORAK	VASILJ (late)	GROZDA	1923.	GOŠIĆ	KNIN	27.08.1995	KNIN, GOŠIĆ
144	BORAK	STEVAN	DUŠAN	1940.	GOŠIĆ	KNIN	27.08.1995	KNIN, GOŠIĆ
145	BORAK		KOSA	1926. wife of Toma	GOŠIĆ	KNIN	27.08.1995	KNIN, GOŠIĆ
146	BORAK		MARIJA	1914. wife of Sava	GOŠIĆ	KNIN	27.08.1995	KNIN, GOŠIĆ
147	BORAK		MILKA	19.09.1919. widow of Mile	GOŠIĆ	KNIN	27.08.1995.	KNIN, GOŠIĆ
148	BORAK	VASILJ (late)	SAVO	14.02.1925.	GOŠIĆ	KNIN	27.08.1995	KNIN, GOŠIĆ
149	BORIĆ LJESKOVAC	DANE	VESNA	06.09.1973.	BABIN POTOK	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995	PLITVIČKI

150	BORIĆ	PETAR	MILAN	1959.	BABIN POTOK	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TESLINGRAD
151	BORJAN	STEVAN	MILOŠ	1969.	UZDOLJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	VRBNIK (nearby KAPELA)
152	BORKOVIC		CVITA		OTIŠIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN-OTIŠIĆ
153	BOROVIĆ		MILAN	1950.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
154	BOROJEVIĆ		ANA	1923.		PETRINJA	11.08.1996.	the column
155	BOROJEVIĆ	MILOVAN	BRANKO	1965.	ZADAR	ZADAR	04.08.1995.	SVILAJA
156	BOROJEVIĆ	LJUBAN	ĐURO	01.11.1931.	BOROJEVIĆI	KOSTAJNICA	05.08.1995.	BOROJEVIĆI
157	BOROJEVIĆ LUŠĆANI	ĐURO	MILE	03.10.1953.	V. GRADAC	GLINA	05.08.1995.	PETRINJA,
158	BOROJEVIĆ	NIKOLE	MILOŠ	28.02.1947.	BOROJEVIĆI	KOSTAJNICA	06.08.1995	BOROJEVIĆI
159	BOROJEVIĆ	LJUBAN	PERO	1961.	LJUBINA	DVOR NA UNI	09.08.1995	ZAMAČ
160	BOROJEVIĆ	DUŠAN	STEVO	30.06.1935.	V. GRADAC	GLINA	06.08.1995	DVOR NA UNI
161	BOROMISA	MILAN	PERO	1948.	KOSNA	DVOR NA UNI	05.08.1995	KOSNA
162	BOROTA	PETAR	DRAGA	1922.	ČEMERNICA	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995	DVOR NA UNI
163	BOROTA	ĐURO	NENAD	13.01.1969.	BOVIĆ	VRGINMOST	06.08.1995	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
164	BOTA		PETAR	1935.	KOLARINA	BENKOVAC	01.11.1995	KOLARINA
165	BOĆA		MILAN		PLAŠKI	PLAŠKI	04.08.1995	PLAŠKI
166	BOĆA	MANE	BOŠKO	1938.	PLAŠKI	PLAŠKI	04.08.1995	GLINA
167	BOĆA		MILAN				05.08.1995	PLAŠKI
168	BOŠTIĆ	MILAN	LJUBAN	1942.	CRNI POTOK	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995	CRNI POTOK
169	BRADAŠ	PETAR (late)	JOKA	1915.	KNIN	KNIN	05.08.1995	KNIN
170	BREKIĆ	DANE	ILIJA	1948.	VRHOVINE	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995	DONJI LAPAC
171	BRKAĆ		MARIJA	1921.	KOMIĆ	KORENICA	04.08.1995	KOMIĆ
172	BRKIĆ PALANKA	MARKO	BOGDAN		PALANKA,	GRAČAC ZRMANJA	25.09.1995	ZRMANJA,
173	BRKIĆ ZRMANJA, PALANKA	MARKO	DUŠAN	01.07.1926.	PALANKA,	GRAČAC ZRMANJA	04.08.1995	GRAČAC,

174	BRKIĆ PLJEŠEVICA	STEVO	DUŠAN	13.05.1949.	SRB.	DONJI LAPAC KUNOVAC	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA -
175	BRKLJAČ	JOVO	DUŠAN	21.03.1932.	RUDOPOLJE	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	RUDOPOLJE
176	BUAČ	JOVAN (late)	DUŠAN	1935.	KOSOVO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, KOSOVO
177	BUBALO	JOVO	ĐURO	10.05.1915.	LIČKO PETROVO SELO	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	LIČKO PETROVO SELO
178	BUBALO		MILE	1940.	ARAPOV DO	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	RUDANOVAC, airport ŽELJAVA
179	BUBALO		MLADEN	1955.	ARAPOV DO	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	RUDANOVAC airport ŽELJAVA
180	BUBONJA column)		MILICA	1915. widow of Đuro	VRPOLJE	KNIN	07.08.1995.	PETROVAC(the
181	BUDIMIR	JAKOV	ČEDO	29.01.1952.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	VELEBIT,
182	BUDIŠIĆ	BOGDAN	SAŠA	11.10.1966.	OSIJEK	OSIJEK	08.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI ALAN (MALI)
183	BUKOROVIĆ STRMICA	FILIP	MIRKO	15.04.1960.	KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DINARA, IGLA-
184	BULAJA IĆEVO	STEVAN	DRAGICA	1935. and MILKA	IĆEVO - DANICA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DEVRSKE,
185	BULAJA		MILKA	1910. wife of Stevan	IĆEVO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, IĆEVO
186	BULIĆ KLASNIĆ	MILAN and MILKA	ĐURO	1950.	BRUHAČ	SLUNJ	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC,
187	BURA BALJ'I	SAVA	NEDJELJKO	28.08.1963.	ŠTIKOVO	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	ŠTIKOVO,
188	BURA	MILAN,	SAVO "MIĆO"	1972.	ŠTIKOVO	DRNIŠ	05.08.1995.	ŠTIKOVO
189	BURSAĆ		JOVAN		PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN-PLAVNO

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190	BURSAĆ	ĐURO	JOVAN,	1955. "JOVICA"	STRMICA	KNIN	07.08.1995.	KURBALIJA
	JARUGA STRMICA							
191	BURSAĆ	DMITAR (late)	MIĆO		PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	the column
192	BURSAĆ	PEKO (late)	MIKA		PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	the column
193	BURSAĆ	SAVA (late)	PETAR	1925.	PLAVNO,	KNIN BURSAĆI	05.08.1995.	PLAVNO, hamlet
	BURSAĆI							
194	BURSAĆ KALDRMA		SAVA	1912.	LIČ. KALDRMA	DONJI LAPAC	08.08.1995.	LIČKA
195	BURSAĆ		ZORAN		TOVARNIK	VUKOVAR	04.08.1995.	TESLINGRAD
196	BURSAĆ maiden name ZORIĆ	ĐURO	MILICA	1925.	LIČ. KALDRMA	D. LAPAC	08.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC, SELO UZALAC
197	BUĆAN	VLADIMIR	BRANKO	1964.	GEJKOVAC	VOJNIĆ	06.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
198	BUĆAN GLINA,VIDUŠEVAC		MILKA	1916.	GOJKOVAC	SLUNJ	04.08.1995	
				V				
199	VARDA	PAJO	PETAR	11.10.1931.	LIČKO PET. SELO	KORENICA	05.08.1995.	ABDIĆ BRDO, ŽELJAVA
200	VASIĆ		VASO	1923.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	KNIN, GOLUBIĆ
201	VASIĆ		DRAGOSLAV				04.08.1995.	BANIJA
202	VEIN	PETAR	MARA	1928.	SUVAJA	DONJI LAPAC	04.08.1995.	DOBAŠINCI
203	VEKIĆ	PETAR	ĐURO	20.11.1932.	BOROVITA	GLINA	06.08.1995.	GLINA
204	VELIĆ	MIKAN (late)	ĐURO	1915.	BJELE VODE	GLINA	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
205	VELIMIROVIĆ		ANKA	1944.	GORNJI SKRAD	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	KRNJAK
206	VELIMIROVIĆ		ĐURO	1939.	GORNJI SKRAD	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	KRNJAK
207	VELIMIROVIĆ		NIKOLA		GORNJI SKRAD	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	KRNJAK
208	VERGAŠ	MILAN	PETAR	01.08.1936.	ŠIR. RIJEKA	VOJNIĆ	06.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC,
209	VESELINOVIĆ ĆELAVAC	PETAR	GOJKO	17.04.1938.	OBROVAC	OBROVAC	05.08.1995.	repeator

210	VESELINOVIĆ		ŽELJKO		OBROVAC	OBROVAC	04.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
211	VESELINOVIĆ		ILIJA	08.10.1931.		GRAČAC	29.08.1995.	GRAČAC-OTRIĆ
212	VESELINOVIĆ	JOVE	LJUBAN	1927.	GOLUBIĆ	OBROVAC	05.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
213	VESELINOVIĆ		LJUBOMIR	1920.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	GRAČAC
214	VESELINOVIĆ		MILORAD			GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
	(MALI)							
215	VESELINOVIĆ ZRMANJE (the column)		NEVENKA			OBROVAC	05.08.1995.	VRELO
216	VEZMAR		BUDISLAV	1901.			05.08.1995.	
217	VEČERINA	NIKOLA	NIKOLA,	1933. "MIĆKO"	MUŠKOVCI	OBROVAC	05.08.1995.	ŠTIKADA
218	VEČERINA	MILORAD	PAVAO		MUŠKOVCI	OBROVAC	04.08.1995	MUŠKOVCI
219	VEČERINA	MILORAD	STEVO	1974.	MUŠKOVCI	OBROVAC	05.08.1995.	OĆESTOVO
220	VIGNJEVIĆ		JEKA	1935.	GORNJI LAPAC	DONJI LAPAC	05.08.1995	GORNJI LAPAC
221	VIGNJEVIĆ		MILAN		TESLINGRAD	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	TESLINGRAD
222	VIDAKOVIĆ	DURO	MIROSLAV	1959.	KOSTAJNICA	KOSTAJNICA	05.08.1995.	CRKVENI BOK, ZELENIK ŠUMA
223	VIDAČAK	MILOŠ	RADIVOJ	01.03.1937.	ZENICA	ZENICA	01.05.1996.	SISAK
224	VIDIĆ (the column)	VASILJ	ALEKSANDAR	31.12.1935.	KARIN	BENKOVAC	08.08.1995.	OŠTRELJ
225	VIDIĆ		JOVANKA wife of Bogdan	20.12.1963.		VOJNIĆ	04.08.1995	DVOR NA UNI, RUJEVAC
226	VIDIĆ		NEVENKA wife of Milić	03.03.1964.		VOJNIĆ	04.08.1995	DVOR NA UNI, RUJEVAC
227	VIDOVIĆ		MARKO			KNIN	04.08.1995	KNIN
228	VIDOVIĆ		STEVAN	1939.	PLAVNO	KNIN	24.08.1995.	KNIN, LAVNO
229	VIŽIĆ		MARKO				04.08.1995.	BANIJA
230	VILA	JOVAN	MILE	1953.	STRMEN	SISAK	05.08.1995.	STRMEN
231	VILENICA		RADE	1947.	STARO SELO	GLINA	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC

232	VILUS	DRAGA (mother)	LAZO	13.02.1955.	LUŠČANI, BAN. GRABOVAC	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	GLINA, GORE
233	VINČIĆ		DUŠAN				05.08.1995.	
234	VITAS theatre	MILE	JOVAN	05.07.1946.	MEDAK	GRAČAC	12.08.1995.	The Gračeć war
235	VIŠIĆ	LAZAR	ĐORĐE	1974.	KAŠIĆ	BENKOVAC	10.10.1995.	ČAĐAVICA
236	VIŠNJIĆ JOHOVICA	MILOŠ	MIĆO	1957.		SLUNJ	05.08.1995.	KOMESARAC, KORDON,
237	VLADIĆ	STEVO	BOŽO	1970.	SLAVINCI	KOSTAJNICA	05.08.1995.	CRKVENI BOK, ZELENIK ŠUMA
238	VLAISAVLJEVIĆ column)		LJUBA	1915.			04.08.1995.	PETROVAC (the
239	VLAISAVLJEVIĆ theatre, ŽELJAVA	VLADO	VELJKO	25.07.1964.	LIČKO PET.	KORENICA	05.08.1995 SELO	The Bihać war
240	VLAŠKALIĆ GARIJAK		MARIJA maiden-name ŠKRBIĆ	1923.	VRLIKA,	KNIN	04.08.1995 GARIJAK	VRLIKA,
241	VOINOVIĆ		SAVA wife of Aleksa	1917.	CRNI POTOK	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995	DVOR NA UNI, KAMARE
242	VOJVODIĆ		BOŽIDAR	1940.	KULA ATLAGIĆA	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	KULA ATLAGIĆ
243	VOJVODIĆ column) artillery ranges RIPAČ	DUŠAN	BRANKO	1957.	PARČIĆI	BENKOVAC	05.08.1995	PETROVAC (the and
244	VOJVODIĆ theatre, VELIKA KLADUŠA	BRAĆO	DAVID				10.08.1995.	The Bihać war
245	VOJVODIĆ BJELINA	NIKOLA	UROŠ	1919.	PARČIĆI	BENKOVAC	01.09.1995	PARČIĆI,
246	VOJINOVIĆ (MALI)		MILAN,	"MAJKAN"		GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
247	VOJNOVIĆ	ILIJA	ĐURO	1935.	BALINAC	GLINA	04.08.1995	GLINA

248	VOJNOVIĆ	SAVA	ĐURO		SRB	DONJI LAPAC	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA
249	VOJNOVIĆ	ĐURO	ILIJA	1930.	MAZIN	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	MAZIN
250	VOJNOVIĆ	JOVO and	LJUBAN MILKA	16.04.1958.	BALINAC	GLINA	05.08.1995.	GLINSKO NOVO SELO
251	VOJNOVIĆ BREZOVO wood	DRAGAN	MILAN	1951.	KATINOVAC	VRGINMOST	07.08.1995.	ŽIROVAC, POLJE.
252	VOJNOVIĆ	RAJKO	RADE	04.12.1955.	KRUPA NA UNI		04.08.1995.	BENKOVAC, LIŠANE
	TINJSKE							
253	VOLAREVIĆ	ŠPIRO (late)	DUŠAN	1914.	BUKOVIĆ	BENKOVAC	19.07.1996.	BUKOVIĆ
254	VORKAPIĆ	MILOŠ	DEJAN		GLINA	GLINA	04.08.1995.	
255	VORKAPIĆ		MILAN	1909.			05.08.1995.	
256	VORKAPIĆ	MARKO	STEVAN (SLOBODAN)	1972.	GLINA	GLINA	08.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
257	VRANJEŠ	PERO	VLADIMIR	1960.	ČETINGRAD	SLUNJ	05.08.1995.	
258	VRANJKOVIĆ SMRDELJE		ĐURO		SMRDELJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DEVRSKE.
259	VRANJKOVIĆ ĐEVRSKE,VARIVODE	MILOŠ	MILE	1941.	VARIVODE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	
260	VRANJKOVIĆ SMRDELJE		NIKOLA	19.12.1952.	SMRDELJI	KNIN	09.08.1995.	DEVRSKE.
261	VRANJKOVIĆ	MIRKO (late)	SAVA	25.01.1950.	SMRDELJI	KNIN	04.08.1995.	LAŠKOVICA -
	KISTANJE - KNIN							
262	VRCELJ	IVAN (late)	LJUBICA	1908.	BUKOVIĆ	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	BUKOVIĆ
263	VRCELJ		MILKA	1932.			05.08.1995.	KORDUN
264	VUJAKLIJA	ALEKSA	VLAJKO	18.10.1949.	RIJENCI	POD. SLATINA	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA.
	PLJEŠEVICA							
265	VUJAKLIJA		MILAN				05.08.1995.	

266	VUJANIĆ GROTINJA column)	VASILJ (late)	VASILJ	1916.	ERVENIK	KNIN	06.08.1995.	SUVAJA - (the
267	VUJANIĆ		DURO		ERVENIK	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ERVENIK
268	VUJANIĆ	LJUBAN	LJUBIŠA	1956.	KOSTAJNICA	KOSTAJNICA	06.08.1995.	KOSTAJNICA
269	VUJANIĆ	LAZO, "LAKA"	MARKO	1925.	ERVENIK	KNIN	07.08.1995.	MARTIN BROD (the column)
270	VUJANIĆ		MILAN	1919.	ERVENIK	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ERVENIK
271	VUJANIĆ		MILAN	1927.	ŠAMARIČKI	DVOR NA UNI BRDANI	01.09.1995.	ŠAMARIČKI BRDANI
272	VUJANIĆ		TODOR		ERVENIK	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ERVENIK
273	VUJANOVIĆ ŽUPIĆ. STRAŠNIK GORE	DUŠAN	STEVAN	17.02.1960.	LUŠČANI	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA,
274	VUJASIN PERUČA,RUDOPOLJE	PETAR	ILIJA	1952.	OTIŠIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	
275	VUJASIN	MIĆO (late)	JOVO	1919.	OTIŠIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, OTIŠIĆ
276	VUJASINOVIĆ	VASILJ (late)	VUKAŠIN	1926.	KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
277	VUJASINOVIĆ VUJASINOVIĆI		DUKA	1920. widow of Mile	IVOŠEVCI	KNIN	04.08.1995.	IVOŠEVCI, h.
278	VUJASINOVIĆ VUJASINOVIĆI	STEVAN (late)	ILIJA	09.11.1942.	IVOŠEVCI	KNIN	04.08.1995.	IVOŠEVCI, h.
279	VUJATOVIĆ VUKADINI	ILIJA	JOVO	19.01.1949.	VRBNIK	KNIN	04.08.1995	VRBNIK,
280	VUJINOVIĆ		DMITAR			KNIN	04.08.1995	KNIN
281	VUJINOVIĆ		MARIJA	1905. wife of Ivan	OTON	KNIN	04.08.1995	OTON
282	VUJINOVIĆ		MARTA	1908.	OTON POLJE	KNIN	25.09.1995	OTON POLJE
283	VUJINOVIĆ ČANCI		MARTA	1906.	ZRMANJA	GRAČAC	25.09.1995	ZRMANJA,
284	VUJINOVIĆ		STEVAN	1960.	LUŠČANI	PETRINJA	04.08.1995	LUŠČANI

285	VUJINOVIĆ	IVAN	STEVO	1936.	OTON	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO, OTON
286	VUJIĆ	LAZAR	ĐORĐE	15.01.1959.	PALAČA	OSIJEK	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA
287	VUJKOVAC		MIHAJLO				05.08.1995.	
288	VUJNOVIĆ		DMITAR				05.08.1995.	
289	VUJNOVIĆ	MAKSIM	ĐURO	14.09.1939.	DIVOSELO	DONJI LAPAC	06.08.1995.	LIČKA
	KALDRMA, SRB							
290	VUJNOVIĆ	RADE	ZAGORKA	1937.		SLUNJ	08.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, RUJEVAC
291	VUJČIĆ		MARIJA wife of Milan	1943.	RAKOVICA	SLUNJ	08.08.1995.	SLUNJ, VELJUN
292	VUJČIĆ	NIKOLA	RADE	14.03.1955.	PEDALJ	DVOR NA UNI	05.08.1995.	PETRINJA
293	VUJČIĆ	MILAN i	GORDANA	1963.		SLUNJ	08.08.1995.	SLUNJ, VELJUN
	maiden-name OBAJDIN MARIJA							
294	VUKADIN		DUŠAN	1950.	VRBNIK	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, VRBNIK
295	VUKADIN		ILINKA,	1912. "IKA"	VRBNIK	KNIN	05.08.1995.	OŠTRELJ -
	PETROVAC (the column)							
296	VUKADIN	ĐURO and	MILAN MARA	1954.	VRBNIK	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN
297	VUKADIN	JOVAN	MOMČILO	21.04.1942.	VRBNIK	KNIN	04.08.1995	BALJCI-
	BISKUPIJA PLISKOVO							
298	VUKAS		MILADIN	1946.	ŠAŠ	KOSTAJNICA	08.08.1995.	ŠAŠ
299	VUKAS	BRANKO	MILORAD	1963.	KARIN GORNJI	OBROVAC	08.08.1995.	BENKOVAC
300	VUKAŠIN		JOVICA	1955.	KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ, ŽITNIĆ
301	VUKELIĆ		ĐURO	1915.	BROĆANAC	SLUNJ	05.08.1995.	BROĆANAC
302	VUKELIĆ	RADE	MILAN	27.10.1944.	KORDUNSKI LJESKOVAC	SLUNJ	08.08.1995	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
303	VUKELIĆ	ĐURIĆA	MIHAJLO	1919.	UŠTICA	KOSTAJNICA	04.08.1995.	UŠTICA
304	VUKIĆ		STEVAN	1925.	BIOVIČINO	KNIN SELO	04.08.1995.	BIOVIČINO SELO

305	VUKIČEVIĆ	STOJAN	LJUBAN	1945.	ČAKOVICA	DVOR NA UNI	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
306	VUKIČEVIĆ		PERO		UŠĆICA	KOSTAJNICA	05.08.1995.	
307	VUKIČEVIĆ		SOFIJA	1917.	DRAGOTIN	GLINA	11.08.1995.	the columa
308	VUKMANOVIĆ	VAJO	STOJAN	1920.	DOLJANI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	DOLJANI
309	VUKMIROVIĆ	DUKA	ĐORĐE			KORENICA	05.08.1995.	HINIĆA MOST, DONJI LAPAC
310	VUKMIROVIĆ		ŽARKO, "KUDO"	1952.	KNIN	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN
311	VUKMIROVIĆ		MILAN	1969.	BABIN POTOK	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC
312	VUKMIROVIĆ NA UNI	PETAR	MILORAD,	19.07.1953. "VUK"	VRGINMOST	VRGINMOST	06.08.1995.	VOJNIĆ- DVOR
313	VUKMIROVIĆ		STEVO	1923.	VRBNIK	KNIN	04.08.1995.	VRBNIK
314	VUKOBRAT		MARTA	1907.	PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO
315	VUKOBRAT		MILOŠ	1932.	PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO
316	VUKOVIĆ RADLJEVAC	PETAR (late)	BOŠKO,"BOŽO"	1935.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995	KNIN,
317	VUKOVIĆ	LAZAR (late)	BRANKO	1939.	KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995	KNIN - GOLUBIĆ
318	VUKOVIĆ PETROVAC (the column)	KRSTAN	DARKO	10.07.1982.	BIHAĆ	BIHAĆ	07.08.1995.	KLENOVAC -
319	VUKOVIĆ	MILAN	ILIJA	23.01.1962.	KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	CETINA
320	VUKOVIĆ PETROVAC (the column)	OBRAD	KRSTAN	26.09.1951.	HAN KULA	BANJA LUKA	07.08.1995.	KLENOVAC -
321	VUKOVIĆ CETINA	NIKOLE (late))	MARKO	1913.	CETINA	KNIN	15.08.1995	Camp SINJ,
322	VUKOVIĆ RADLJEVAC		MILICA	1929.	wife of Tanasije	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN,
323	VUKOVIĆ		PAJO		TOPOLJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	
324	VUKOVIĆ Vinograd hospital		TANASIJE	1934.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ZAGREB, The

325	VUKČEVIĆ	NIKOLA (late)	SLAVKO	1962.	KRUPA	OBROVAC	05.08.1995.	KNIN
326	VUKŠA		DRAGINJA	1900.		BENKOVAC	11.11.1995.	VUKŠIĆ
327	VUKŠA	DUŠAN	NIKOLA	1935.	TRLJUGE	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	TRLJUGE
328	VUKŠIĆ	BRANKO	ADAM	1957.	LJESKOVAC	DVOR NA UNI	05.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI (the column)
329	VUKŠIĆ	MILAN	BRANKO	21.06.1952.	LJESKOVAC	DVOR NA UNI	04.08.1995.	KRIZ, CEPELJŠ
330	VUKŠIĆ	MILAN	ĐORĐE	22.11.1972.	GRADINA, KRIČKE	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ, LUNIČA GRADINA
331	VULETIĆ ŽUPIĆ, STRAŠNIK GORE	VASILJ	VLADIMIR	29.01.1961.	SISAK	SISAK	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA,
332	VULOVIĆ BRAVSKO (the column)	OBRENKO	KRSTAN			GRAČAC	07.08.1995.	PETROVAC,
333	VURDELJA	STOJAN	RADE	1936.	MOGORIĆ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	MOGORIĆ
334	VUČAK	MIJO (late)	DMITAR	18.08.1930.	CIVLJANE	KNIN	05.08.1995.	PODINARJE, UNIŠTA
335	VUČAK	JOVAN (late)	MARIJA	01.11.1932. wife of Dmitar	CIVLJANE	KNIN	05.08.1995.	PODINARJE, UNIŠTa
336	VUČENOVIĆ village of	NIKOLA	MILIVOJ	1964.	RAMLJANE	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KOSOVO, the ORLIĆ
337	VUČKOVIĆ	MILOŠ (late)	VASILJ	1929.	POLAČA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN,POLAČA
338	VUČKOVIĆ	MILE	ĐORĐE	19.04.1939.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	LJUBOVIĆ
339	VUČKOVIĆ BRDO	ILIJA	MILAN	1941.	MOGORIĆ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, SVETI ROK, SVETO
340	VUČKOVIĆ		MILOŠ	1933.			05.08.1995.	

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341	GAGIĆ GORNJE	ILIJA	PETAR	1961.	BILJANE G.	BENKOVAC	05.08.1995.	BILJANE
342	GAGIĆ theatre		RADOMIR				04.08.1995.	the Lika war

343	GAZIBARA	VUKAŠIN	BORIVOJ	1961.	DONJI SKRAD	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	MALI KOZINAC
344	GAZIBARA		ZORA	1912.	DONJI SKRAD	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	DONJI SKRAD
345	GAJIĆ column)	NIKOLA	DUŠAN	17.01.1950.	VRLIKA	KNIN	06.08.1995.	PETROVAC (the
346	GAJICA KAKANJ		RAJKO		KAKANJ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ĐEVRSKE,
347	GALOGAŽA GRAD Prijedor hospital		MARIJA				05.08.1995.	SVODNO,NOVI the
348	GALOGAŽA GRAD Prijedor hospital		RADE				05.08.1995.	SVODNO,NOVI the
349	GAMBIROŽA		JELENA, "JEKA" wife of Stevan	1921.	MOKRO POLJE, PREVJES	KNIN	04.08.1995.	MOKRO POLJE, PREVJES
350	GAMBIROŽA	PETAR	STEVAN	1923.	MOKRO POLJE, PREVJES	KNIN	04.08.1995.	MOKRO POLJE, PREVJES
351	GAĆEŠA (MALI)		ILIJA	04.09.1955.	VRACE	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
352	GAĆEŠA (MALI)	MILAN	RADE	1965.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
353	GAĆEŠA (MALI)		RADOVAN	04.09.1955.	VRACE	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
354	GAĆEŠA ĆELAVAC, GRAČAC		SAŠA	1970.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	repeator
355	GVOZDEN ROK	JOVE	DUŠAN	1960.	MOGORIĆ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, SV.
356	GVOZDENOVIĆ	JOVAN	ANKA	1929.	VOJNIĆ	VOJNIĆ	04.08.1995.	GLINA
357	GVOJIĆ	ŽIVKO	ĐURO	24.01.1959.	D.SELIŠTE	GLINA	10.10.1995.	ČADAVICA
358	GEGIĆ	KOLJA	FATMIR	28.02.1972.	BOROVO NAS.	VUKOVAR	05.08.1995.	KUZMOVAČA, repeator

359	GELIĆ	DUŠAN	MILAN	27.02.1941.			04.08.1995.	LIČKO PETROVO SELO
360	GENERALOVIĆ	STEVO (late)	PETAR	09.03.1956.	ŽITNIĆ	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ, ŽITNIĆ
361	GLUMAC	DUŠAN	DUŠAN	15.06.1941.	BRLOG	OTOČAC	04.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA, JASEN
362	GLUMAC	NIKOLA (late)	JOVO	03.01.1941.	BRLOG	OTOČAC	04.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA, JASEN
363	GLUMAC		SLAVKO				04.08.1995.	TESLINGRAD
364	GLUMIČIĆ	MILAN (late)	TIHOMIR, "ŽIKA"	1965.	GOSPIĆ	GOSPIĆ	04.08.1995.	TESLINGRAD, BORIK
365	GNJATOVIĆ	MIRKO	ZORAN	27.02.1966.	BILIŠANI	OBROVAC	10.08.1995.	BENKOVAC
366	GNJATOVIĆ	DUŠAN	MILE	20.08.1952.	BILIŠANI	OBROVAC	05.08.1995.	OĆESTOVO
367	GOVORUŠA	RISTO	TODOR	1934.	PADENE	KNIN	04.08.1995	PADENE
368	GOJSAVIĆ		MARA				05.08.1995	
369	GRABIĆ	DRAGAN	BOSILJKA	08.01.1939.	ŠAŠ	SISAK	15.10.1995	ČAPLJANI
370	GRAOVAC	DUŠAN	DUŠAN	1953.	ŠTIKOVO	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	ŠTIKOVO
371	GRAOVAC	DURO	DUŠAN	1953.	ŠTIKOVO	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ, TIKOVO
372	GRAOVAC UDBINA, ZADAR		DUŠAN				15.08.1995	GRAČAC-
373	GRAOVAC column)		DUŠAN	1957.	BRGUD	BENKOVAC	15.08.1995	PETROVAC (the
374	GRAOVAC	DUŠAN	JOVO	1950.	ŠTIKOVO	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995	ŠTIKOVO
375	GRAOVAC	JOVAN	MILAN	1954.	ŠTIKOVO	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995	ŠTIKOVO
376	GRAOVAC		MILEVA wife of Aleksandar	1940.	BRGUD	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	BRGUD
377	GRAOVAC		MILICA	1915.	BRGUD	BENKOVAC	12.08.1995.	BRGUD
378	GRAOVAC BRUVNO	DUŠAN	STEVAN	20.04.1960.	GOSPIĆ	GOSPIĆ	04.08.1995.	KORENICA,

379	GRAOVAC	LAZO	ŠPIRO		BENKOVAC	BENKOVAC	01.10.1995.	SANSKI MOST - MRKONJIĆ
	GRAD							
380	GRBA	NIKOLA	ĐURO	18.11.1939.	ŠLUŠNICA	SLUNJ	05.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, BOGOVOLJA
381	GRBIĆ		BRANKO	19.11.1924.			29.08.1995.	LIKA
382	GRBIĆ	ILIJA	DUŠAN	1940.	LIČKI OSREDCI, SRB	D. LAPAC	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA PLJEŠEVICA
383	GRBIĆ (family)		ZORAN	1965.			04.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC
384	GRBIĆ (family)	IVAN	MARIJA wife of Zoran	28.04.1968.	RAKOVICA, DRAGA	SLUNJ	04.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC
385	GRBIĆ (family)	ZORAN and MARIJA	MIRJANA	1991.			04.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC
386	GRBIĆ	SRDAN	RANKO	1955.	ZALUŽNICA	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	ZALUŽNICA
387	GRBIĆ	STEVAN	SLOBODAN	1954.			04.08.1995.	LUČEVNIK
388	GRBIĆ (family)	ZORAN and MARIJA	SUZANA	1989.			04.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC
389	GRKOVIĆ	DMITAR	JOVAN	13.02.1936.	PLAŠKI	PLAŠKI	08.08.1995.	TOPUSKO
390	GROZDANIĆ		JANJA wife of Nikola	1920.	ERVENIK	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ŽEGAR
391	GROZDANIĆ		LJUBICA	1986.	ŽEGAR	OBROVAC	05.08.1995.	ŽEGAR
392	GROZDANIĆ		MILICA	1936.	ŽEGAR	OBROVAC	05.08.1995.	ŽEGAR
393	GRUBAČEVIĆ		GORAN		BRUVNO	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA
394	GRUBIĆ		ĐURO		ERVENIK	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ERVENIK
395	GRUBIĆ		NEVENKA	1910. MILICA,"MIKA" widow of Jovo	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
396	GRUBIĆ		TODE			KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
397	GRUBIŠIĆ ROK	PETAR	VUKOMIR	1956.	V. POPINA	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	VELEBIT, SV.
398	GRUBIŠIĆ		MARIJA	17.01.1908. wife of Nikola	CEROVAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	CEROVAC

399	GRUBIŠIĆ		NIKOLA	17.01.1908.	CEROVAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	CEROVAC	
400	GRUBJEŠIĆ	JOVAN	DURO	05.06.1957.	BAČUGA DONJA	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA, GORE	
401	GRUBJEŠIĆ KESTENAK	MILOVAN	JOVAN	20.01.1948.	KESTENAK	DUGA RESA	04.08.1995.	SLUNJ,	
402	GRUBJEŠIĆ	MILENKO	MARIJAN	1962.	KESTENAK	SLUNJ	04.08.1995.	KESTENAK	
403	GRUBJEŠIĆ	TANASIJE	STANKO	06.04.1938.	LUŠČANI	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	LUŠČANI	
404	GRUBJEŠIĆ KESTENAK	NIKOLA	SVETOZAR		KESTENAK	DUGA RESA	04.08.1995.	SLUNJ,	
405	GRUBNIĆ RIĐANE	SAVA (late)	TODOR	1951.	RIĐANE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KOSOVO,	
406	GRUBOVIĆ		EVICA	1944.			05.08.1995.	BANIJA	
407	GRUBOR	JOVO (late)	JOVAN, "BOTIĆ"	1930.	PLAVNO, GRUBORI	KNIN	25.08.1995.	KNIN, PLAVNO	
408	GRUBOR GRUBORI	DAMJAN (late)	JOVAN,	1922. "DANUŠIĆ"	PLAVNO,	KNIN GRUBORI	25.08.1995.	PLAVNO,	h.
409	GRUBOR		MARIJA wife of Jova	1905.	PLAVNO, GRUBORI	KNIN	25.08.1995.	KNIN, PLAVNO	
410	GRUBOR	STEVO (late)	MILICA, "MIKA"	1944.	PLAVNO, GRUBORI	KNIN	25.08.1995.	KNIN, PLAVNO	
411	GRUBOR	MARKO (late)	MILOŠ, "KALABIĆ"	1915.	PLAVNO,	KNIN GRUBORI	25.08.1995.	KNIN, PLAVNO	
412	GRUBOR	PERO	NIKOLA	1948.	TIŠKOVAC LIČKI	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA ABDIĆ BRDO	
413	GRUBOR GRUBORI		SAVA	1922.	PLAVNO	KNIN	03.08.1995.	PLAVNO,	h.
414	GRUBOROVIĆ		EVICA	1933. wife of Kuzman	GLINA	GLINA	12.08.1995.	GLINA	
415	GRUDIĆ RAJIĆ		STANKA			VOJNIĆ	04.08.1995.	VOJNIĆ, BRDO	
416	GRUJIĆ	KRSTE	BOJA	1915.	ŠTIKOVO	DRNIŠ	08.08.1995.	SRB	
417	GRUJIĆ		KRSTE		DRNIŠ	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ	
418	GRUJIĆ		MILICA		DRNIŠ	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ	
419	GRUJIĆ	ŠPIRO	NENAD	1966.	ŠTIKOVO	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	ŠTIKOVO	

420	GRUJIĆ	KRSTE	NIKOLA	1967.	ŠTIKOVO	DRNIŠ	05.08.1995.	KNIN
421	GRULOVIĆ	MILOŠ	ILIJA	1940.	KISTANJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KISTANJE - h.
	GRULOVIĆI							
422	GRULOVIĆ	PETAR	MILE	1946.	KISTANJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KISTANJE
423	GULAN		MILE			KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
424	GULIĆ	ILIJA (late)	MILICA	1935.	ZAPUŽANE	BENKOVAC	11.08.1995.	the column
425	GULIĆ	MILE (late)	UROŠ	1950.	KOLARINA	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	KNIN, LAKTAC
426	GUNDELJ	BRANKO	MIRKO	1960.	ŽITNIĆ	DRNIŠ	05.08.1995.	ZRMANJA
427	GUTEŠA	NIKOLA	NIKOLA	1932.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	22.09.1995.	GRAČAC
428	GUŠIĆ SELO		MIŠO		TOPUSKO	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	GLINA, STARO
				D				
429	DAVIDOVIĆ	SLOBODAN	GOJKO	30.04.1970.	GLOŽDE	D. MIHOLJAC	08.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
430	DAGIĆ	JOVAN	NEDJELJKO	1957.	BILJANE DONJE	BENKOVAC	05.08.1995.	KARIN
431	DAMJANIĆ	LUKA	LAZAR	1933.	VRBNIK	KNIN	06.08.1995.	KNIN, VRBNIK
432	DAMJANIĆ		MILICA	1911. wife of Nikola	PROKLJAN,	KNIN DALM. GRAČAC	06.08.1995.	PROKLJAN, DALM.
	GRAČAC							
433	DAMJANIĆ		NIKOLA	1910.	PROKLJAN	KNIN	06.08.1995.	DALM. GRAČAC
	PROKLJAN							
434	DAMJANOVIĆ RADLJEVAC	PETAR (late)	DUŠAN	1929.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	KNIN,
435	DAMJANOVIĆ RADLJEVAC		DUKA	1931.	GOLUBIĆ wife of Dušan	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN,
436	DAMJANOVIĆ	DUŠAN (late)	DURO	1956.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	05.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ, hamlet DAMJANOVIĆI
437	DAMJANOVIĆ		ILIJA				25.09.1995.	KNIN
438	DAMJANOVIĆ		LAZO				04.08.1995.	KNIN

439	DAMJANOVIĆ		MILICA	1919. "MILKA" wife of Tanasije	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ	
440	DAMJANOVIĆ BRUV	LUKA	SLOBODAN	07.11.1959.	KOPRIVNA	MODRIČA	04.08.1995.	KORENICA,	
441	DAMJANOVIĆ		TANASIJE	1933.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ	
442	DANILOVIĆ	MILAN	ILIJA, "KERI"	27.08.1960.	LJUBOVIĆ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT,	
	(MALI), MATAKOVAC							ALAN	
443	DEVETAK	STOJIŠA	ĐURO	18.01.1959.	SUVA MEĐA	DVOR NA UNI	04.08.1995.	SUVA MEĐA - DVOR NA UNI	
444	DEVETAK	DRAGAN	MIRKO	11.04.1955.	LJUBINA	DVOR NA UNI	04.08.1995.	SUVA MEĐA, DVOR	
	NA UNI								
445	DIJANOVIĆ OBLJAJ	NINKO	MILOŠ	1928.	RUŠEVICA	SLUNJ	06.08.1995.	TOPUSKO-	
	ŽIROVAC (the column)								
446	DELIĆ	RADE	NIKOLA	1957.	GRABUŠIĆ	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	KOZJAN,	
	KRBAVAČA							repeator	
447	DEMBIĆ		ŽELJKO	1957.		PETRINJA	08.08.1995.	the columa	
448	DEMIR	RADE	MILAN	1942.	MOKRO POLJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	MOKRO POLJE	
449	DEMIĆ	MARKO	DRAGAN	1944.		GLINA	04.08.1995.	GLINA	
450	DEMONJA VLAHOVIĆI	DUŠAN	NIKOLA	01.06.1972.	GLINA	GLINA	31.08.1995.	village	
451	DERMETIĆ theatre	SAVO	MIRKO	26.09.1938.			04.08.1995.	the Lika war	
452	DESPOT		MARIJA	1901. widow of Marko	ERVENIK	KNIN	04.07.1996.	BENKOVAC, ŠOPOT	
453	DIVJAK		BOJA		DONJI LAPAC	DONJI LAPAC	05.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC	
454	DIVJAK		DUŠAN	1938.	TURJANSKI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TURJANSKI	
455	DIVJAK		JOKA	1930.	DONJI LAPAC	DONJI LAPAC	05.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC	
456	DIVJAK		MILKA	1933.	DONJI LAPAC	DONJI LAPAC	05.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC	

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457	DIVJAK	SIMO	RANKO	1950.	TURJANSKI	VRHOVINE	05.08.1995.	TURJANSKI
458	DIDOVIĆ hospital (killed people of Krajina)		ANTE	1959.		GLINA	08.08.1995.	the Prijedor
459	DIKLIĆ	PETAR	ALEKSANDAR	23.06.1970.	BILJE	OSIJEK	06.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ,
	DOŠNICA							
460	DMITROVIĆ	DUŠAN	ANA	1929.	PJEŠČANICA	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	VRGINMOST
461	DMITROVIĆ	MILAN	BRANKO	10.10.1962.	PERJASICA	SLUNJ	10.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
462	DMITROVIĆ		DANICA wife of Nikola	1935.	DONJI SKRAD	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	DONJI SKRAD
463	DMITROVIĆ	JOVO	DRAGICA	1931.	BISKUPIJA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	BISKUPIJA
464	DMITROVIĆ ŽAGROVIĆ		GOJKO	22.10.1941.	ŽAGROVIĆ	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN,
465	DMITROVIĆ ŽAGROVIĆ	MILE (late)	JOVO	1945.	ŽAGROVIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995	KNIN,
466	DMITROVIĆ	NIKOLA	KOSTA	1909.	BISKUPIJA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	BISKUPIJA
467	DMITROVIĆ	MILAN	MILORAD	13.08.1963.	BUDAČKA	VRGINMOST RIJEKA	06.08.1995	TOPUSKO
468	DMITROVIĆ	MILAN	MIRKO		PERJASICA	SLUNJ	04.08.1995	PERJASICA
469	DMITROVIĆ		NIKOLA	1930.	DONJI SKRAD	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	DONJI SKRAD
470	DMITROVIĆ		PETAR		BISKUPIJA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, BISKUPIJA
471	DMITROVIĆ	JOVAN	RATKO	1944.	VOJ. STEPA	NOVA CRNJA	04.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC
472	DMITROVIĆ		SAVA		BISKUPIJA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, BISKUPIJA
473	DMITROVIĆ	PILIP	STEVAN	1950.	G. POLAČA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ, ŽITNIĆ
474	DMITROVIĆ	NIKO (late)	STEVO	1950.	ŽAGROVIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, ŽGROVIĆ
475	DOBRIĆ		ANICA			BENKOVAC	06.08.1995.	ČISTA MALA
476	DOBRIĆ		PETAR				05.08.1995.	
477	DOBRIĆ	DURO	PETAR	1932.	CRKVENI BOK	SISAK	05.08.1995.	CRKVENI BOK
478	DOBRIĆ	MILAN	SINIŠA	1983.	SISAK	SISAK	05.08.1995.	CRKVENI BOK

479	DOBRIJEVIĆ VARIVODE		MIRKO		VARIVODE	KNIN	28.09.1995.	KNIN,
480	DOBROSAVLJEVIĆ	JOSIP	PETAR	1937.	DVORIŠTE	SLUNJ	04.08.1995.	DONJI SKRAD
481	DODOŠ	ILIJA	MIĆO	1930.	MAJTIĆ	GLINA	04.08.1995.	GLINA, SELIŠTE DONJE
482	DOKIĆ	MILE	MILA	1905.	KRSTINJA	VOJNIĆ	07.08.1995.	GLINA
483	DOKMANOVIĆ	MILE	DMITAR	1932.	PLAŠKI	PLAŠKI	04.08.1995.	SLUNJ, BATNO
484	DOKMANOVIĆ		MARIJA				13.08.1995.	the column
485	DONDUR ŽAGROVIĆ		VERA	1945.	ŽAGROVIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN,
486	DONDUR ŽAGROVIĆ		IKA	1925.	ŽAGROVIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN,
487	DRAGAŠ ORAŠJE	TODOR	ANDA	1931.	STRMICA	KNIN	08.08.1995	STRMICA,
488	DRAGAŠ ORAŠJE	TODOR (late)	DRAGINJA	1921.	STRMICA	KNIN	08.08.1995	STRMICA,
489	DRAGAŠ		MIROSLAV	1968.	STRMICA	KNIN	04.08.1995	KNIN
490	DRAGAŠ		RAJKO		STRMICA	KNIN	04.08.1995	KNIN
491	DRAGIĆ	TODE	DRAGO	02.04.1959.	KRNJEUŠA	BOS. PETROVAC	11.08.1995	BOS. PETROVAC (the column)
492	DRAGIĆ	ŠPIRO	PETAR	1959.	CIVLJANE	KNIN	04.08.1995	KNIN, CIVLJANE
493	DRAGIĆ		SILVANA	1974.	KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995	KNIN
494	DRAGIČEVIĆ	NIKOLA	VLADO	25.02.1962.	GOLUBIĆ	OBROVAC	04.08.1995	GRAČAC
495	DRAGIČEVIĆ	JOVO	DUŠAN	1966.	GOLUBIĆ	OBROVAC	04.08.1995	OBROVAC
496	DRAGIČEVIĆ	BOGDAN	JOVO	08.08.1952.	GOLUBIĆ	OBROVAC	04.08.1995	VELEBIT, ALAN (MALI).
	EGELJAC, SVETI ROK							
497	DRAGIČEVIĆ	STEVAN (late)	MILE	1933.	POLAČA	KNIN	05.08.1995	KNIN, KOVAČIĆ (crossroads)
498	DRAGIČEVIĆ	SAVA	NIKOLA	1936.	POLAČA	KNIN	05.08.1995	KNIN, TOPOLJE (nearby fishpond)

499	DRAGIČEVIĆ	PETAR	NIKOLA	1930.	GOLUBIĆ	OBROVAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC
500	DRAGIČEVIĆ UDBINA	NIKOLA	ČEDOMIR	08.03.1966.	GOLUBIĆ	OBROVAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC-
501	DRAGIČEVIĆ		ČEDOMIR	08.10.1931.			05.08.1995.	
502	DRAGIŠIĆ DRAGIŠIĆI	JOVAN	LAZO	1919.	PLAVNO,	KNIN DRAGIŠIĆI	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO, h.
503	DRAGIŠIĆ		MILKA	1926. wife of Laza	ZRMANJA	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	KNIN, PLAVNO
504	DRAGIŠIĆ VAGAN	JOVAN	NEDJELJKO		TORBIČKI	DONJI LAPAC	03.08.1995.	D. LAPAC,
505	DRAGOVIĆ REŠETAR		MANE	1911.	REŠETAR,	KORENICA LIČ. PET. SELO	04.08.1995.	LIČKO PETROVO SELO,
506	DRAGOVIĆ	MILAN	MILENKO	06.10.1973.	ŠIBENIK	ŠIBENIK	04.08.1995.	KNIN,PLAVNO
507	DRAGOVIĆ REŠETAR		NIKOLA	1925.	REŠETAR,	KORENICA LIČ. PET. SELO	04.08.1995.	LIČKO PETROVO SELO,
508	DRAGOJEVIĆ	MILE	MIRKO	03.05.1922.			05.08.1995.	ŽELJAVA, BIHAĆ
509	DRAGOSAVAC UDBINA	MILE	NIKOLA	15.06.1942.	VREBAC	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	GRAČAC-
510	DRAGULJICA		DANICA	1903.		DONJI LAPAC	09.08.1995.	the column
511	DRAŽIĆ		DURO				05.08.1995.	
512	DRAKULIĆ		STOJA	1900.	JASIKOVAC	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	JASIKOVAC
513	DRAČA		DUŠAN	1919.			05.08.1995.	
514	DRAČA (VRAČAR)	TRIVUN	JANKO	24.05.1932.	BILJANE D.	BENKOVAC	05.08.1995.	BENKOVAC
515	DRAŠKOVIĆ	STOJAN	MILORAD	1959.		GLINA	09.08.1995.	the column
516	DRAŠKOVIĆ	ĐURO	STOJAN	1929.		GLINA	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
517	DREZGIĆ (MALI)	ĐURO	MILAN	1955.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN

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518	DROBAC	DUŠAN	VLADIMIR	1952.	MURSKA SOBOTA	MUR.SOBOTA	05.08.1995. (SLOVENIJA)	LIČKO PETROVO SELO.
	ČALOPEK							
519	DROBAC	PETAR	VOJISLAV	15.08.1933.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	GRAČAC
520	DRPA	SIMO	DRAGAN	01.11.1976.	RIJEKA	RIJEKA	06.08.1995.	TOPUSKO
521	DRPA	BOŽO	DRAGAN	1928.	TRSTENICA	VRGINMOST	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
522	DRČA	NIKOLA	ALEKSANDAR	1974.	ZADAR	ZADAR	05.08.1995.	BRGUD, BJELINA
523	DRČA		DARA	1933. wife of Jovo	SUVAJA	DONJI LAPAC	07.08.1995.	KLENOVAC -
	PETROVAC (the column)							
524	DRČA	DUŠAN	JOVO	1989.	KNIN	KNIN	07.08.1995.	KLENOVAC -
	PETROVAC (the column)							
525	DRČA (DRAČA) ZADAR		JOVO			BENKOVAC	10.08.1995.	BENKOVAC -
526	DUBAJIĆ	MILE	MIRJANA	1972.	SUVAJA	DONJI LAPAC	07.08.1996.	KLENOVAC -
	PETROVAC (the column)							
527	DUBAJIĆ		NIKOLA		PLAVNO	KNIN	05.08.1995.	PLAVNO
528	DUBAJIĆ		SPASE	1922.	PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO
529	DUGOŠIJA	RADE	DRAGAN	07.06.1927.	BLATUŠA	VRGINMOST	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
530	DUGOŠIJA	PETAR	MIROSLAV	18.02.195.9	RJEKA	RJEKA	08.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
531	DUDUKOVIĆ MREŽNICA		PETAR				04.08.1995.	SLUNJ,
532	DUJAKOVIĆ BOBODOL	LAZO	MIHAJLO	1942.	VRBNIK	KNIN	15.09.1995.	VRBNIK,
533	DUJKOVIĆ	MILORAD	NENAD	14.08.1960.	BEOGRAD	BEOGRAD	05.08.1995.	KNIN
534	DUKIĆ GORNJE	JOVAN	DUŠAN	1930.	BILJANE	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	BILJANE
535	DUKIĆ VARIVODE		DUŠAN	1937.	VARIVODE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN,

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536	DUKIĆ		JOVO				04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
	(MALI)							
537	DUKIĆ DEVRSKE,VARIVODE		MARA	1925.	VARIVODE	KNIN	28.09.1995.	
538	DUKIĆ ĆELAVAC, GRAČAC		MILAN	1938.	GRAČAC		04.08.1995.	repeator
539	DUKIĆ	NIKOLA	MILJENKO	13.01.1949.	SARAJEVO	SARAJEVO	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC
540	DULIĆ		DRAGAN				04.08.1995.	TESLINGRAD
541	DUNOVIĆ	DURO	ILIJA	1947.	PRIMIŠLJE	SLUNJ	04.08.1995	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
542	DUPOR	JOVO	MILAN	1956.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
	(MALI)							
543	DURIČIĆ		NIKO				05.08.1995.	
544	DURMAN	STOJAN	LJUBAN	1926	s. PAKOVAC	DVOR NA UNI	09.08.1995	DVOR NA UNI, village PAKOVAC
545	DURMAN	STEVAN	MILAN	15.08.1908.		DVOR NA UNI	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, village PAKOVAC
				Đ				
546	ĐAKOVIĆ		BOSA	1937.	POLAČA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, TOPOLJE (nearby fishpond)
547	ĐAKOVIĆ ROK, SVETO BRDO	LUKE	ĐURO	1961.	MOGORIĆ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, SV.
548	ĐAKOVIĆ ROK, SVETO BRDO	MIRKO	ĐURO	1957.	MOGORIĆ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, SV.
549	ĐAKOVIĆ ROK, SVETO BRDO	PETAR	ĐURO	1966.	MOGORIĆ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995	VELEBIT,SV.
550	ĐAKOVIĆ		MILAN	1945.	POLAČA	KNIN	04.08.1995	KNIN, KOVAČIĆ (nearby fishpond)

551	ĐAKOVIĆ		MILAN				04.08.1995.	GRAČAC	
552	ĐAKOVIĆ		MILICA	1945. wife of Milan	POLAČA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, KOVAČIĆ (nearby fishpond)	
553	ĐAKOVIĆ ROK, SVETO BRDO	MILAN	MILORAD	1964.	MOGORIĆ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, SV.	
554	ĐAKOVIĆ	ILIJA	MILOŠ	14.11.1942.	CIVLJANE	KNIN	06.08.1995.	KNIN, KOVAČIĆ	
555	ĐAKOVIĆ	MILAN	MIRKO	1944.	ORAVAC	DONJI LAPAC	04.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC, village ORAVAC	
556	ĐAKOVIĆ	JOVO	MIRKO, "KUBURA"	10.02.1943.	SIBINE	GLINA	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA GORE, VRELO	
557	ĐAKOVIĆ ROK, SVETO BRDO	ĐURO	NIKOLA	1952.	MOGORIĆ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, SV.	
558	ĐAKOVIĆ ROK, SVETO BRDO	PETAR	NIKOLA	1948.	MOGORIĆ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, SV.	
559	ĐAKOVIĆ	BRANKO	STANKO	1963.	SISAK	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA	
560	ĐAPIĆ	KRSTO (late)	LJUBOMIR	1933.	BIOČIĆ	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN	
561	ĐEVERLIJA		NEDELJKO				05.08.1995.		
562	ĐEKIĆ (MALI), LIŠČANI DRAGA	STEVAN	DANE	18.06.1954.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN	
563	ĐEKIĆ DOLOVI	PETAR	MILAN		GRAČAC	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	GRAČAC,	
564	ĐEKIĆ		STEVAN		GRAČAC	GRAČAC	15.08.1995.	GRAČAC	
565	ĐERIĆ maiden-name ČUDIĆ	MANE	DARA	1913.	HOMOLJAC	KORENICA	05.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC	
566	ĐILAS	MAKSIM (late)	SAVA	27.01.1944.	SONKOVIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	SONKOVIĆ,	

BRATIŠKOVCI

567	ĐOKIĆ		DANE				04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, MALI
	ALAN							
568	ĐUJIĆ	GLIŠO (late)	MARIJA	1910.	KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
569	ĐUKIĆ	MILAN	DRAGAN	07.12.1962.	CAZIN,MRKALJ	BIHAĆ	19.09.1995.	KRUPA NA UNI
570	ĐUKIĆ	MIROSLAV	KOSA	04.10.1942.	STANKOVCI	ŠIBENIK	05.08.1995.	TESLINGRAD, ŠIROKA KULA
571	ĐUKIĆ	DANE	MARIJA	1909.	OROVAC	DONJI LAPAC	05.08.1995.	OROVAC
572	ĐUKIĆ	DMITAR	MILE (MIRKO)	25.05.1935.	UDBINA, KURJAK	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	ŠIROKA KULA, GRAČAC
	LAPAC (the column)							
573	ĐUKIĆ		MIRKO	1951.	ORAVAC	DONJI LAPAC	05.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC, village ORAVAC
574	ĐUMIĆ		MARKO	1917.	PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO
575	ĐUMIĆ		MILICA	1912.	PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO
576	ĐURASINOVIĆ	MILAN	MILAN	1930.	DVOR NA UNI	DVOR NA UNI	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
577	ĐURASINOVIĆ	MILAN	NEDELJKO	1950.	DVOR NA UNI	DVOR NA UNI	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
578	ĐURIĆ	ILIJA (late)	SAVA	1942.	PLAVNO	KNIN	05.08.1995.	PLAVNO
579	ĐURIČIĆ	MILE	LJUBAN	1921.	CRKVENI BOK	SISAK	05.08.1995.	CRKVENI BOK
580	ĐURIČIĆ	PAVLE	NIKOLA	1948.	STRMEN	SISAK	05.08.1995.	STRMEN
				E				
581	ERAKOVIĆ	PETAR	ĐURO	1954.	ŠTIKOVO	ĐRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	ĐRNIŠ, BALJCI
582	ERAKOVIĆ	DUŠAN	JOVAN	1947.	ŠTIKOVO	ĐRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	ĐRNIŠ, BALJCI
				Ž				
583	ŽAKULA		ĐORĐE			KORENICA	04.08.1995.	TESLINGRAD
584	ŽAKULA		ILIJA	1912. a.k.a. "ZELIĆ"	JASIKOVAC	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	JASIKOVAC
585	ŽAKULA	MILAN (late)	MILICA	1914.	KRBAVICA	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	JASIKOVAC

586	ŽARKOVIĆ	ŽARKO	NEVENKO	1956.	JAGODNJA D.	BENKOVAC	10.10.1995.	ČAĐAVICA,
	MRKONJIĆ GRAD							
587	ŽEGARAC	MILE	BRANKO	1912.	PLOČA, KIK	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	PLOČA, KIK
588	ŽEŽELJ	MILAN	JOKA	1915.	ERVENIK	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ERVENIK
589	ŽEŽELJ		SAVA	1920.	ERVENIK	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ERVENIK
590	ŽIVKOVIĆ	MILOVAN	SIMO	1927.	KRNJAK	KARLOVAC	08.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
591	ŽIVOJINOVIĆ PLAŠKI JASENICE (railway station)	STANISLAV	ŽIVAN, "GROF"	28.01.1956.	BEOGRAD	BEOGRAD	04.08.1995.	
592	ŽIGIĆ		STEVO			GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC
593	ŽMIRIĆ		MILICA,	1945. "ZEKA"	BJELINA	BENKOVAC	07.08.1995.	BJELINA
594	ŽUVIĆ		ĐUKA wife of Toda		OTON	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO, OTON
595	ŽUNIĆ		ĐUKA				05.08.1995.	
596	ŽUTIĆ	MILOŠ (late)	LJUBICA	1927.	VORKAPIĆ	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	VORKAPIĆ
597	ŽUTIĆ		MARIJA	1938.	LJUBOVIĆ	GRAČAC	28.01.1996.	LJUBOVIĆ
598	ŽUTIĆ	MARKO (late)	STOJAN	1922.	VORKAPIĆ	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	VORKAPIĆ
				Z				
599	ZAGORAC		BOŠKO	1934.	VRHOVINE	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC
600	ZAGORAC MALJKOVO	DUŠAN	DUŠAN	15.11.1957.	OTIŠIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	RABA-
601	ZDJELAR	MILAN	NIKOLA	1933.	KESTENOVAC	VOJNIĆ	08.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
602	ZELEMBABA AŠKOVIĆI	GLIŠO	NIKOLA,	1927. "NINE"	RAŠKOVIĆI	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN h.
603	ZELEMBABA	DAMJAN (late)	STANKA	1924.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
604	ZELIĆ	ĐURO	LJUBICA	1933.	ŽEGAR	OBROVAC	04.08.1995.	ŽEGAR
605	ZELIĆ STARA STRAŽA	PETRA	MANADA	1927.	ŽAGROVIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ŽAGROVIĆ,

606	ZELJAK GRADINA		DUŠAN	1912.	NOS KALIK	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ,
607	ZIMONJA		MARIJA	1928.	BUKOVAC	VRGINMOST	15.09.1996.	BUKOVAC
608	ZINAJA VRGINMOST	PAVLE	DRAGA	1920.	BUKOVICA	VRGINMOST	07.08.1995.	BUKOVICA,
609	ZORAJA	PETAR	SPASOJE	1943.	BROĆANAC	SLUNJ	05.08.1995.	BROĆANAC
610	ZORIĆ		DRAGICA		D. ŽIROVAC	DVOR NA UNI	01.09.1995.	DONJI ŽIROVAC
611	ZORIĆ MARKOVAC'		DUŠAN			KNIN	05.08.1995.	KOSOVO,
612	ZORIĆ		EVICA	1931.	D. ŽIROVAC	DVOR NA UNI	01.09.1995.	DONJI ŽIROVAC
613	ZRILIĆ		ZORKA	widow of Grga	ŠOPOT	BENKOVAC	05.08.1995.	ŠOPOT
614	ZRNIĆ	STEVO	JANKO	01.04.1947.	UMETIĆI	KOSTAJNICA	06.08.1995.	PETRINJA
615	IVANIĆ MEDAK	MILORAD	VELIMIR	1966.	KUBAVČEVO	GRAČAC	04.08.1995. POLJE	GRAČAC,
616	IVANIŠEVIĆ		DUŠAN	06.12.1912.			05.08.1995.	
617	IVANIŠEVIĆ		LENA	22.02.1920.			05.08.1995.	
618	IVANIŠEVIĆ FRKAŠIĆ	SIMO	PETAR, "PEJO"	1946.	VEGAŠIĆ	KORENICA	09.08.1995.	BJELOPOLJE-
619	IVANIŠEVIĆ		SAVA	1920.	TURJANSKI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TURJANSKI
620	IVANIŠEVIĆ "POLOVINA DANE"	PETAR	SLAVKO, "ZEMLJAK"				05.08.1995.	D. LAPAC, ina
621	IVANIŠEVIĆ		STANKA	1915.	TURJANSKI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TURJANSKI
622	IVANIŠEVIĆ	BOGDAN	STOJAN	08.02.1940.	KOŽLOVAC	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	KOŽLOVAC
623	IVANOVIĆ	RADE	DRAGAN	23.06.1953.	VOJNIĆ	VOJNIĆ	06.08.1995.	GLINA
624	IVANČEVIĆ		DUŠAN		LIČKO	VRGINMOST PETROVO SELO	05.08.1995.	LIČKO PETROVO SELO

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625	IVELIĆ		DANICA wife of Nedeljko	1936.	DVOR NA UNI	DVOR NA UNI	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI	
626	IVELIĆ		NEDELJKO	1935.	DVOR NA UNI	DVOR NA UNI	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI	
627	IVETIĆ CIVLJANE, TURJACI	CVITE	MILOŠ	1954.	CIVLJANE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	VRLIKA,	
628	IVIČIĆ		STOJAN	1913.	BUINJA	DVOR NA UNI	05.08.1996.	DVOR NA UNI	
629	IVKOVIĆ	NIKOLA	MILAN	1968.	VRHOVINE G.	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TURJANSKI	
630	IVKOVIĆ KOSA		STOJAN	1918.	BATINOVA	VRGINMOST	05.08.1995. KOSA	BATINOVA	
631	ILIĆ		MILE		ORAVAC	DONJI LAPAC	05.08.1995.	ORAVAC	
632	ILIĆ	STEVAN (late)	RUŽA	1927.	PADENE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PADENE	
633	ILIĆ		SAVA	1922. wife of Milan	BUKOVIĆ	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	BUKOVIĆ	
634	INIĆ		MILICA	1920.	JAGODNJA G.	BENKOVAC	01.06.1996.	JAGODNJA G.	
635	INJAC	PETAR	MILAN	22.06.1958.	RIĐANE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	SVILAJA	
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636	JAZAVAC	BRANKO	ŽIVKO	1950.		GLINA	04.08.1995.	GLINA, ŠIBINE	
637	JAZAVAC	BRANKO	MILAN	1942.			04.08.1995.	ZAGREB, the Svetošimun hospital	
638	JAJIĆ BOGATNIK	PETAR	DUŠAN	06.05.1941.	ŽEGAR	OBROVAC	05.08.1995.	ŽEGAR,	
639	JAJIĆ BOGATNIK	PETAR	JOVAN	04.01.1936.	ŽEGAR	OBROVAC	05.08.1995.	ŽEGAR,	
640	JAJIĆ		MARTA				05.08.1995.		
641	JAKŠIĆ (family) DUBRAVA (the column)	DURO and	BORIS	1970. NADA	GLOGOVO SELO	GRAČAC	07.08.1995.	UDBINA,	
642	JAKŠIĆ (family) DUBRAVA (the column)		DURO	1945.	GLOGOVO SELO	GRAČAC	07.08.1995.	UDBINA,	

643	JAKŠIĆ		LJUBAN	1940.			15.08.1995.	KOSTAJNICA,	
	ŽIVINJAK								
644	JAKŠIĆ	PETAR	LJUBAN	1943.	ŽIVAJA	KOSTAJNICA	20.08.1995.	CEROVLJANI	
645	JAKŠIĆ	DANE	MILE	1943.	PRKOSI	BOS.PETROVAC	05.08.1995.	VRLIKA - KNIN	
646	JAKŠIĆ (family) DUBRAVA (the column)		NADA	1945.	GLOGOVO SELO	GRAČAC	07.08.1995.	UDBINA,	
647	JAMUZOVIĆ		MIĆO	1930.	ŽIVAJA	KOSTAJNICA	05.08.1995.	ŽIVAJA	
648	JANIĆ	MILENKO	DRAGO	22.11.1963.	PIVNICA	VIROVITICA	05.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI	
649	JANKOVIĆ	JOVO (late)	VLADIMIR	10.06.1940.	BOBODOL	KNIN	04.08.1995.	BOBODOL	
650	JANKOVIĆ	OBRAD (late)	BOŠKO	1930.	BOBODOL	KNIN	04.08.1995.	BOBODOL	
651	JANKOVIĆ	PAVLE	MIRKO	18.02.1952.	BOBODOL	KNIN	04.08.1995.	VRLIKA	
652	JANKOVIĆ	MILE and IKA	PREDRAG	1976.		DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	STRMICA	
653	JANOŠEVIĆ maiden-name BEKO		ANĐA	1923.	DVOR NA UNI	DVOR NA UNI	11.05.1996.	DVOR NA UNI	
654	JANUZOVIĆ		MIĆO	1925.			15.08.1995.	KOSTAJNICA,	
	ŽIVINJAK								
655	JANJIĆ		BOSILJKA				05.08.1995.		
656	JANJIĆ	MILENKO	DRAGAN	1963.	PIVNICE	VIROVITICA	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI	
657	JANJIĆ	STANKO	LJUBICA	1922.	PJEŠČANICA	VRGINMOST	07.08.1995.	GLINA, ŽIROVAC	
658	JANJIĆ	ILIJA	NIKOLA	17.11.1943.	BIOČIĆ	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	BIOČIĆ	
659	JAPUNDŽIĆ		MILE	1918.	RUDOPOLJE	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	RUDOPOLJE	
660	JARAMAZ	NIKOLA	BOGDAN (LOLO)	15.02.1939.	SPLIT	SPLIT	05.08.1995.	KNIN	
661	JAUŠIĆ	EMIL	BOŠKO	26.10.1962.	JAVOROVAC	KOPRIVNICA	04.08.1995.	DINARA, IGLA	
662	JEZDIĆ	JANKO	RAJKO	1963.	BROĆANAC	SLUNJ	13.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI	
663	JEKIĆ		MILE				04.08.1995.	PETRINJA	
664	JEKIĆ	MILAN (late)	PERO	13.04.1956.	BAČKI	PETRINJA GRABOVAC	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA, ŽUPIĆA	
	BRDO								

665	JELAČA	ĐURAĐ	BRANKO	1929.	KIJANI	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	KIJANI
666	JELAČA (MALI)	NIKOLA	VLADE,	05.01.1948. "KOSTURINA"	KIJANI	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC, ALAN
667	JELAČA	JOVO	MARIJA widow of Maksim	24.08.1913.	KIJANI	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	KIJANI
668	JELAČA	MILE	MILICA	1925.	KIJANI	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	KIJANI
669	JELAČA		SMILJANA		KIJANI	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	KIJANI
670	JELIĆ		ANA	1907.			07.08.1995.	KNIN, JELIĆI
671	JELIĆ	DMITAR	DRAGAN	16.02.1950.	BIJELE VODE	GLINA	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
672	JELIĆ	MILOŠ	ĐURO	05.04.1915.	BJELE VODE	GLINA	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
673	JELIĆ		IVAN	1905.		KNIN	07.08.1995.	KNIN, JELIĆI
674	JELIĆ	JOVAN	JOVANKA	1929.	STRMICA	KNIN	05.08.1995.	MOKRO POLJE
675	JELIĆ	JOVO (late)	NIKOLA	30.04.1940	KNIN	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN
676	JERIĆ	DUŠAN and LJILJANA	DRAGANA	1978.	BIHAĆ	BIHAĆ	04.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC
677	JERIĆ		DUŠAN	1955.	BIHAĆ	BIHAĆ	04.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC
678	JERIĆ	ILIJA	LJILJANA wife of Dušan	06.11.1961.	NEBLJUSI	DONJI LAPAC	04.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC
679	JERIĆ	DUŠAN and LJILJANA	PREDRAG	1980.	BIHAĆ	BIHAĆ	04.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC
680	JERKOVIĆ JERKOVIĆI	JOVAN (late)	JOVAN	1938.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ, [illegible]
681	JERKOVIĆ	ĐURO (late)	NIKOLA , "NINE"	1927.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	KNIN, GOLUBIĆ
682	JOVANOVIĆ	ĐURO (late)	NIKOLA	1929.	PETRINJA	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI- NOVI GRAD
683	JOVANOVIĆ	DUŠAN	SIMO	29.09.1945.	TRSTENICA	VRGINMOST	05.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
684	JOVANČEVIĆ ROK, SVETO BRDO	MILAN	MILORAD,	03.11.1970.	MOGORIĆ "SELAK"	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, SV.

685	JOVANČEVIĆ	ŠPIRO	SRETKO	14.06.1961.	BILIŠANE	OBROVAC	05.08.1995.	OTRIĆ
686	JOVETIĆ		DURO	1928.			05.08.1995.	
687	JOVIĆ	MILAN	BRANISLAV	06.03.1960.	DRNIŠ	DRNIŠ	06.08.1995.	DRNIŠ (JABUKA)
688	JOVIĆ RUJEVAC	DRAGAN	VELJKO	12.12.1953.	RAVNORAŠĆE	GLINA	07.08.1995.	GLINA,
689	JOVIĆ	BRANKO	MILAN	1968.	DRNIŠ	DRNIŠ	04.09.1995.	prison ZADAR
690	JOVIĆ	NIKOLA	MILAN	02.05.1935.	DRNIŠ	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ
691	JOVIĆ	NIKOLA	MILAN	1923.	RAVNORAŠĆE	GLINA	06.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
692	JOVIĆ GRADINA		NADEŽDA maiden-name ZELJAK	1947.	DRNIŠ	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ,
693	JOVIĆ		NIKOLA	01.10.1941.	DRNIŠ	DRNIŠ	06.08.1995.	DRNIŠ, JABUKA
694	JOVIĆ		STAKA		DOLJANI	VRHOVINE	05.08.1995.	DOLJANI
695	JOVIČIĆ	TODOR	SAVA	1952.	PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO
696	JOJIĆ JOJIĆ1	SIMO (late)	MARTA	1930.	CIVLJANE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	CIVLJANE).
697	JOKA NA UNI	PERO	DURO	1924.	KOSNA	DVOR NA UNI	05.08.1995.	KOSNA - DVOR
698	JOKIĆ KRUPA	PETAR	BOŽO		ZATON	OBROVAC	04.08.1995.	OBROVAC,
699	JOKIĆ	MILAN	BRANKO				04.08.1995.	(the column)
700	JOKIĆ (MALI)	DURAĐ	DRAGAN	10.03.1956.	PRLJEVO	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
701	JOKIĆ (MALI), (D. LAPAC, SRB)	DURAĐ	DUŠAN	08.08.1959.	PRLJEVO	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
702	JOKIĆ	MILE	ŽARKO		ZATON	OBROVAC	04.08.1995.	ZATON, KRUPA
703	JOKIĆ ALAN	JOVO	ŽELJKO	26.10.1969.	OTRIĆ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, MALI

714	JOKIĆ	SIMO	MILICA	1936.	ZRMANJA	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	ZRMANJA
715	JOKIĆ	SVETO	MLADEN	1969.	ZAGREB	ZAGREB	09.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
716	JOKIĆ		SAVA widow of Milan	1927.	PRIBUDIĆ	GRAČAC	10.08.1995.	VIJENCI
717	JOKIĆ	LAZO (late)	STEVAN	16.12.1934.	LIŠANE TINJSKE	BENKOVAC	08.08.1995.	LIŠANE TINJSKE
718	JOKIĆ village of POPOVIĆI	PETAR	ŠPIRO	23.12.1936.	POPOVIĆI	BENKOVAC	05.08.1996.	BENKOVAC the
719	JURIĆ		ANA				04.08.1995.	KNIN (VAROŠ)
720	JURIĆ MEDAK		DOKO			KORENICA	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC.

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721	KABIĆ	BOGDAN	ILIJA	17.01.1957.	ERVENIK	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DINARA
722	KABIĆ	LAZE	ŠPIRO	1949.	LIŠANE TINJSKE	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	LIŠANE TINJSKE
723	KABLAR	PETAR (late)	ZORKA	1915.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, GOLUBIĆ
724	KALANJ	MILE	SLAVKO	1933.	KULA ATLAGIĆ	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	KULA ATLAGIĆ
725	KALEMBER		MARA	1940.	ORAVAC	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	ORAVAC
726	KALINIĆ	DUŠAN	MIHAJLO	1956.	VOJNIĆ	VOJNIĆ	06.08.1995.	VOJNIĆ
727	KALINIĆ	PETAR	MLADEN	1949.	RADUČ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	RADUČ
728	KANAZIR POLJE		LJUBICA		MOKRO POLJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN,MOKRO
729	KANTAR		BOŽO	1915.	CIVLJANE	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN, KOVAČIĆ
730	KARAICA ŠUMA	MILE and	MILE LJUBICA	08.01.1954.	GRADAC (VEL.)	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA, KOTOR
731	KARANOVIĆ TESLINGRAD		BOGDAN			GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC.
732	KARANOVIĆ		VESO		PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO

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723	KARANOVIĆ	LUKA (late)	ĐURO	1954.	PLAVNO, GRUBORI	KNIN	25.08.1995.	KNIN, PLAVNO
724	KARANOVIĆ		JEKA	1925.	PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO
725	KARANOVIĆ		MARA		PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO
726	KARANOVIĆ		MARKO		PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO
727	KARANOVIĆ	JANDRIJA	MILICA widow of Nikola	1909.	OTON POLJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	OTON POLJE, POTKRAJ
728	KARANOVIĆ		SAVA	1933.	PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO
729	KARANOVIĆ		STANA	1912.	PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO
730	KATIĆ	ILIJA	VLADIMIR	17.10.1947.	VUKOVAR	VUKOVAR	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA
731	KATIĆ		DANE	1951.		KORENICA	12.10.1995.	KORENICA, PEĆANI
732	KATIĆ	JANDRIJA	GOJKO	1952.	KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
733	KATIĆ		JOVAN	1935.	KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
734	KAČAR		SOFIJA				05.08.1995.	
735	KAŠIĆ	DUŠAN	DANKO	1978.	ŽEGAR	DONJI LAPAC	05.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC
736	KAŠIĆ	DUŠAN	DARKO	1976.	ŽEGAR	DONJI LAPAC	05.08.1996.	DONJI LAPAC
737	KAŠIĆ		DUŠAN, "DUJO"		ŽEGAR	DONJI LAPAC	05.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC
738	KEKIĆ	MILAN	NIKOLA	1965.	KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DINARA
739	KERA		ĐURO		REŠETAR, L.P. SELO	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	LIČ. PET. SELO
740	KERA		MARA	1933.	REŠETAR,	KORENICA L. P. SELO	04.08.1995.	LIČKO PETROVO SELO
741	KESANOVIĆ	D.	BOGDAN	11.07.1946.	VISUĆ	KORENICA	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA
742	KESIĆ (MALI)		BOŽIDAR				04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
743	KESIĆ	MILAN	BOŠKO, "ISO"	1950.	KNIN	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN
744	KESIĆ	PETAR	DUŠAN	1939.	KIJANI	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	PLEĆAŠI
745	KESIĆ		DOKO			KORENICA	08.08.1995.	KORENICA, PEĆANI

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746	KESIĆ		MILAN			GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
	(MALI)							
747	KITIĆ	MILOVAN	MILOVAN	26.01.1957.	G. VRBLJANI	KLJUČ	05.08.1995.	PETROVAC (the column)
748	KLARIĆ	DMITAR	DUŠAN	25.03.1929.	KORDUNSKI	SLUNJ LJESKOVAC	04.08.1995.	KORDUNSKI
	LJESKOVAC							
749	KLIPA	MANE	BOŠKO	1938.	KUNIĆ	PLAŠKI	08.08.1995.	KUNIĆ
750	KLIPA	MILE	BRANKO	1940.	LIČKE	PLAŠKI	04.08.1995.	ZAGREB.
	REMETINEC (prison)							
751	KLISKA	DUŠANA	MILAN	1932.	REBIĆ	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	REBIĆ
752	KLISKA	MANIŠE	STANKA	1933.	JOŠAN	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	REBIĆ
753	KLISURIĆ		MARIJA		BALJCI	DRNIŠ	07.08.1995.	VRBNIK
754	KLJAIĆ	DURO	MILAN	1972.	PERNA	VRGINMOST	03.08.1995.	SLUNJ, artillery range
755	KLJAJIĆ	JOVAN	BOGDANKA	14.10.1952.	PERNA	VRGINMOST	06.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, MATIJEVIĆI
756	KLJAJIĆ		MILADIN		PECKA	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
757	KLJUIĆ-NINIĆ	MILE and BOJA	NEVENKA	1941.			08.08.1995.	the column
758	KNEŽEVIĆ	RAJKO	BOŠKO	19.10.1953.	KOSTAJNICA	KOSTAJNICA	05.08.1995.	CRKVENI BOK, ZELENIK ŠUMA
759	KNEŽEVIĆ	ILIJA	BOŠKO	07.01.1967.	ŠTIKOVO	DRNIŠ	05.08.1995.	KNIN, KOSOVO (barrack)
760	KNEŽEVIĆ	NIKOLA	BRANKO	1965.	KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
761	KNEŽEVIĆ	DIMITRIJE	ZORAN	09.09.1968.	KNIN	KNIN	05.08.1995.	DINARA.
	BREZOVAC							
762	KNEŽEVIĆ	ŠPIRO	JOVICA	11.02.1968.	ŠTIKOVO	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	ŠTIKOVO-KNIN
763	KNEŽEVIĆ	JOVAN	MILAN	1954.	ŠTIKOVO	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ,ŠTIKOVO
764	KNEŽEVIĆ	PETAR	MILAN	1972.	BILJANE DONJE	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	RAŠTEVIĆ
765	KNEŽEVIĆ	SIMO	MILAN	08.08.1942.	OTOČAC	OTOČAC	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA

766	KNEŽEVIĆ		NIKOLA	1969.	ŠTIKOVO	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	ŠTIKOVO
767	KNEŽEVIĆ	MATE	PERA	1951.	ŠTIKOVO	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	ŠTIKOVO
768	KNEŽEVIĆ SUKNOVCI	NIKOLA (late)	STEVAN	26.11.1935. "INVALID"	VRBNIK	KNIN	07.08.1995.	VRBNIK,
769	KOVAČEVIĆ		BOGDAN	1908.	ERVENIK	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ERVENIK
770	KOVAČEVIĆ		LJUBOMIR		ERVENIK	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, ERVENIK
771	KOVAČEVIĆ	ILIJA	MARIJA	1910.	KOLAŠAC,	KNIN BIOVČINO SELO	04.08.1995.	ERVENIK
772	KOVAČEVIĆ (MALI)		MILAN				04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
773	KOVAČEVIĆ war theatre	JANJATIJE	MILORAD	1965.	NOVSKA	NOVSKA	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA, the Bihać
774	KOVAČEVIĆ	LJUBOMIR (late)	NIKOLA,	1955. "ŠARIĆ RATKO"	ŽEGAR	OBROVAC	05.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ĆADER
775	KOVAČEVIĆ	OBRAD	RUŽICA	1916.	ERVENIK	KNIN	04.08.1995	KNIN, ERVENIK
776	KOKIĆ		JOVAN				05.08.1995	
777	KOLUNDŽIĆ (MALI)	STAKA (mother)	RADE	1943.		GRAČAC	04.08.1995	VELEBIT, ALAN
778	KOMADINA	NIKOLE	STEVAN	1933.	BOVIĆ	VRGINMOST	06.08.1995	GLINA
779	KOMAZEC MILANOVIĆA, ZADAR	JOVAN (late)	GOJKO	1938.	ŽEGAR	OBROVAC	04.08.1995.	ZRMANJA,
780	KOMAZEC		MARIJA			OBROVAC	04.08.1995	ŽEGAR, KNIN
781	KOMAZEC	KIRIL	PETAR	04.05.1936.	ŽEGAR, D. KOMAZEC	OBROVAC	05.08.1995.	ŽEGAR
782	KOMAZEC	NIKOLA (late)	SVETOZAR	1941.	ŽEGAR, KOMAZEĆI	OBROVAC	04.08.1995.	ŽEGAR
783	KONČALOVIĆ base)	DANILO	ANDELKO	1966.	DONJI SKRAD	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	TOPUSKO, (UNPF

784	KONČALOVIĆ		KATA	1910.	DONJI SKRAD	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	DONJI SKRAD
785	KONČALOVIĆ	MARKO	LJUBOMIR	1933.	DONJI SKRAD	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	DONJI SKRAD
786	KONČALOVIĆ		SMILJANA	1942.	DONJI SKRAD	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	DONJI SKRAD
787	KONČALOVIĆ		STANKA	1905.	DONJI SKRAD	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	DONJI SKRAD
788	KONČAR	NIKOLA	ĐURO		MAZIN	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC, MAZIN
789	KONJEVIĆ MEDAK	BRANKO	BOGDAN			GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC,
790	KONTIĆ		JELKA	1902. widow of Božo	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC
791	KONTIĆ		JOVAN	1914.		GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC
792	KOPAČ ČREMUŠNICA	MILAN	STEVO	21.08.1947.	ČEMUŠNICA	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	VRGINMOST,
793	KORASIĆ	STOJAN	MILAN	1984. (grandson of Stoja)	PREVRŠAC	KOSTAJNICA	04.08.1995.	PREVRŠAC
794	KORASIĆ	STEVAN	MILOŠ	1919.	PREVRŠAC	KOSTAJNICA	04.08.1995.	PREVRŠAC
795	KORASIĆ		STOJA		PREVRŠAC	KOSTAJNICA	04.08.1995.	PREVRŠAC
796	KORAĆ	NIKOLA	VELJKO	1956.	VIAUĆ		05.08.1995.	
797	KORAČIĆ		LJUBAN				05.08.1995.	
798	KORAČIĆ		MILKA				05.08.1995.	
799	KORAČIĆ		MILOŠ				05.08.1995.	
800	KORDA	JOVAN	MIRKO	06.12.1964.	ZEČEVO	KNIN	06.08.1995.	ČISTA MALA, ŠIBENIK
801	KORDIĆ		ILIJA			KNIN	14.11.1995.	RUDOPOLJE (OTIŠIĆ)
802	KORDIĆ		STOJAN			KNIN	14.11.1995.	RUDOPOLJE (OTIŠIĆ)
803	KORITNIK	MARIJAN	DRAŽEN	16.12.1940.	ZAGREB	ZAGREB	07.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC
804	KORICA SELO	FILIP	MILKA	1903.	KRBAVA	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	VRAČKOVO
805	KORICA	ĐURO	MILOŠ	02.11.1958.	GOSPIĆ	GOSPIĆ	10.10.1995.	ČADAVICA

806	KORKUT	MILE	LJUBICA	1912.	KIRIN	VRGINMOST	06.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, TRGOVI
807	KORKUT	MILE	SIMO	1957.	PJEŠČANICA	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	VRGINMOST, CRNA
	DRAGA							
808	KOROLIJA		DUŠAN	1949.	IVOŠEVCI	KNIN	04.08.1995.	IVOŠEVCI, b.
	KOROLIJE							
809	KOROLIJA	IANKO	GOJKO	1955.	KISTANJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DINARA
810	KOROLIJA		JOVAN		IVOŠEVCI	KNIN	04.08.1995.	IVOŠEVCI
811	KOROLIJA		MILKA	1907. widow of Obrad	IVOŠEVCI	KNIN	11.09.1995.	IVOŠEVCI
812	KOROLIJA		PERO		IVOŠEVCI	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, IVOŠEVCI
813	KOROLIJA		SAVA	1924.	IVOŠEVCI	KNIN	04.08.1995.	IVOŠEVCI
814	KOROLIJA		SLAVKO		IVOŠEVCI	KNIN	04.08.1995.	IVOŠEVCI
815	KOROLIJA		STEVAN	1920.	IVOŠEVCI	KNIN	04.08.1995.	IVOŠEVCI
816	KOSANOVIĆ		MILICA				09.08.1995.	the column
817	KOSANOVIĆ TROVRH	NIKOLA	MIĆO	1948.	KUTASOVCI.	PLAŠKI	04.08.1995. CEROVNIK	PLAŠKI,
818	KOSIĆ		IVICA				04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
	(MALI)							
819	KOSIĆ	RADIVOJ	MILAN	15.05.1962.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995	VELEBIT, ALAN
	(MALI)							
820	KOTARAŠ	NIKOLE	BORIS	08.01.1959.	KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, KOVAČIĆ
821	KOŠPENDA ŽUPIĆ, STRAŠNIK GORE	MILOŠ	BRANKO	1937.	BAČUGA G.	PETRINJA	05.08.1995.	PETRINJA,
822	KOŠUTIĆ BRUVNO (UN camp)		ĐURO	1953.	RUDOPOLJE	GRAČAC	31.08.1995	GRAČAC,
823	KRAGULJAC		MILE,"ŽVIKO"		PLAŠKI	PLAŠKI	04.08.1995	PLAŠKI, LIČKE JESENICE

824	KRANJČEVIĆ DRAGOTINA	MILE (late)	DRAGICA	1932.	-		06.08.1995.	GLINA-
825	KRANJČEVIĆ DRAGOTINA	JOVO	DURDA	02.05.1961.	OGULIN	OGULIN	06.08.1995.	GLINA-
826	KRASIĆ		JOVO	1960.		DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ-KNIN
827	KREKIĆ	DUŠAN	UROŠ	1959.	ŠOPOT	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	DINARA.
	MIŠKOVAČA							
828	KRESOVIĆ		SLAVKO				05.08.1995.	
829	KREŠTALICA		BARA				05.08.1995.	
830	KRIVIĆ	ALEKSANDAR	PETAR	1952.		KNIN	04.08.1995.	SVILAJA
831	KRIVOKUĆA	MILE (late)	DANICA	1921.	MANJEROVIĆ SELO	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
832	KRIVOKUĆA hospital	NIKOLA	DARKO	1966.	VOJNIĆ	VOJNIĆ	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA.
833	KRIČKA	SINIŠA	VINKO	09.08.1957.	BRATIŠKOVCI	KNIN	04.08.1995.	BRATIŠKOVCI, VELIKA GLAVA
834	KRIČKIĆ	PETAR	ŽIVKO	1930.	KRIČKE	DRNIŠ	11.08.1995.	KRIČKE
835	KRIČKOVIĆ	BOŽO	RAJKO and MILICA	02.08.1965.	MAOVICE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	BISKUPIJA.
	PLISKOVO							
836	KRNETA		DUŠANKA	1940. wife of Milan	KISTANJE	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KISTANJE
837	KRNETA		MILAN	1935.	KISTANJE	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KISTANJE
838	KRNIĆ PRIMIŠLJE DONJE	DUŠAN	BORO	12.10.1962.	PRIMIŠLJE D.	SLUNJ	05.08.1995.	SLUNJ.
839	KRNJAJA	STEVAN (late)	JOVAN	20.11.1904.	ŽEGAR	OBROVAC	04.08.1995.	ŽEGAR, ZADAR
840	KRNJAJIĆ	JOVAN	PERO	1938.	VELIKI OBLJAJ	GLINA	07.08.1995.	ŽIROVAC
841	KROŠNJAR		DMITAR	1952.	G. ČEMERNICA	VRGINMOST	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
842	KRTINIĆ		ILIJA			GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC

843	KRTINIĆ (VELEBIT)		JOVO			GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	the Lika war theatre
844	KRTINIĆ		NIKOLA				05.08.1995.	
845	KRUNIĆ	DAMJAN	BOŽICA	1921.	OTIŠIĆ	SINJ	05.08.1995.	OTIŠIĆ
846	KRUNIĆ	KRSTAN	DRAGAN		OTIŠIĆ	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN
847	KUŽET		PETROVKA	1960.		BENKOVAC	25.09.1995.	DOBROPOLJCI, KUŽETI
848	KUŽET	DANE	ČEDO	1957.	KARIN DONJI	BENKOVAC	08.08.1995.	PETROVAC (the column)
849	KUKA		ŽIVKO	1960.			08.08.1995.	the column
850	KUKOVECA	DRAGINJA	MILAN	1955.	GLINA	GLINA	05.08.1995.	GLINA
851	KUKOLEČA	STEVAN	MILAN	1955.	BRNJEUŠKA	GLINA	05.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC -
	BREZOVO POLJE							
852	KUKOLJ		DUŠKA	1967.	KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
853	KUKULJ	RADE	MILENKO	1936.	BLATUŠA	VRGINMOST	06.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
854	KUKURUZOVIĆ SELO	LUKA	IVANKA	14.08.1939.	MALENCI	ZRENJANIN	04.08.1995.	LIČKO PET
855	KURAICA		PETAR, "PEŠO"	1923.	PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO
856	KURILJ	STEVO	MILJKA	1924. wife of Nikola	ŠAŠ	KOSTAJNICA	05.08.1995.	ŠAŠ
857	KURILJ	JOVAN	NIKOLA	1923.	UTOVICA	KOSTAJNICA	05.08.1995.	ŠAŠ
858	KUTLAČA ČUČEVO	LJUBO	STEVAN	1938.	ČUČEVO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KISTANJE,
				L				
859	LAVRNIĆ		PETAR	1933.		KORENICA	04.08.1995.	KOMIĆ
860	LAVRNIĆ (LOVRNIĆ)		PETAR				26.08.1995.	KOMIĆ
861	LAVRNIĆ		SAVA	1903.		KORENICA	04.08.1995.	KOMIĆ

862	LAZIĆ	PETAR	BRANKO	1925.	LUŠČANI	PETRINJA	06.08.1995.	LUŠČANI
863	LAZIĆ		JOVO	1938.	LUŠČANI	PETRINJA	20.08.1995.	LUŠČANI
864	LAZIĆ	MIHAJLO	MILAN	15.03.1958.	LUŠČANI	PETRINJA	05.08.1995.	UTINJA
865	LAZIĆ	STEVAN	MIHAJLO	30.06.1936.	LUŠČANI	PETRINJA	06.08.1995.	LUŠČANI
866	LAZINICA column)	VASO (late)	NIKOLA	1919.	DALM. GRAČAC	KNIN	06.08.1995	PETROVAC (the
867	LAKIĆ	VASILJ	VASILJ	25.04.1940.	STRMICA	KNIN	04.08.1995	STRMICA
868	LAKIĆ D.	ĐURO	DANILO	1922.	KARIN DONJI	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	ZADAR, KARIN
869	LAKIĆ	JOVO	ILIJA, "MILE"	1955.	BILJANE D.	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995	BILJANE DONJE,
	TRLJUGE, ZADAR							
870	LAKIĆ		SRĐAN	19.10.1927.			05.08.1995.	
871	LALIĆ		BOGDAN	1928.			05.08.1995	
872	LALIĆ		BOŽICA	13.01.1933.		BENKOVAC	06.08.1995	ČISTA MALA
873	LALIĆ	VUKOLAJ	VELJKO	18.11.1960.	GORICE	KNIN	04.08.1995	PADENE
	OĆESTOVO							
874	LALIĆ		DRAGINJA	1920.		BENKOVAC	11.08.1995.	ČISTA MALA
875	LALIĆ	VUJO	DUŠAN	1948.	KISTANJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KISTANJE
876	LALIĆ		NIKOLA	1952.		BENKOVAC	11.08.1995	ČISTA MALA
877	LALIĆ	DANILO	UROŠ	18.12.1935.	GORICE	KNIN	05.08.1995	BRATIŠKOVCI (GORICE)
	KISTANJE							
878	LATAS	MANE	MILAN	08.11.1943.	JANJA GORA	PLAŠKI	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA
879	LACMANOVIĆ GORNJE		MIRKO	1938.	BILJANE G.	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995	BILJANE
880	LEGEN		RANKO				05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA
881	LEŽAJIĆ GOŠIĆ	LUKA	GOJKO	1930.	GOŠIĆ	KNIN	12.08.1995	ĐEVRSKE,
882	LEŽAJIĆ	OBRAD	DUŠAN	1935.	PAVIĆI, BRIBIR	KNIN	05.08.1995	BRIBIR, PAVIĆI

883	LEŽAJIĆ	PETAR	NIKOLA	1954.	DONJI SKRAD	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	DONJI SKRAD
884	LEKA	MILOŠ	NEDELJKO	29.01.1961.	LIČKO	KORENICA PETROVO SELO	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA.
	ČALOPEK							
885	LEMAJIĆ	NIKOLA	MIRKO	27.09.1936.	STRAČKOVO SELO	KORENICA	05.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC
886	LIČANIN	STOJAN	MILORAD	14.01.1951.	KOSTAJNICA	KOSTAJNICA	05.08.1995.	DRNIŠ-KNIN
887	LIČINA	LUKA	BRANKO	18.02.1951.	HUMLJANI	SLAVONSKA	05.08.1995.	ŽELJAVA.
	PLJEŠEVICA.	PRIJEBOJ					ORAHOVICA	
888	LIČINA	OSTOJA	STOJAN	01.04.1950.	ČAVLOVICA	DVOR NA UNI	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
889	LOVRINIĆ		SAVA	1903.		KORENICA	26.08.1995	KOMIĆ
890	LONČAR	STEVO	LJUBOMIR	1973.	SISAK	SISAK	05.08.1995.	STRMEN
691	LONČAR		MIRKO	1936.	LUŠČANI	PETRINJA	20.08.1995	LUŠČANI
892	LONČAR	DUŠAN	NEBOJŠA	19.11.1974.	VOJNIĆ	VOJNIĆ	04.08.1995	DVOR NA UNI
893	LONČAREVIĆ	STOJAN	LJUBAN	1956.	POLJANI	VRGINMOST	06.08.1995.	GLINA
894	LONČAREVIĆ	STEVO	LJUBAN	1922.	STRMEN	SLUNJ	04.08.1995.	STRMEN
895	LONČAREVIĆ	STEVAN	MILAN	1954.	BRNJEUŠKA	GLINA	06.08.1995	BRNJEUŠKA
896	LONČAREVIĆ	STOJAN	PAVAO	1964.	POLJANI	VRGINMOST	06.08.1995.	GLINA
897	LONČAREVIĆ	LJUBOMIR	STEVO	1947.	STRMEN	SISAK	05.08.1995	STRMEN
898	LONČAREVIĆ		STEVO				05.08.1995	
899	LOŠIĆ	STEVO	ĐURO	04.01.1951.	SEMELJCI	ĐAKOVO	04.08.1995	STRMICA, (h.
	ŠEVO) - VRLIKA							
900	LUJIĆ		PREDRAG	1957.	ŠTIKADA	GRAČAC	04.08.1995	VELEBIT, ALAN
	(MALI)							
901	LUKIĆ	SAVA (late)	ANKA	27.09.1931.		GRAČAC	05.08.1995	CEROVAC
902	LUKIĆ	MILE (late)	SIMO		BISERCI	KNIN	04.08.1995	KNIN
903	LUNIĆ	MILAN	JOVICA	14.04.1970.	DRNIŠ	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995	DRNIŠ, LUNIĆA GRADINA

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904	LUNIĆ	FILIP	MILAN	1923.	KRIČKE	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ, LUNIĆA GRADINA
905	LUNIĆ	TOMISLAV	MILAN	1926.	RUŽIĆ	DRNIŠ	05.08.1995.	KNIN, POTKONJE
906	LUNIĆ GRADINA	MILAN	PETAR	12.07.1956.	KRIČKE	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ,
907	LUNIĆ	TOMISLAV	ŠPIRO	14.05.1930.	KRIČKE	DRNIŠ	05.08.1995	KNIN, POTKONJE
				LJ				
908	LJEVAJA		LJUBOMIR	1961.	RADUČIĆ	KNIN	05.08.1995	KNIN
909	LJILJAK KLASNIĆ		ĐURO				04.08.1995.	GLINA, G.
910	LJILJAK	OSTOJA	MILE	12.09.1959.	GLINA	GLINA	04.08.1995.	GLINA, JAMA
911	LJUBANIĆ	JOVAN	BOŠKO	1951.	ŠEGANOVAC	KORENICA	04.08.1995	ŠEGANOVAC
912	LJUBIČIĆ	BRANKO	MIRKO	1949.	OBLJAJ (MALI)	GLINA	08.08.1995	DVOR NA UNI, MATIJEVIĆI
913	LJUBIŠIĆ	PETAR	VASO	20.05.1942.	G. STUPNICA	DVOR NA UNI	05.08.1995	LJUBINA
914	LJUJIĆ		PREDRAG	1957.	ŠTIKADA	GRAČAC	04.08.1995	GRAČAC
				M				
915	MAŽIBRADA		JOKA		KISTANJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, KISTANJE
916	MAŽIBRADA		MANDA		KISTANJE	KNIN	06.08.1995	KISTANJE
917	MAŽIBRADA	MIRKO	RADOMIR,	07.11.1946. "RADE"	KISTANJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
918	MALBAŠA SELO,		JAKOV	14.04.1930.	BIOVIČINO	KNIN	04.08.1995 SELO	BIOVIČINO ZADAR
919	MALBAŠA TUŠILOVIĆ		RADOVAN		TUŠILOVIĆ	KARLOVAC	04.08.1995	KRNJAK,
920	MALETIĆ (VELEBIT)	MIRKO	ALEKSANDAR	1973.	BOROVO NASELJE	VUKOVAR	05.08.1995	KUZMOVAČA, repeator
921	MALIĆ		STEVAN	1910.	SONKOVIĆ	KNIN	05.08.1995	SONKOVIĆ
922	MALOBABIĆ column)		MILE				05.08.1995	SVODNO (the

923	MALJKOVIĆ	ILIJA	MILAN	1944.	MOGORIĆ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, SVETI ROK, SVETO
	BRDO							
924	MALJKOVIĆ	DMITAR	MIRKO	25.08.1946.	MOGORIĆ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, SVETI ROK, SVETO
	BRDO							
925	MAMUZIĆ	MARKO	DRAGAN	1951.	M.VRANOVINA	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	GLINA
926	MAMUZIĆ	DURO (late)	ĐORĐE	07.03.1958.	PODVELEBIT	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	repeator
	ĆELAVAC, PREVOJ, PRISJEK							
927	MANDARIĆ	NIKOLA	JOVAN	19.07.1949.	VREBAC	GOSPIĆ	06.08.1995.	VREBAC.
	PODLAPAČA							
928	MANDIĆ	DUŠAN	VUK	1913.	ZEČEVO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ĐEVRSKE, h
	ZEČEVO							
929	MANDIĆ		DRAGO				05.08.1995.	
930	MANDIĆ		DURO	1916.	TOMINGAJ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC.
	TOMINGAJ							
931	MANDIĆ		JELA		DOLJANI	VRHOVINE	05.08.1995.	DOLJANI
932	MANDIĆ	SIMO	LJEPOSAVA	26.04.1933.	KRNJEUVE	KNIN	08.08.1995.	ZEČEVO
933	MANDIĆ		MILAN	1940.	DOLJANI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	DOLJANI
934	MANDIĆ		MILICA		MORPOLAČA	BENKOVAC	06.08.1995.	MARTIN BROD (the column)
935	MANDIĆ	DURO	NIKOLA,	1948. "PATINAC"	APATIN	APATIN	05.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
	(DOŠNICA)							
936	MANDIĆ		RATKO	1950.	CICVARE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	LAĐEVCI
937	MANOJLOVIĆ	MARKO	JOVAN	01.06.1947.	IVOŠEVCI	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ, ZALEĐE
938	MANOJLOVIĆ	JAKOV	RUŽICA	1937.	IVOŠEVCI	KNIN	06.08.1995.	IVOŠEVCI
939	MANOJLOVIĆ		STANKA wife of Milić	1916.	V. KOZINAC	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	VEL. KOZINAC, KOSIJERSKO
	SELO							
940	MANOJLOVIĆ	MILE (late)	STEVAN	08.03.1940.	IVOŠEVCI	KNIN	06.08.1995.	IVOŠEVCI

941	MANOJLOVIĆ	ILIJA	STEVAN	01.02.1956.	KANJANI	DRNIŠ	29.08.1995.	GRAČAC, OTRIĆ (post-
office)								
942	MAODUŠ	ILIJA	DARINKA	1917.	MEDAK	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	MEDAK
943	MARINKOVIĆ	ĐURO	MILAN	1959.			04.08.1995.	LJUBOVO
944	MARINKOVIĆ	GOJKO	NIKOLA	27.11.1953.	TRIBANJ,	ZADAR ŠUBULJINA	04.08.1995.	BENKOVAC, SRB (the
column)								
945	MARIĆ	NIKOLA (late)	ANDA		GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
946	MARIĆ		ANDA	wife of Milan	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
947	MARIĆ	BRANKO	DARKO	01.11.1959.	ORLIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, Southern
barrack								
948	MARIĆ		DESANKA wife of Lazar		GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, GOLUBIĆ
949	MARIĆ	LAZAR (late)	DUŠAN	1955.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
950	MARIĆ	LUKA (late)	ĐURĐIJA		GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
951	MARIĆ	ČEDOMIR	ŽELIMIR	1974.	KNIN	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN
952	MARIĆ	MILORAD	ZDRAVKO				05.08.1995.	PLITVICE
953	MARIĆ	SIMO (late)	LAZAR		GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
954	MARIĆ	JANKO (late)	MARA		GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
955	MARIĆ	MIĆO	MIKAN	1947.	MARTINOVIĆ,	GLINA VEL. GRADAC	04.08.1995.	GLINA
956	MARIĆ		MILAN		GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
957	MARIĆ		MILAN	1947.			04.08.1995.	GLINA, V.
GRADAC								
MARTINOVICI								
958	MARIĆ	JANKO (late)	MILKA		GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
959	MARIĆ		STEVAN	1930.			05.08.1995.	
960	MARIĆ	TRIVUN (late)	TODOR, "TODE"	1929.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, GOLUBIĆ
961	MARIĆ	SIMO	TODOR	1930.	ORLIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ORLIĆ

962	MARIČIĆ GORNJA,	ĐERASIM	VLADIMIR	22.11.1934.	JAGODNJA G.	BENKOVAC	05.08.1995.	JAGODNJA	
963	MARIČIĆ		MILJKA wife of Slavko	1935.	ŽIVAJA	KOSTAJNICA	06.08.1995.	repeater ŽIVAJA	
964	MARJANOVIĆ (LJUBAČ)	SIMO	ŽIVKO	1940.	VRBNIK,	KNIN	04.08.1995. LJUBAČ	VRBNIK	
965	MARJANOVIĆ	VASILJ	MILORAD	16.01.1958.	KNIN	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN	
966	MARJANOVIĆ		MOMČILO		KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN	
967	MARKELIĆ		JOVAN	1937.	RADLJEVAC	KNIN	04.08.1995.	RADLJEVAC,	
	MARKELIĆI							h.	
968	MARKOŠ	BOŽO (late)	PETAR	1949.	PADENE	KNIN	05.08.1995.	ŽAGROVIĆ,	
	MILJEVIĆI							h.	
969	MARKOVIĆ		MILENKO	1963.	GLOŽĐE	D. MIHOLJAC	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA	
970	MARKOVIĆ		NIKOLA	1954.	PETRINJA	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA	
971	MARTINOVIĆ	ILIJA	ĐURO	05.01.1953.	MIHOLJSKO	VOJNIĆ	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC	
972	MARTINOVIĆ KRSTINJE		ILIJA		KRASTINJE	VOJNIĆ	04.08.1995.	VOJNIĆ,	
973	MARTINOVIĆ	ILIJA	JELA	1915.	G. BAČUGA	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	GLINA	
974	MARTINOVIĆ		RAJKA		KRASTINJE	VOJNIĆ	04.08.1995.	KRSTINJE	
975	MARČETIĆ		BORO			GRAČAC	25.09.1995.	ZRMANJA,	
	MILANOVICA								
976	MARČETIĆ GUDURE		MILAN	1948.			25.09.1995.	ZRMANJA,	
977	MARČETIĆ		MILORAD			GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT,	
	(MALI)							ALAN	
978	MASLEK		JULIKA	1912.	IVOŠEVIĆ SELO	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC	
979	MASLIĆ	RADE	ZORKA	1950.	STIPAN	VRGINMOST	06.08.1995.	GLINA	

980	MATIJEVIĆ		DESANKA	1925.	BIJ. KLANAC	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	BIJELI KLANAC
981	MATIJEVIĆ	NIKOLA	DRAGICA	1922.	G. ŽRVNICA	VOJNIĆ	05.08.1995.	TOPUSKO
982	MATIJEVIĆ		DUKA			KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
983	MATIJEVIĆ		ZORKA			KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
984	MATIJEVIĆ	LAZO	NIKOLA	02.05.1955.	MIRKOVCI	VUKOVAR	01.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA (runway No. 4)
985	MATIJEVIĆ	NIKOLA	STANKO	1913.	G. ŽRVNICA	VOJNIĆ	05.08.1995.	TOPUSKO
986	MATIJEVIĆ		CVIJAN	1924.	BIJ. KLANAC	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	BIJELI KLANAC
987	MATIĆ		DANE	1953.		KORENICA	12.10.1995.	KORENICA, PEČANI
988	MATKOVIĆ		ANDRIJA			KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
989	MATKOVIĆ	JOVO	MIŠO	1961.	KNIN	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN
990	MAČEŠIĆ	VASO (late)	BRANKO	29.12.1943.	M. LOZINAC	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	KRNJAK
991	MACURA MACURE		BOŽICA	1930. wife of Jovo	KISTANJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KISTANJE, h.
992	MACURA		DARA	wife of Dušan	MEDARI	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ERVENIK
993	MACURA	MILE	DUŠAN	1928.	MEDARE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ERVENIK
994	MACURA MACURE		ĐURO		KISTANJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KISTANJE.
995	MACURA MACURE	JOVAN (late)	JAKOV	1919.	KISTANJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KISTANJE.
996	MACURA		JANKO		KISTANJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	OĆESTOVO
997	MACURA MACURE		JANJA	wife of Đuro	KISTANJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KISTANJE, h.
998	MACURA		NEDELJKO	21.02.1926.	ŽEGAR	OBROVAC	04.08.1995.	ŽEGAR, ZADAR
999	MACURA	PETAR	NIKOLA	1940.	KISTANJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	SVILAJA
1000	MAČAK	MILIVOJ	ĐURO	02.05.1955.	OSTROVICA	BENKOVAC	05.08.1995.	OĆESTOVO
1001	MADŽARAC	PETAR	DRAGAN	11.11.1952.	POLJANI	VRGINMOST	08.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI

1002	MAŠIĆ	ĐURO	MILORAD	1954.	TURJANSKI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TURJANSKI	
1003	MEDIĆ	DANE	MILAN	13.09.1945.	BREZOVAC	D. LAPAC	14.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC, DOBRO SELO	
1004	MEDIĆ	ILIJA	MILAN	1957.	ROGULJE	DVOR NA UNI	05.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, MEDA	
1005	MENIĆANIN		NENAD				13.08.1995.	the column	
1006	MENIĆANIN	DRAGAN	RADOVAN	10.03.1937.	ŠAMARIČKI	DVOR NA UNI	05.08.1995.	PETRINJA,	
	position "VODOVOD"						BRĐANI,	GRABOVICA	
1007	MENIĆANIN		STANKO	1913.	DVOR NA UNI	DVOR NA UNI	05.08.1996.	DVOR NA UNI	
1008	MIZDRAK		JOVANKA	1945.	STRMICA	KNIN	08.08.1995.	STRMICA, h.	
	MIZDRACI								
1009	MIZDRAK		STEVAN		STRMICA	KNIN	08.08.1995.	STRMICA, h.	
	MIZDRACI								
1010	MIKAŠINOVIĆ	MILAN	MILADIN	17.11.1951.	D. DUBRAVE	OGULIN	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA, GORE.	
	VRELO								
1011	MIKULČIĆ	MILE	JOSIP	19.03.1973.	SISAK	SISAK	05.08.1995.	SLUNJ	
1012	MILAKARA	PETAR	MIRKO	16.04.1937.	KLASNIĆ G.	GLINA	04.08.1995.	GLINA, MOST PREKOPA	
1013	MILANKO		ANA				05.08.1995.		
1014	MILANKO	PANTELIJA	GORAN	1972.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN	
	(MALI)								
1015	MILANKO	NIKOLA	ĐURO	17.12.1935.	KARIN DONJI	BENKOVAC	05.08.1995.	KARIN DONJI, MEDVIĐA	
1016	MILANKO		LAZO				05.08.1995.		
1017	MILANKO	KATA	MARIJA	1962. wife of Ilija	MUŠKOVCI	OBROVAC	04.08.1995.	MUŠKOVCI.	
	JASENICE								

1018	MILANKO ĆELAVAC - tunnel PREZID	MILOŠ	SREĆKO	1956.	MUŠKOVCI	OBROVAC	04.08.1995.	repeator
1019	MILANKO (MALI)	PANTELIJA	STEVAN	1962.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT. ALAN
1020	MILANKOVIĆ	STOJAN	ANA (ANICA)	1937.	MIRLOVIĆ	DRNIŠ POLJE	05.08.1995.	KNIN
1021	MILANKOVIĆ	LAZO	JAKOV	1937.	BALJCI	DRNIŠ	05.08.1995.	KNIN, KOVAČIĆ
1022	MILANKOVIĆ	MARKO	LAZAR	1934.	BALJCI	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	KNIN
1023	MILANKOVIĆ	LAZO	MARKO	01.04.1959.	BALJCI	DRNIŠ	05.08.1995.	KNIN, KOVAČIĆ
1024	MILANOVIĆ	DURO (late)	VLADO	22.10.1936.	ZRMANJA	GRAČAC	25.09.1995.	ZRMANJA.
	MILANOVICA							
1025	MILANOVIĆ		VLADO	1922.	ZRMANJA.	GRAČAC NADVRELO	09.08.1995.	ZRMANJA, ŠEŠINA
	BARA							
1026	MILANOVIĆ		MILA			KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
1027	MILETA	ŠPIRO	PETAR, "PECO"	01.04.1936.	SIVERIĆ	DRNIŠ	05.08.1995.	KNIN, crossroads "DEŠIĆ"
1028	MILIVOJEVIĆ		BOŽO	1956.		KNIN	07.08.1995.	POLAČA, h
	MILIVOJEVIĆI							
1029	MILIVOJEVIĆ	SAVA	BRANKO	1951.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
1030	MILIVOJEVIĆ		ILIJA	1933.	POLAČA	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN
1031	MILIVOJEVIĆ	GLIŠO (late)	MARIJA	1921.	KOVAČIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KOVAČIĆ
1032	MILIVOJEVIĆ		MILE	1905.	POLAČA	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN
1033	MILIVOJEVIĆ	BOŠKO	SAVA	1948.	KOVAČIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KOVAČIĆ, nearby
	FISHPOND							
1034	MILIVOJEVIĆ		STANA			KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
1035	MILIĆ DRAGOTINA	PETAR and	ĐURĐICA LJUBICA	13.05.1969.		VRGINMOST	06.08.1995.	GLINA.

1036	MILIĆ DRAGOTINA	DURAD	LJUBICA	19.01.1952.	DUGOŠIJE	VRGINMOST	06.08.1995.	GLINA,
1037	MILIĆ ŽEGAR	STOJA and MIŠA	PETAR	1939.	ŽEGAR	OBROVAC	04.08.1995.	OBROVAC,
1038	MILIĆ	OBRAD	TODOR	1936.	ŽEGAR	OBROVAC	05.08.1995.	ŽEGAR
1039	MILIČEVIĆ		ANICA				05.08.1996.	
1040	MILKOVIĆ	MILE	BRANKO	25.10.1955.	JANJA GORA	PLAŠKI	04.08.1995.	V. KLADUŠA
1041	MILKOVIĆ VRELO)	PERO	SVETO	1947.	CRNO VRELO	SLUNJ	04.08.1995.	KORDUN (CRNO
1042	MILOVAC		MILE	1929.	BUKOVAC	VRGINMOST	15.09.1996.	BUKOVAC
1043	MILOVANOVIĆ CRNI VRH, MATRAS	ILIJA	MILAN	15.05.1947.	DERINGAJ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN (MALI),
1044	MILOVIĆ	ILIJA	DURO	1910.	DALM. GRAČAC	KNIN	06.08.1995.	DALM. GRAČAC
1045	MILOVIĆ BAT	DURO	MIROSLAV	1953.	DALM. GRAČAC	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DINARA-MALI
1046	MILOJEVIĆ MOGORIĆ	JOVO	JANKO	1938.	MOGORIĆ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	UDBINA,
1047	MILOŠ STRANA)		TODOR, "TODE"	1949.	ŽAGROVIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ŽAGROVIĆ (BULINA
1048	MILOŠEVIĆ	JOVO (late)	BOGDAN	1960.	PAVIĆI, BRIBIR	KNIN	04.08.1995.	BRIBIR, PAVIĆI
1049	MILOŠEVIĆ		DARINKA widow of Jovan	1925.	PAVIĆI, BRIBIR	KNIN	01.10.1995.	BRIBIR, PAVIĆI
1050	MILOŠEVIĆ		PERO	1938.	BROĆANAC	SLUNJ	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
1051	MILJANOVIĆ	STOJAN	SIMO	23.09.1948.	CRNI POTOK	VOJNIĆ	06.08.1995.	TOPUSKO
1052	MILJEVIĆ	MIRKO (late)	BRANISLAV	1972.		VOJNIĆ	06.08.1995.	VOJNIĆ
1053	MILJEVIĆ ŽAGROVIĆ		ILIJA		ŽAGROVIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN,
1054	MILJEVIĆ	STEVO	MILKA	1948.		VOJNIĆ	06.08.1995.	VOJNIĆ

1055	MILJEVIĆ	MIRKO (late)	MIĆO	1989.		VOJNIĆ	06.08.1995.	VOJNIĆ
1056	MILJENOVIĆ	MILOŠ	SLOBODAN	14.12.1961.	KARLOVAC	KARLOVAC	06.08.1995.	KORANA - GORNJI
	SKRAD							
1057	MILJKOVIĆ	NIKOLA	DANICA	1936.	BRDANI	SISAK	05.08.1995.	STRMEN
1058	MILJKOVIĆ		JOVO	1949.	KOLJANI	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN, saburb
	"SPAS"							
1059	MILJKOVIĆ		MIRKO	1960.	KOLJANI	KNIN	05.08.1995.	BISKUPIJA,
	PLISKOVO							
1060	MILJUŠEVIĆ	MILAN	DRAGIĆ	02.05.1967.	D. ŽRVNICA	SLUNJ	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
1061	MIRILOVIĆ	SAVA	DUŠAN	30.06.1936..	KRSTINJA,	VOJNIĆ	04.08.1995. D. BRUSOVAČA	VOJNIĆ,
	KRSTINJA							
1062	MIRILOVIĆ	RADE (late)	NIKOLA	22.02.1926.	OSTROŽIN	VRGINMOST	11.08.1995.	VINKOVCI, the
	Spačvanska work							
1063	MIRKOVIĆ	TODE (late)	GOJKO	1952.	KNIN	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN, h.
	MIRKOVIĆI							
1064	MIRKOVIĆ	PETAR (late)	DRAGAN	10.11.1971.	KNIN	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN
1065	MIRKOVIĆ	SINIŠA	DUŠAN	1964.	POLAČA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DINARA
1066	MIRKOVIĆ	ŠPIRO	DUŠAN	1951.	KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DINARA
1067	MIRKOVIĆ	DURAD (late)	ĐURĐIJA	1925.	POLAČA	KNIN	11.08.1995.	POLAČA, h.
	MIRKOVIĆI							
1068	MIRKOVIĆ	NIKOLA (late)	JANDRIJA	12.03.1937.	KNIN	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN, h.
	MIRKOVIĆI							
1069	MIRKOVIĆ		MARA				26.08.1995.	GRAČAC, KOMIĆ
1070	MIRKOVIĆ	ILIJA	MARKO	1938.	BOBODOL	KNIN	06.08.1995.	PETROVAC (the
	column)							
1071	MIRKOVIĆ		NEDO		KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, DINARA
1072	MIRKOVIĆ		RADE			KORENICA	26.08.1995.	KOMIĆ

1073	MIRKOVIĆ		SLAVKO		KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, DINARA
1074	MIRČETIĆ		ZORAN	12.04.1963.	DESPOTOVAC	POŽAREVAC	24.10.1995.	SANSKI MOST
1075	MISIMOVIĆ	DRAGOJE	MILAN	04.12.1960.	SOVJAK	GRADIŠKA	13.08.1995.	BOS. GRAHOVO
1076	MITROVIĆ	FILIP	STEVAN				04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ, ŽITNIĆ
1077	MIŠLJEN		ANDELA			KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
1078	MIŠČEVIĆ	PETAR	DANICA	1928.	ČEMERNICA	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
1079	MIŠČEVIĆ	MILAN	MATIJA	1953.	KATINOVAC	VRGINMOST	06.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
1080	MIŠČEVIĆ		MILORAD	1921.	VREBAC	GOSPIĆ	01.08.1996.	VREBAC
1081	MIŠČEVIĆ		MILUTIN, "MIĆO"			PLAŠKI	05.08.1995.	PLAŠKI, LATIN
1082	MLINAR ZADAR		JOVO		KARIN	OBROVAC	10.08.1995.	BENKOVAC-
1083	MOMČILOVIĆ	NIKOLA	JOVO	03.01.1941.	KRŠ	GOSPIĆ	06.08.1995	TESLINGRAD
1084	MOMČILOVIĆ ZAGREB	PETAR	MILAN	02.03.1938.	BLATA	PLAŠKI	15.08.1995	PLAŠKI, (LIČKE JESENICE)
1085	MOMČILOVIĆ	MILE	MILAN	04.12.1940.	PLAŠKI	PLAŠKI	04.08.1995.	PLAŠKI (barrack)
1086	MOMČILOVIĆ	DURO	NIKOLA	23.10.1946.	L. JASENICE	PLAŠKI	05.08.1995	LIČ. JASENICE
1087	MRDALJ	STEVAN	JOVO	1917.	ERVENIK	KNIN	04.08.1995	KNIN
1088	MRDA	PETAR	MILE	1933.	BIROVAČA	DONJI LAPAC	04.08.1995	BIROVAČA
1089	MRDENOVIĆ	SLAVKO	MILAN	19.12.1959.	BOCKOVAC	D. MIHOLJAC	08.08.1995	DVOR NA UNI
1090	MRKONJA	ALEKSA	STEVO	1953.	GLINA	GLINA	09.08.1995	DVOR NA UNI, TRGOVI
1091	MRKONJIĆ PRIMIŠLJE	LJUBAN	ŽELJKO	04.06.1975.	KARLOVAC	KARLOVAC	04.08.1995	SLUNJ,
1092	MUDRIĆ		NADA	1927.	VOJINOVAC	PLAŠKI	06.08.1996	DVOR NA UNI
1093	MULIJAJIĆ MREŽNICA		GOJKO				04.08.1995	SLUNJ,
1094	MUNIĆ	DRAGAN	NENAD	26.11.1975.	DIZEDOLF	DIZEDOLF	04.08.1995	KRIŽ

1095	MUHAMEDOVIĆ	DRAGAN	ZDRAVKO	14.05.1972.		GLINA	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA, BAN.
	GRABOVAC							
1096	MUCIĆ	MARKO	MARIO	1957.		OSIJEK	07.08.1995.	TOPUSKO
				N				
1097	NARANČIĆ	VLADO	MILAN	1953.	DOLJANI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	DOLJANI
1098	NARANČIĆ		STOJAN	1953.	DOLJANI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	DOLJANI
1099	NENADIĆ	NIKOLA	DURO	25.03.1953.	ŠTIKOVO	DRNIŠ	05.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
1100	NIKŠIĆ	TRIVUN	VASILIJA	1905.	D. RAJIĆ	NOVSKA	01.03.1996.	OKUČANI
1101	NIKŠIĆ	MILE	MILAN	1940	GOSPIĆ	GOSPIĆ	04.08.1995.	TESLINGRAD
1102	NIŠEVIĆ		ANA	1941.	GLINSKI	GLINA FOTNIK	04.08.1995	GLINA
1103	NIŠEVIĆ	JOVAN (late)	NIKOLA	1939.	GLINSKI TRTNIK	GLINA	27.11.1995.	MAJSKI TRTNIK
1104	NISEVIĆ	PETAR	RADIVOJ	08.02.1914.	BLATUŠA	VRGINMOST	05.09.1995.	BLATUŠA
1105	NIŠEVIĆ		SIMO	1937.	GLIN. POTNIK	GLINA	04.08.1995.	GLINA
1106	NOVAKOVIĆ MARKOVAC,		GOJKO			KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN,
1107	NOVAKOVIĆ	MILAN	LJUBOMIR	26.08.1954.	VUČKOVAC	NAŠICE	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA
1108	NOVAKOVIĆ	VASO	STEVAN	1905.	VOJIŠNICA	VOJNIĆ	13.08.1995.	VOJIŠNICA
1109	NOVKOVIĆ	MARKO	BRANKO	03.11.1947.	PAVLOVAC	GOSPIĆ	06.08.1995.	KORENICA, UDBINA
1110	NOVKOVIĆ	PETAR (late)	MILAN	15.10.1910.	ŠIROKA KULA	GOSPIĆ	05.08.1995.	ĆUKOVAC -
	TESLINGRAD							
1111	NOVKOVIĆ maiden-name BOROVIĆ		STEVANIJA	1920.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
1112	NOVOSELAC	SLAVKO	DRAGAN	10.04.1969.	VRLIKA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, KOVAČIĆ
1113	NOŽINIĆ		OSTOJA, "BOJIN"	1948.	ŠEGESTIN	DVOR NA UNI	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
1114	NOKOVIĆ	MILOŠ (late)	DRAGIĆ	1920.	DUNJAK	VOJNIĆ	07.08.1995.	ŽIROVAC

1115	NOKOVIĆ		NEVENKA	1927. wife of Dragić	VELJUN	SLUNJ	07.08.1995.	ŽIROVAC
1116	NOKOVIĆ	DRAGIĆ	NIKOLA	1954.	DUNJAK	VOJNIĆ	07.08.1995.	ŽIROVAC
1117	NOKOVIĆ maiden-name MATIJEVIĆ	ILIJA wife of Nikola	NEDELJKA	1961. POLJANA	PETROVA	VOJNIĆ	07.08.1995.	ŽIROVAC
1118	NONKOVIĆ STRAŽA	TODE (late)	TODOR	1914.	ŽAGROVIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ŽAGROVIĆ, STARA
1119	NUŽDA column)	MILAN	DRAGOMIR	19.01.1974.	SLJIČNICA	KOSTAJNICA	04.08.1995.	KLJUČ (the
				NJ				
1120	NJEGIĆ	BOŠKO	OMER	1964.	ŠIBENIK	ŠIBENIK	05.08.1995.	KNIN
1121	NJEGOŠ		BRANKO		KRIČKE, ŽRVNICA G.	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	KRIČKE
				O				
1122	OBLAKOVIĆ ŽUPIĆ, STRAŠNIK GORE	MIRKO	STANKO,	11.09.1958.	PETRINJA "ČANE"	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA,
1123	OBRADOVIĆ repeator, DONJI LAPAC	ILIJA	BOGDAN	1972.	DIVOSELO	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	LJUBOVO,
1124	OBRADOVIĆ	DURO	SAVO	26.01.1949.	SELO BABJAK	D. MIHOLJAC	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA
1125	OGNJENOVIĆ KRBAVAČA RUKA	MANE	DUŠAN	1953.	GRABUŠIĆ	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	KOZJAN, repeator,
1126	OGNJENOVIĆ		ZAGORKA		KAKANJ	KNIN	04.08.1995	KNIN, KAKANJ
1127	OGNJENOVIĆ KAKANJ		MANDA		KAKANJ	KNIN	04.08.1995	DEVRSKE.
1128	OGNJENOVIĆ	DURO	MILAN	22.08.1951.	KOTARANI	DVOR NA UNI	04.08.1995	DVOR NA UNI, KOTARANI
1129	OGNJENOVIĆ KAKANJ		MIRKO		KAKANJ	KNIN	04.08.1995	DEVRSKE.

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1130	OGNJENOVIĆ KAKANJ		RADE		KAKANJ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DEVRSKE,
1131	OGNJENOVIĆ KAKANJ	MIRKO (late)	UROŠ	1928.	KAKANJ	KNIN	18.08.1995.	DEVRSKE,
1132	OGRIZOVIĆ	MILOŠ	PANĐELIJA	1907.	BLATA	PLAŠKI	04.08.1995.	BLATA
1133	OKIĆ		BOŽICA				08.08.1995.	the column
1134	OLIVERIĆ BENKOVAC	LAZAR	PETAR	15.03.1912.	SMOKOVIĆ	BENKOVAC	05.08.1995.	BARICE-
1135	OLUJIĆ	BOGDAN	VLADIMIR	07.05.1942.	ISLAM GRČKI	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	KARIN
1136	OLUJIĆ		MILICA	1911.	BILIŠANE	OBROVAC	28.01.1996.	BILIŠANE
1137	OMČIKUS	DANILO	MILENKO,	22.02.1926. "MIJO"	RADUČIĆ	KNIN	15.08.1995.	RADUČIĆ
1138	OMANOVIĆ	MEHMED	NURIJA	30.05.1963.	VISOKO	VISOKO	04.08.1995.	KORDUN
1139	OPAČIĆ GOLUBIĆ)		ILIJA			KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN (PLAVNO -
1140	OPAČIĆ		JEKA	1923. widow of Petar	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
1141	OPAČIĆ GRAČAK, ZADAR	PETAR	JELENA, "JEKA"	wife of Obrad	BJELINA,	BENKOVAC GRAČAK	26.09.1995.	BJELINA,
1142	OPAČIĆ ŽUPIĆ, STRAŠNIK GORE	VASILJ	MILAN	24.05.1958.	LUŠČANI	PETRINJA	05.08.1995.	PETRINJA,
1143	OPAČIC	MILAN	MIRKO	1955.	VELJUN, G. VISOČKA	SLUNJ	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
1144	OPAČIĆ (GRAČAK), ZADAR	PETAR	OBRAD	1923.	BJELINA,	BENKOVAC	26.09.1995.	BJELINA
1145	OREDIĆ	NIKOLA	DUŠAN	1940.		KRNJAK	07.08.1995.	KRNJAK
1146	ORELJ ROK		MILENKO			GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, SV

1147	ORELJ ALAN	NIKOLA	MILORAD	07.10.1958.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, MALI
1148	ORELJ (MALI)	PETAR	NEDELJKO	11.05.1947.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
1149	ORELJ	PAJO	NIKOLA		GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	the column
1150	ORLIĆ column)	DANE	MOMČILO	1933.	VISUĆ	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	D. LAPAC (the
1151	ORLIĆ SELO	DRAGAN	NIKOLA	1929.		KORENICA	05.08.1995.	LIČKO PET.
1152	ORLOVIĆ		DRAGAN	1958.	TESLINGRAD, PLOČA	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	TESLINGRAD, KLENOVAC
1153	ORLOVIĆ	MILE	DRAGIC'A	1938.	PLOČA	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	PLOČA
1154	OSTOJIĆ	STEVO	BRANKO	09.01.1941.	TRAPARI	SL. POŽEGA	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA
1155	OSTOJIĆ		BRANKO	1930.	OSTOJIĆI	DVOR NA UNI	06.08.1995.	village OSTOJ IĆI
1156	OSTOJIĆ		GOJKO				05.08.1995.	
1157	OSTOJIĆ	ŽIVKO	MILAN	1963.	DOBRINA	GLINA	04.08.1995.	GLINA, JAME
1158	OSTOJIĆ column)	MARKO	RAJKO	1933.	BILJANE G.	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	PETROVAC (the
1159	OSTOJIĆ hospital		STOJA	1914.			12.08.1995.	the Prijedor
1160	OSTOJIĆ		TRIVUN	15.03.1928.			05.08.1995.	
				P				
1161	PAVIĆ	ILIJA (late)	LJUBICA "INVALID"	1925.	ĐEVRSKE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ĐEVRSKE
1162	PAVKOVIĆ		DUBRAVKO	1966.	CEROVLJANI	KOSTAJNICA	04.08.1995.	village VIŠNJICA
1163	PAVKOVIĆ	MILIĆ	ZORKA	1907.	KOR. BREG - BARILOVIĆ	KARLOVAC	06.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
1164	PAVKOVIĆ		MIRA	1923.			05.08.1995.	
1165	PAVLICA		MIKA	1905.		KORENICA	04.08.1995.	KOMIĆ
1166	PAVLOVIĆ		OLEG			(RUSIJA)	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA

1167	PAJIĆ	MATIJA	BRANKO	12.07.1969	SLAVSKO	VRGINMOST POLJE	07.08.1995.	VRGINMOST
1168	PAJIĆ		ILIJA		PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO
1169	PAJIĆ ZORIĆI		KUZMAN	1900.	PLAVNO,	KNIN	05.08.1995. ZORIĆI	PLAVNO, h.
1170	PAKLAR	PETAR	MILAN	1976.	BIOČIĆ	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	STRMICA
1171	PANIĆ	SVETOZAR	DRAGAN	26.01.1964.		BAČKA TOPOLA	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA
1172	PANIĆ		NIKICA				05.08.1995.	
1173	PANTELIĆ (MALI)	DUŠAN	NIKOLA	21.06.1970.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995	VELEBIT, ALAN
1174	PARAVINJA	LAZAR	BORO and RUŽICA	1952.	MUŠKOVCI	OBROVAC	05.08.1995	MUŠKOVCI
1175	PARAVINJA	LAZAR	LAZO and RUŽICA	02.04.1957.	MUŠKOVCI	OBROVAC	05.08.1995	MUŠKOVCI
1176	PARLICA		MIKA	1904.	KOMIĆ	KORENICA	26.08.1995	KOMIĆ
1177	PAROPATIĆ BAČUGA	JANKO	ZORKA	1932.	BAČUGA D. wife of Janko	PETRINJA	04.08.1995	DONJA
1178	PAROPATIĆ BAČUGA	JANKO	STEVO	1936.	BAČUGA D.	PETRINJA	04.08.1995	DONJA
1179	PASKAŠ	DANE (late)	BOŽO	28.11.1968.	GOSPIĆ	GOSPIĆ	04.08.1995	TESLINGRAD
1180	PASTAJA	DRAGAN	STOJAN	1944.		VRGINMOST	04.08.1995	KATINOVAC
1181	PAUKOVIĆ	RAJKO	DUBRAVKO	30.12.1966.	SISAK	SISAK	04.08.1995.	KOSTAJNICA, VIŠNJICA
1182	PAČAVRA	RADOMIR	RAJKO	1953.			13.09.1995	MARTIN BROD
1183	PAŠIĆ	MIĆO (late)	NIKOLA	1949.	OTON	KNIN	04.08.1995	OTON
1184	PAŠMUGA		BRANKO		PLAŠKI	PLAŠKI	04.08.1995	PLAŠKI, MALA KAPELA, GAROV
1185	PEKIĆ		ANICA			KNIN	04.08.1995	KNIN
1186	PERENČEVIĆ KULA,	STANKO	BOGDAN	1956.	VRGINMOST	VRGINMOST	15.10.1995.	MANJAČA,

	BOČAC, MRKONJIĆ GRAD								
1187	PERENČEVIĆ		DALIBOR				04.08.1995.	PETRINJA	
1188	PERENČEVIĆ		DRAGAN	1972.		PETRINJA	06.08.1995.	the column	
1189	PERIŠIĆ		GOJKO	1950.	KRIČKE	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ	
1190	PERIŠIĆ	MILAN	NIKOLA	1958.	KRIČKE	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	KNIN	
1191	PERIĆ	DMITAR	DUŠAN	1951.	OĆESTOVO	KNIN	05.08.1995.	OĆESTOVO	
1192	PERIĆ NADVRELO,ZRMANJA	STEVAN	DUŠAN	1927.	OĆESTOVO	KNIN	08.08.1995.		
1193	PERIĆ	NIKOLA	ŽELJKO	10.01.1968.	TUZLA	TUZLA	04.08.1995	KOSTAJNICA, UŠTICA	
1194	PERIĆ	JOVAN	MANDA	1926.	OĆESTOVO	KNIN	05.08.1995	OĆESTOVO, b. DONJI PERIĆI	
1195	PERIĆ	NIKOLE	MARKO	1923.	ŽEGAR	OBROVAC	05.08.1995.	ŽEGAR	
1196	PERIĆ village of KRUŠKOVAČA	ANTONIJE	MIĆO	22.03.1930.	SRB DONJI,	D. LAPAC KRUŠKOVAČA	04.08.1995.	SRB DONJI, the	
1197	PERIĆ PERIĆI	OLIŠO (late)	PETAR	1924.	PLAVNO,	KNIN	05.08.1995 PERIĆI	PLAVNO, b.	
1198	PETKO ŽAGROVIĆ	MILICA (mother)	ILIJA	1950.	UZDOLJE	KNIN	06.08.1995.	KNIN,	
1199	PETKO ŽAGROVIĆ		MILICA	1923.	UZDOLJE	KNIN	06.08.1995.	KNIN,	
1200	PETKOVIĆ	PETAR	JOVAN	1926.	MAOVICE	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	MAOVICE	
1201	PETKOVIĆ BARLETE	MARKO	MILAN,	12.01.1952.	PLOČA, KIK "PROFA"	GRAČAC	06.08.1995.	GRAČAC,	
1202	PETKOVIĆ	DMITAR	MIRKO	1951.	PLOČA	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	KORENICA	
1203	PETKOVIĆ DRNIŠ	TODOR	NIKOLA	1934.	MAOVICE	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995	MAOVICE,	
1204	PETKOVIĆ DRNIŠ		PERO	1912.	MAOVICE	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	MAOVICE,	
1205	PETKOVIĆ		PERO	1917.			05.08.1995		

1206	PETKOVIĆ DRNIŠ	PETAR	STANA	1926.	MAOVICE	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	MAOVICE,
1207	PETOJEVIĆ	DURAD	MIRKO	14.12.1962.	KNIN	KNIN	05.08.1995.	D. LAPAC, SRB
1208	PETRIČIĆ VRELO		ANDELIJA	1914			12.08.1995.	KORENICA,
1209	PETROVIĆ	SAVA (late)	JOVO		PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO
1210	PETROVIĆ	BORISLAV	LAZAR	02.01.1949.	SARVAŠ	DALJ	04.08.1995.	PLJEŠEVICA
1211	PETROVIĆ	MILAN	MILIĆ	22.04.1932.	SPAREDNJAK	SLUNJ	07.08.1995.	ŽIROVAC
1212	PEŠUT CETIN wood		MANE	1940.			30.05.1996.	GOMIRJE the
1213	PILJA	VOJISLAV	SLOBODAN	16.10.1969.	BENKOVAC	BENKOVAC	06.08.1995.	SRB, POPINA
1214	PJEVAC	STEVAN	RADE	03.12.1950.	TOBALIĆ	SLUNJ	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
1215	PLAVLJANIĆ Svetošimun	SIMO	NIKOLA	10.07.1930.	KOMOGOVINA	KOSTAJNICA	04.08.1995.	ZAGREB, the hospital
1216	PLAVŠA	NIKOLA	JOVICA	03.01.1968.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN, GOLUBIĆ
1217	PLATIŠA		GOJKO			KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
1218	POZNANOVIĆ		KOVILJKA	1942. widow of Branko	SUBOTICA	SUBOTICA	08.08.1995.	KOSTAJNICA
1219	POZNANOVIĆ	BRANKO	MARIJANA	04.01.1978.	SISAK	SISAK	05.08.1995.	KOSTAJNICA
1220	POKRAJAC	STANKO	ĐURO	1957.	PERJASICA	DUGA RESA	04.08.1995.	SKRAD-KRNJAK
1221	POKRAJAC VARIVODE		MIRKO	1910.	VARIVODE	KNIN	28.09.1995.	KNIN,
1222	POLIMAC DODOŠI	MIHAJLO	MILAN	1936.	BANSKI	PETRINJA	05.08.1995. GRABOVAC	PETRINJA,
1223	POPOVIĆ	VASILIJE	GOJKO	13.03.1955.	BRANEŠCI	PAKRAC	02.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA (runway No. 4)
1224	POPOVIĆ		DARINKA	1935. wife of Jovo		BENKOVAC	06.08.1995.	ČISTA MALA
1225	POPOVIĆ	DMITAR	DRAGAN	1945.	D. ORAOVICA	DVOR NA UNI	08.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
1226	POPOVIĆ	MILE	DUŠAN	1939.	SVINICA	VOJNIĆ	06.08.1995.	ŽIROVAC

1227	POPOVIĆ		ĐUKA	1918.	BISKUPIJA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN	
1228	POPOVIĆ	LAZO	ŽARKO	1924.	ZALUŽAC	VRHOVINE	06.08.1995.	ZALUŽNICA	
1229	POPOVIĆ		ŽIVKO	1947.	POPOVIĆI	ORNIŠ	05.08.1995.	KNIN	
1230	POPOVIĆ GRAČAC	JOVO	ZDRAVKO	1959.	TOMINGAJ	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	TOMINGAJ-	
1231	POPOVIĆ	ĐURO	KOSOVKA	1930.	PRISTEG	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	PRISTEG	
1232	POPOVIĆ		LJUBO	1930.	PRISTEG	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	PRISTEG	
1233	POPOVIĆ		MARICA	1924. wife of Žarko	ZALUŽAC	VRHOVINE	06.08.1995.	ZALUŽAC	
1234	POPOVIĆ		MILAN	1921.	BIOVIČINO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	BIOVIČINO SELO	
1235	POPOVIĆ	PETAR	MILAN	31.08.1954.	TOMINGAJ	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	TOMINGAJ	
1236	POPOVIĆ	DUŠAN	MILAN	1934.	CRKVENI BOK	SISAK	05.08.1995.	CRKVENI BOK	
1237	POPOVIĆ	NIKOLA	MILE	1934.	UTINJA	VOJNIĆ	04.08.1995.	UTINJA	
1238	POPOVIĆ	SIMO	MIRKO	1942.	BISKUPIJA	KNIN	14.08.1995.	BISKUPIJA	
1239	POPOVIĆ		MIRKO, "BRACO"	1953.	MOKRO POLJE	KNIN	30.08.1995.	MOKRO POLJE, POPOVIĆI	
1240	POPOVIĆ	NIKOLA	NEBOJŠA	1956.	TOMINGAJ	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	TOMINGAJ	
1241	POPOVIĆ		NENAD			KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN	
1242	POPOVIĆ	BLAGOJE	OBRAD	1926.	BIOVIČINO	KNIN SELO	04.08.1995.	BIOVIČINO SELO	
1243	POPOVIĆ		STANA	1913. widow of Milan	MOKRO POLJE	KNIN	15.08.1995.	KNIN	
1244	POPOVIĆ		TODOR	1905.			05.08.1995.		
1245	POTVORSKI	PAJO	IVAN	13.03.1951.	VUKOVAR	VUKOVAR	08.08.1995.	ILOK	
1246	POTKONJAK		NIKOLA				11.08.1995.	KNIN	
1247	POTKRAJAC PERJASICA		JELICA	1926. wife of Stanko	PERJASICA	DUGA RESA	04.08.1995.	PONORAC, D	
1248	POTKRAJAC PERJASICA	NINKO	STANKO	1932.	KOSJERSKO	DUGA RESA	04.08.1995.	PONORAC, D.	

1249	POTRENICA MEKUŠJE	MILAN	PETAR	01.11.1950.	PERIĆ SELO	KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	TURANJ.
1250	POŠMUGA		BRANKO	1960.	DRAGE	PLAŠKI	05.08.1995.	PLAŠKI.
	PETROVAC (the column)							
1251	POŠTIĆ PEKNE	MILOŠ	LJUBICA	1923.	PEKNE	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	VRGINMOST.
1252	PREDOJEVIĆ	MILAN	RADE	18.06.1946.		BAČKA PALANKA	04.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA
1253	PREOČANIN	ILIJA	DUŠAN	1958.	CETINA	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN
1254	PRERADOVIĆ		JOVO	1935.	PEDALJ	DVOR NA UNI	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, PEDALJ
1255	PRIBOJAN		DARINKA			GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	KNIN
1256	PRICA	STANKO	MARTA	1910.	KALEBOVAC	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	KALEBOVAC
1257	PRLINA		JOVO			GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC
1258	PRLINA (MALI)	MIRKO	RADE	1955.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
1259	PRUSAC GVOZDANJSKO	MIRKO	DUŠAN	1950.	KLASNIĆ	GLINA	08.08.1995.	PETRINJA.
1260	PRŠNA (MALI)		RADE		GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
1261	PRŠO	MILAN	ĐURO	15.02.1961.	ZATON	OBROVAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ČADER
1262	PUNOŠ (ČISTA)	NIKOLA	STANKO,	1954.	ŽAŽVIĆ "SLAVKO"	KNIN	04.08.1995.	LADEVCI
1263	PUPIĆ	ALEKSA	MILICA	1938.	UZDOLJE	KNIN	06.08.1995.	the column
1264	PUPOVAC DONJE	SAVA	CVIJETA	1920. widow of Branko	BILJANE D.	BENKOVAC	05.08.1995.	TRLJUGE - BILJANE
1265	PUPOVAC GORNJE	SPASE (late)	GOJKO		BILJANE G.	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	BILJANE

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1266	PUPOVAC GORNJE	GOJKO	MOMČILO		BILJANE G.	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	BILJANE
1267	PUPOVAC KOSA LISIČIĆ	ŠPIRO	SAVA	02.02.1939.	BILJANE D.,	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995. VELJANE	VELJANSKA
1268	PURIĆ	ILIJA (late)	MILICA	1926.	VRBNIK	KNIN	04.08.1995.	VRBNIK
1269	PUCAR	PETAR	BRANKO	15.05.1937.	BUKOVICA	CAZIN	05.08.1995.	REŠETARI-
	VAGANAC (L. P. SELO)							
1270	PUŠKAR		MARIJA	27.02.1928. R	ŽITNIĆ	DRNIŠ	09.08.1995.	ŽITNIĆ
1271	RADAK column)	NIKOLA	VOJIN	28.01.1956.	BUKOVIĆ	BENKOVAC	07.08.1995.	PETROVAC (the
1272	RADAKOVIĆ BRDO	STOJAN, "ĐIBA"	BRANKO	1946.	ĐIPIN, MOGORIĆ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, SVETI ROK, SVETO
1273	RADAKOVIĆ	MILE	ĐURO	01.06.1955.	BRUVNO	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	ŠIROKA KULA, SERDARI
1274	RADAKOVIĆ ROK	BRANKO	ĐURO	1952.	MOGORIĆ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT - SV.
1275	RADAKOVIĆ	DUŠAN	MILAN	14.03.1952.	DOLJANI	DONJI LAPAC	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA
1276	RADAKOVIĆ BRDO	MILAN	MILOŠ	1962.	MOGORIĆ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, SVETI ROK, SVETO
1277	RADAKOVIĆ ROK	MILE	SLOBODAN	03.08.1961.	BRUVNO	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, SV.
1278	RADANOVIĆ column)	MILE	RANKA wife of Sima	1952.	ČEMUŠNICA	VRGINMOST	06.09.1995.	GLINA - DVOR - NOVI (the
1279	RADEKA		ĐANE, "ĐAKO"	1920.	PLOČA	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	PLOČA
1280	RADEKA SELO		MILOŠ	1938..	L. P. SELO	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	LIČKO PET.
1281	RADINOVIĆ	LAZE (late)	BRANKO	1928.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	KNIN, GOLUBIĆ

1282	RADINOVIĆ	MARKO (late)	NIKOLA (NIKICA)	1928.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	KNIN, GOLUBIĆ
1283	RADINOVIĆ		STANA widow of Nikola	1915.	POLAČA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, POLAČA
1284	RADINOVIĆ - KAPURALOVIĆ		PETAR	1923.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ, hill ORLOVICA
1285	RADINOVIĆ - LONČINA		NIKOLA		GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ-
1286	RADINOVIĆ - OLJAČA		MILE	1914.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ, hamlet RADINOVIĆI
1287	RADINOVIĆ - GOLUBIĆ	NIKOLA (late) PROTIĆ	STEVO	22.12.1971.	KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO
1288	RADIĆ	ĐORĐE	ŽELJKO	05.10.1963.	D. MIHOLJAC	D. MIHOLJAC	04.08.1995	DINARA, SAMAR-
1289	GOLUBIĆ RADIĆ "BOŽIĆI"	LAZAR	ZDRAVKO	25.03.1947.	RIJEKA	RIJEKA	05.08.1995.	SLUNJ, artillery
1290	RADIĆ	DUŠAN (late)	MIRKO	1928.	STRMICA	KNIN	02.10.1995	KNIN, TRMICA
1291	RADIĆ	ĐURO	RAJKO	02.02.1952.	RADUČIĆ	KNIN	05.08.1995	KNIN
1292	RADIŠA	MIRKO (late)	MIRKO, "SIJEDI"	1950.	VRLIKA	KNIN	05.08.1995	KNIN, POLAČA, tunnel
1293	RADMANOVIĆ	DANE	MILE	18.08.1926.	MIŠLJENOVAC	DONJI LAPAC	04.08.1995	MIŠLJENOVAC
1294	RADMANOVIĆ KLENOVAC)	PETAR and MILKA	MILORAD	21.12.1962.	ŠIROKA KULA	GRAČAC	04.08.1995	ŠIROKA KULA, (h. MARIĆI ili h.
1295	RADMANOVIĆ GRAČAC		MIĆO	08.07.1932.		GRAČAC	29.08.1995	UDBINA,
1296	RADMANOVIĆ "POLOVINA DANE"	BRANKO	STEVO	08.03.1959.	OSTRVICA	GOSPIĆ	05.08.1995	D. LAPAC, inn
1297	RADOVANOVIĆ	JOVAN	DUŠAN	11.09.1947.	ŠIŠAVA	TRAVNIK	04.08.1995	MAZIN

1298	RADOVIĆ		ANGELINA	1905.	GOJKOVAC	SLUNJ	04.08.1995.	GLINA, KUTINA (collective centre)
1299	RADOVIĆ	STEVAN	MILOŠ	23.05.1955.	VOJNIĆ	VOJNIĆ	06.08.1995.	GLINA, MAJA
1300	RADOJKO	JOVAN	PETAR	12.07.1910.	DULER, D. TIŠKOVAC	BOS. GRAHOVO	05.08.1995.	DULER
1301	RADOJČEVIĆ		MILJKAN	1930.	DUGO SELO	VRGINMOST	06.08.1995.	GLINA
1302	RADOČAJ	MILE	NEDELJKO	1962.	KRČANI	KORENICA	05.08.1995.	KUZMOVAČA-LJUBOVO-UNČIĆ
1303	RADUJKO	ILIJA	MANDA,	1928. "MAŠA"	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	KNIN, GOLUBIĆ, h.
	RADINOVIĆI							
1304	PADUJKO	NIKOLA	NIKOLA	1930.	BOS.DRENOVAC	KNIN	06.08.1995.	KNIN, GOLUBIĆ, h.
	RADINOVIĆI							
1305	RADULOVIĆ	SVETOZAR	DUŠAN	1947.			05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA
1306	RADENOVIĆ		ANĐELKA			KNIN	04.08.1995.	VARIVODE
	KOVAČEVAC', OKUČANI							
1307	RAJAČIĆ	BOGOLJUB	ZVEZDAN	1964.	SLANKAMEN	SLANKAMEN	08.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
1308	RAJIĆ	SPASE	ŽARKO	26.08.1986.	DONJI LAPAC	DONJI LAPAC	07.08.1996.	KLENOVAC
	PETROVAC (the column)							
1309	RAJIĆ	SPASE	NEVENKA	20.01.1984.	DONJI LAPAC	DONJI LAPAC	07.08.1995.	KLENOVAC
	PETROVAC (the column)							
1310	RAJŠIĆ GORNJA	MILOŠ	VASO	1948. and STANA	BAČUGA G.	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	BAČUGA
1311	RAJŠIĆ	STANKO	DRAGAN	1915.	STARO SELO	GLINA	06.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
1312	RAJŠIĆ		LJUBAN	1933.	STARO SELO	GLINA	06.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
1313	RAJŠIĆ GORNJA		LJUBICA	1949.	BAČUGA G.	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	BAČUGA

1314	RAJŠIĆ		MARICA wife of Branko	1923.	ŽIROVAC	PLAŠKI	06.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
1315	RAJŠIĆ GORNJA	VASO and	MILENA maiden-name	1973. KOŠPENDA LJUBICA	BAČUGA G.	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	BAČUGA
1316	RAJŠIĆ GORNJA		MILOŠ	1925.	BAČUGA G.	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	BAČUGA
1317	RAJŠIĆ GORNJA	VASO and	MIRJANA	1983. LJUBICA	BAČUGA G.	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	BAČUGA
1318	RAJŠIĆ	NIKOLA	MIHAJLO	18.12.1956.	BAČUGA G.	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	ŽUPIĆ, STRAŠNIK GORE
1319	RAJŠIĆ GORNJA		STANA	1925.	BAČUGA G.	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	BAČUGA
1320	RALIĆ		NIKOLA	1929.	PRIMIŠLJE	SLUNJ	04.08.1995.	PRIMIŠLJE
1321	RALIĆ	NIKOLA	RADE	1954.	PLAŠKI	PLAŠKI	04.08.1995.	DABAR
1322	RANIĆ	JOVO	DRAGAN	07.06.1946.	GRABOVAC SLAVONSKI	NOVSKA	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA, GORE
1323	RAPAJIĆ		DANICA	1936.	JEZERCE	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	JEZERCE
1324	RAPAJIĆ BORJE		STEVO,	1939.	KORENICA "SIJEVALO"	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	KORENICA,
1325	RAČUNICA	ŠPIRO (late)	KAJA	1914.	PROKLJAN	ŠIBENIK	06.08.1995.	SRB
1326	RAŠETA		DUŠAN, "DUDE"		DONJI LAPAC	DONJI LAPAC	05.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC
1327	RAŠETA	ILIJA	MILE	1929.	TRNOVAC	DONJI LAPAC	04.08.1995.	VIŠLJENOVAC (TRNOVAC)
1328	RAŠKOVIĆ RAŠKOVIĆI	JOVAN	DURO	1924.	RAŠKOVIĆI	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN, h.
1329	RAŠUO		DURO	1952.	ŽAGROVIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ŽAGROVIĆ
1330	RAŠUO		MIKA	1920.	ŽAGROVIĆ G.	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ŽAGROVIĆ
1331	RAŠUO		MILE	1914.	ŽAGROVIĆ G.	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ŽAGROVIĆ
1332	RAŠUO		MIĆO	1948.	ŽAGROVIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ŽAGROVIĆ
1333	RAŠUO		PERO	1920.	ŽAGROVIĆ G.	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ŽAGROVIĆ
1334	REBRAČA		DUŠAN				09.08.1995.	the column

1335	RELIĆ	VASO (late)	SRBOLJUB	1945.	BUKOVIĆ	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	BUKOVIĆ
1336	RELJIĆ	DMITRA (late)	JOVAN	1924.	IVOŠEVCI	KNIN	09.08.1995.	IVOŠEVCI, h.
	KOROLIJE							
1337	REPAC	PETAR	JOVO	30.07.1946.	NEBLJUSI	DONJI LAPAC	04.08.1995.	SRB
1338	RKMAN	RADE	MILICA (MILKA)	1915.	PRUJAVAC 32	VRGINMOST	08.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI (the column)
1339	RNJAK barrack	NIKOLA	MILAN	1955.	ORLIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, Southern
1340	RNJAK	MIHAJLO (late)	STEVAN	1920.	BUKOVIĆ	BENKOVAC	06.08.1995.	KNIN, PAĐENE
1341	ROGAČ	MARKO	MILE	1926.	CIVLJANE	KNIN	05.08.1995.	CIVLJANE
1342	ROGULJA column)	GLIŠO	JANKO	1934.	BAČUGA DONJA	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	BAČUGA D. (the
1343	RODIĆ RODIĆI	PETAR (late)	BRANKO	1929	PLAVNO	KNIN	05.08.1995.	PLAVNO, h.
1344	RODIĆ	PETAR	DANKO	1959.	POTKONJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ, BALJCI-SVILAJA
1345	ROKVIĆ ZADAR	VASO (late)	VELIMIR	1938.	KOŽLOVAC	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	KOŽLOVAC,
1346	ROKNIĆ	MILE	STANKO	1932.	VRGINMOST	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
1347	ROKSANDIĆ	MILAN	BRANKO	02.05.1957.	ŠUMARIČKI	DVOR NA UNI BRĐANI	11.08.1995.	ŠUMARIČKI BRĐANI
1348	ROKSANDIĆ	MILAN	MIRKO	1955.	BALINAC	GLINA	04.08.1995.	GLINA, BALINAC
1349	RONČEVIĆ	LJUBAN	MILKAN			VRGINMOST	13.08.1995.	the column
1350	RSTIĆ		VUKOSAVA	1935. "KOSA", widow of Đuro	BUKOVIĆ	BENKOVAC	20.08.1995.	BUKOVIĆ
1351	RUDAN	MILOŠ	PETAR, "RUS"	18.01.1950.	LJUBLJANA	LJUBLJANA	04.08.1995.	VOJNIĆ, D.
	SJENIČAK							
1352	RUŽIĆ		DUJAN	1937.			04.08.1995.	DOLJANI
1353	RUŽIĆ	MILAN	DUŠAN	14.11.1930.	DOLJANI	VRHOVINE	06.08.1995.	DOLJANI
1354	RUJAK	NIKOLA	MILAN	1955.	ORLIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN

1355	RUJAK		STOJAN				05.08.1995.	
1356	RUSIĆ		ANDA	1905.	PLAVNO	KNIN	19.08.1995.	PLAVNO, h.
	BJELINIĆI							
1357	RUSIĆ		DRAGINJA		PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO, KNIN
1358	RUSIĆ		JEKA	wife of Miloš	PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO
1359	RUSIĆ		JOVO , "PEKIĆ"		PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO
1360	RUSIĆ	NIKOLA	SRETO	27.08.1961.	PLAVNO	KNIN	05.08.1995.	PLAVNO
				S				
1361	SAVATOVIĆ		BOŽO		TESLINGRAD	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	TESLINGRAD
1362	SAVATOVIĆ		BRANKA		TESLINGRAD	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	TESLINGRAD
1363	SAVATOVIĆ		ĐOKO		TESLINGRAD	GRAČAC	04.08.1995	TESLINGRAD
1364	SAVATOVIĆ	NIKOLA	ŽELJKO	1954.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995	VELEBIT, ALAN
1365	SAVATOVIĆ		MARKO		TESLINGRAD	GRAČAC	04.08.1995	VELEBIT, ALAN
	(MALI)							
1366	SAVIĆ	DANE (late)	DUŠAN	1911.	PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO, h.
	SAVIĆI							
1367	SAVIĆ		JEKA		BENKOVAC	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995	BENKOVAC
1368	SAVIĆ	JOVAN	LAZAR	1947.	PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
1369	SAVIĆ	MILOVAN	MILIN	1939.	PRIMIŠLJE	SLUNJ	10.08.1995.	VELJUN, (h. NIKŠIĆ)
	KLANAC-							
1370	SAVIĆ	SAVA	NIKOLA	1949.	ZRINJSKA	GRUBIŠINO POLJE	05.08.1995.	PLJEŠEVICA
1371	SAVIĆ		PAVLE	1912.	PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995	PLAVNO, h.
	SAVIĆI							
1372	SAVIĆ		SAVA		PLAVNO wife of Dušan	KNIN	04.08.1995	PLAVNO, h.
	SAVIĆI							
1373	SAVIĆ		SLAVKO		BENKOVAC	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995	BENKOVAC
1374	SAVIĆ	BRANKO	SREĆKO	14.03.1971.	PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995	DRNIŠ, RBOUNJE

1375	SAVIĆ ZORIĆI		TODOR	1914.	PLAVNO,	KNIN	05.08.1995. ZORIĆI	PLAVNO, h.
1376	SAVOVIĆ	NIKOLA	RADE	15.01.1955.	MOKRO POLJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	OKLAJ
1377	SAMAC		PERO				09.08.1995.	the column
1378	SAMARDŽIJA	NIKOLA	DANICA	1924.	SLAV. POLJE	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	SLAVSKO POLJE,
	SAMARDŽIJE							
1379	SAMARDŽIJA	ILIJA	JOVO	07.03.1965.	PAĐENE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ, ŽITNIĆ
1380	SAMARDŽIJA		MILAN				04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, MALI
	ALAN							
1381	SAMARDŽIJA	MILOŠ	MILE	1960.	SLAV. POLJE	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	SLAVSKO POLJE
1382	SAMARDŽIJA	DUŠAN	MILORAD	10.10.1949.	SLAV. POLJE	VRGINMOST	06.08.1995.	VRGINMOST
1383	SAMARDŽIJA	MARKO	MILOŠ	1927.	PAĐENE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO,
	KONJSKA GLAVA, BABIĆA KOLIBE							
1384	SAMARDŽIJA bridge	MILE	NIKOLA	03.01.1959.	VRGINMOST	VRGINMOST	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI,
1385	SAMARDŽIJA	RADE	NIKOLA	1959.	VOJNIĆ	VOJNIĆ	06.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
1386	SAMARDŽIJA	PETAR	TODOR	1919.	SLAV. POLJE	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	SLAVSKO POLJE,
	SAMARDŽIJE							
1387	SARAPA	MIHAJLO	LJUBIŠA	26.10.1943.	LAĐEVAC	KOSTAJNICA	06.08.1995.	CEROVLJANI
1388	SVILAR	TODOR	LJUBOMIR,	1950. "LJUBIŠA"	TURJANSKI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TURJANSKI
1389	SVILAR	TODOR	MIĆO	1947.	TURJANSKI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TURJANSKI
1390	SVILOKOS	RANKO	DARKO	13.03.1970.	SISAK	SISAK	05.08.1995.	PETRINJA-SISAK
1391	SVILOKOS PASTUŠA	BRANKO	RANKO	1947.	G. PASTUŠA	PETRINJA	05.08.1995.	GORNJA
1392	SEKULIĆ ĐEKIĆ		DARINKA	08.03.1924.	ŠTIKADA widow of Danilo	GRAČAC	05.08.1996.	TIKADA, h.
1393	SEKULIĆ	DUŠAN	DUŠAN	14.05.1934.	BOS. GRABOVAC	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	GORE-PETRINJA

1394	SEOVIĆ	NIKOLA	RADE	15.01.1955.	MOKRO POLJE,	KNIN PREVJES	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ-KNIN
1395	SERDAR		BOGDAN		STARA KULA, SERDAR	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	TESLINGRAD (DONJI LAPAC)
1396	SIKIRICA	SIMO	LJUBOMIR	1965.	VELJUN	SLUNJ	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
1397	SIMIĆ		MILICA	1926.		KNIN	04.08.1995.	village ORLIĆ
1398	SIMIĆ	JOVO	PREDRAG	1965.	ORLIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	village ORLIĆ
1399	SINČIĆ		BOSILJKA	1915.	TURJANSKI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TURJANSKI
1400	SINČIĆ		MILICA	1915.	TURJANSKI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TURJANSKI
1401	SIROVICA	TOMO	MILAN	1964.	DRNIŠ	DRNIŠ	05.08.1995.	DRNIŠ
1402	SLAVUJEVIĆ SELO	DANE	DRAGA	01.04.1915.	L.P. SELO	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	LIČKO PET.
1403	SLAVUJEVIĆ		ZORAN (grandson of Jovan)	1970.			18.03.1996	OSIJEK
1404	SLAVUJEVIĆ		JOVAN	1923.			18.03.1996	OSIJEK
1405	SLADKOV		SOKA	1913.			11.08.1995	the column
1406	SLADOVIĆ		MARA	1902.	GLIN.TRTNIK	GLINA	11.08.1995	the column
1407	SLIJEPČEVIĆ	BOGDAN	DUŠAN	1969.	KLASNIĆ G.	GLINA	06.08.1995	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC
1408	SLIJEPČEVIĆ	STEVO	JOVO	13.05.1947.	GLIN. TRTNIK	GLINA	05.08.1995	DVOR NA UNI
1409	SLIJEPČEVIĆ	MIRKO	KREŠO	1941.	BRNJEUŠKA	GLINA	06.08.1995	BRNJEUŠKA
1410	SLIJEPČEVIĆ	STOJAN	MIĆO	1951.	BRNJEUŠKA	GLINA	06.08.1995	BRNJEUŠKA
1411	SLJEPČEVIĆ		REMZO	1947.	PLJEVLJE	PLJEVLJE	05.08.1995	PLAVNO
1412	SMILJANIĆ ZVJERINAC	MARKO (late)	LAZAR	1935.	ZVJERINAC	KNIN	04.08.1995	KOSOVO. h
1413	SMILJANIĆ ZVJERINAC	DURO	RADOMIR	1944.	ZVJERINAC	KNIN	05.08.1995	KOSOVO. h.
1414	SMRZLIĆ	MILAN	NIKOLA	1960.	RUŠEVICA	SLUNJ	04.08.1995	SLUNJ, ZEČIJA VAROŠ

1415	SMRZLIĆ	MILE	PERO	1962.		SLUNJ	05.08.1995.	KOMESARAC, KORDON.
	JOHOVICA							
1416	SMRZLIĆ	MILAN	RADE	1955.	RUŠEVICA	CETINGRAD	04.08.1995.	SLUNJ
1417	SMUDA	DUŠAN	TIHOMIR	1964.	KNIN	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN
1418	SOKOLOVIĆ		DUŠAN	1955.	TOPUSKO	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	SLUNJ
1419	SOKOLOVIĆ		STANKO	1955.	TOPUSKO	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	SLUNJ
1420	SOVILJ		BRACO			GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC
1421	SOVILJ	MILE	VLADE	27.11.1931.	KIJANI	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	KIJAN
1422	SOVILJ	MILADIN	DANICA	1932.	TERINGAJ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	KIJANI
1423	SOVILJ	VLADIMIR	ZDRAVKO	25.04.1959.	UDBINA	KORENICA	06.08.1995.	KORENICA,
	BORJE							
1424	SOVILJ		MARA	1925. widow of Branko	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	GRAČAC
1425	SOVILJ		MIRA		GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC
1426	SPASIĆ	PERO	DRAŽEN	21.06.1972.	BRČKO	BRČKO	05.08.1995.	the village of
	BUNIĆ, repeater							
1427	SS ŠKORIĆ		DANILO	1905.	BIOVIČINO	KNIN SELO	04.08.1995.	BIOVIČINO SELO
1428	STAMBOLIJA		MILKA				08.08.1995.	the column
1429	STAMBOLIJA	RADE (late)	PETAR	06.10.1954	DVOR NA UNI	DVOR NA UNI	06.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI,
	SUVA							MEDA.
	KOSNA							
1430	STANČEVIĆ	DUŠAN (late)	STEVO	1944.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ,
	STANČEVIĆI							h.
1431	STANIĆ	SVETOZAR	DRAGAN	27.01.1964.	ŠODOLOVCI	OSIJEK	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA
1432	STANIĆ		DURO				05.08.1995.	BANIJA
1433	STANISAVLJEVIĆ		MILAN	1969.			04.08.1995.	KNIN
1434	STANKOVIĆ	PAVLE	PETAR	1949.	OSTRVICA	GRAČAC	06.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC

1435	STAPAR BAČUGA, TRAŠNIK, GORE)	JOVAN	PREDRAG	01.10.1974.	SISAK	SISAK	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA, (ŽUPIĆ,
1436	STARČEVIĆ		MILICA			KNIN	09.08.1995.	PLAVNO
1437	STARČEVIĆ PRLJEVO	JOVAN	NIKOLA	1905.		GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	ZRMANJA,
1438	STARČEVIĆ ZRMANJA, PRLJEVO	NIKOLA	SLAVKO	1934.		GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC,
1439	STEGIĆ	DURO	BOŽIDAR	1938.	DRLJAČE	SISAK	04.08.1995.	DRLJAČE
1440	STEGNJAJIĆ STEGNJAJIĆI		LJUBICA	1920.		BENKOVAC	21.08.1995.	RAŠTEVIĆ, h.
1441	STEGNJAJIĆ	STEVO	MILE	1920.		BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	KULA ATLAGIĆ
1442	STEGNJAJIĆ		STEVO	1918.		BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	KULA ATLAGIĆ
1443	STIJAK		MOMIR	1946.	ŽIVAJA	KOSTAJNICA	18.08.1995.	CEROVLJANI
1444	STJELJA column)		BRANKO	1920.	ZAGRAD	BENKOVAC	06.08.1995.	PETROVAC (the
1445	STJELJA BREZOVAC	ILOŠ	ŽIVKO	01.10.1963.	NUNIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DINARA,
1446	STJELJA column)	BRANKO	MIRKO	1955	ZAGRAD	BENKOVAC	06.08.1995.	PETROVAC (the
1447	STJELJA range "ZELENA GLAVICA"	DURO	MLADEN	19.03.1966.	NUNIĆ	KNIN	14.09.1995.	PETROVAC - artillery
1448	STJELJA column)	TODE	PREDRAG	1955.	NUNIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PETROVAC (the
1449	STOISAVLJEVIĆ ALAN		DRAGAN		GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, MALI
1450	STOJAKOV		ŽIVKO	1955.			05.08.1995.	KNIN
1451	STOJAKOVIĆ		RADE				05.08.1995.	

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1452	STOJANOVIĆ		BRACO	1920.	TURJANSKI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TURJANSKI	
1453	STOJANOVIĆ		MILAN	1922.	TURJANSKI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TURJANSKI	
1454	STOJANOVIĆ	MILOŠ	NIKOLA	19.12.1929.	ŠKARE	OTOČAC	04.08.1995.	ŠKARE	
1455	STOJSAVLJEVIĆ	JOVO-MALETA	MARA	1909.		GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC	
1456	STRIŽAK GRAD	MILOŠ	BRANKO		PETRINJA	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	MRKONJIĆ	
1457	STUDEN	MILJĆ	RANKO	1920.	KUPLJENSKO		05.08.1995.	GLINA	
1458	STUPAR	STEVAN	MARA	05.04.1929.	VUJASINOVIĆI IVOŠEVCI	KNIN	10.08.1995.	RUDELE	
1459	STUPAR	MILAN	NIKOLA	26.03.1962.	HRNJEUŠA	PETROVAC	14.09.1995.	PETROVAC	
1460	SUBOTA		ANDA	1912.	DRNIŠ	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ	
1461	SUBOTA		NIKOLA	14.10.1945.	DRNIŠ	DRNIŠ	06.08.1995.	DRNIŠ	
1462	SUBOTIĆ	NIKOLA	OBRAD	1930.	KAKMA	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	KAKMA	
1463	SUDAR		BRANKO	1937.	OTON	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO, OTON	
1464	SUDAR	DMITAR (late)	ILIJA	1920.	OTON	KNIN	04.08.1995.	PLAVNO, OTON	
1465	SUDAR	DMITAR (late)	MILAN		OTON	KNIN	04.09.1995.	PLAVNO, OTON	
1466	SUŽNJEVIĆ SELO	PETAR	PREDRAG	1971.	GLINA	GLINA	04.08.1995.	GLIN. NOVO	
1467	SUNAJKO VREBAC	DMITAR	DURO	1935.	VREBAC	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	GRAČAC.	
1468	SUNAJKO		MIKA	1920.		KORENICA	04.08.1995.	KOMIĆ	
1469	SUNAJKO		RADE	1907.		KORENICA	04.08.1995.	KOMIĆ	
1470	SURLA	DRAGAN	VINKO	05.01.1955.	VRANOVINA	BOS. PETROVAC	14.09.1995.	nearby BIHAĆ	
1471	SURLA ROK	ILIJA	NEBOJŠA		GRAČAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, SV.	
1472	SUČEVIĆ		GOJKO	1948.	SLUNJ	SLUNJ	04.08.1995.	SLUNJ	
1473	SUČEVIĆ		ŽELJKO		SLUNJ	SLUNJ	04.08.1995.	SLUNJ	
1474	SUČEVIĆ		ZORA		SLUNJ	SLUNJ	04.08.1995.	SLUNJ	
1475	SUČEVIĆ	STOJAN	JANDRE	1963.	SAVSKO POLJE	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	VOJNIĆ	
1476	SUČEVIĆ		RANKA		SLUNJ	SLUNJ	04.08.1995.	SLUNJ	

1477	SUČEVIĆ	PETAR	SAVA	27.01.1950.	SAVSKO POLJE	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	VOJNIĆ
1478	SUČEVIĆ MOKROPOLJE	DRAGIJA (late)	STEVAN	1937.	MOKRO POLJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN.
				T				
1479	TADIĆ GRAD	MILE	MILAN	02.06.1958.	MAČKOVO S.	PETRINJA	09.10.1995.	MRKONJIĆ
1480	TARBUK		RADE	1927.	DUNJAK	VOJNIĆ	07.08.1996.	ŽIROVAC
1481	TATALOVIĆ	LAZO	LAZO	18.05.1955.	BRINJE	TOČAC, DREŽNICA	05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA
1482	TEPAVAC	LUKA	DUŠANKA	1925.	PRIMIŠLJE	SLUNJ	05.08.1995.	SLUŠNICA
1483	TEPAVAC	RADOJCA	MILE	20.04.1945.	MUDRIĆ	SLUNJ	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, ŽIROVAC DONJI
1484	TEPAVAC	RADIŠE	NENAD	1950.	SLUŠNICA	SLUNJ	05.08.1995.	SLUŠNICA
1485	TEPŠIĆ	MIRKO	RADE	1968.	LJESKOVAC	DVOR NA UNI	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, LJESKOVAC
1486	TEPŠIĆ	MIRKO	ŽELJKO	1971.	LJESKOVAC	DVOR NA UNI	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, SUVA MEDA
1487	TEŠIĆ	MIRKO	JOVAN	1956.	LJESKOVAC	DVOR NA UNI	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, SUVA MEDA
1488	TINTOR	MILOŠ (late)	VOJIN	1952.	KNIN	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN
1489	TINTOR	ALEKSANDAR	ŽELJKO	1960.	MORPOLAČA	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	MORPOLAČA
1490	TIŠMA		VUJO			KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
1491	TIŠMA		MANDA wife of Dura	1906.	IVOŠEVCI, TIŠME GORNJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, IVOŠEVCI
1492	TIŠMA	BOŠKO	MOMČILO	1967.	IVOŠEVCI	KNIN	05.08.1995.	OĆESTOVO
1493	TIŠMA	NIKOLA	NIKOLA	1937.	IVOŠEVCI, TIŠME	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KISTANJE-KNIN
1494	TIŠMA	TODE (late)	SAVA, "JAJA"	1911.	DNOPOLJE	DONJI LAPAC	04.08.1995.	DNOPOLJE
1495	TOVARLAŽA		MARA	1929.	PETRINJA	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI (the column)

1496	TOVARLAŽA	DMITAR	MILAN	1931.	PETRINJA	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI (the column)
1497	TODORIĆ	NIKOLA	MILAN	1930.	VREBAC	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VREBAC
1498	TODOROVIĆ BROD (the column)		ANKA	1940.	ŠIBENIK wife of Veselin	ŠIBENIK	05.08.1995.	SRB-MARTIN
1499	TODOROVIĆ theatre	SIMO	MILAN		PAVLOVAC	GOSPIĆ	04.08.1995.	the Lika war
1500	TOJAGA KOSJERSKO	MILAN	MILAN	01.09.1970.	KARLOVAC	KARLOVAC	06.08.1995.	KRNJAK, SELO,
1501	TOJAGIĆ ROK		DANE			GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, SV.
1502	TOJAGIĆ ĆELAVAC	ILIJA	MILANKO	1938.		GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	GRAČAC, repeator
1503	TOJAGIĆ ZADAR		MILKA			GRAČAC	15.08.1995.	GRAČAC,
1504	TOMASOVIĆ	NIKOLA	GORDANA	1972.	KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
1505	TOMIĆ		MILAN			PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	GORE-PETRINJA
1506	TOMIĆ		MILOŠ	1955. (MILAN)		PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA
1507	TOMIĆ SISAK	MILOŠ	STEVO	24.06.1967.	JABUKOVAC	PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA
1508	TOPIĆ BRDO	JANKO	DUŠAN	1939.	BROĆANAC	SLUNJ	04.08.1995.	SLUNJ, SIMIĆ
1509	TORBICA	JOVAN	DUŠAN	03.11.1944.	PLAVNO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
1510	TORBICA	SIMO	NIKOLA	08.09.1955.	TIŠKOVAC LIČKI	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	ABDIĆ BRDO - ŽELJAVA
1511	TOŠIĆ		MIRKO	1913.			05.08.1995.	
1512	TRAVICA		JANJA		ERVENIK	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ERVENIK
1513	TRAVICA LAŠKOVICA	PETAR	MILAN	07.10.1949.	ERVENIK	KNIN	04.08.1995.	RUPE,
1514	TRAVICA	SIMO	MILAN	1926.	MEDAK	GOSPIĆ	05.08.1995.	MEDAK

1515	TRAŽIVUK	NIKOLA	SAVO	31.10.1943.	KISTANJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KISTANJE, h.
	TRAŽIVUK							
1516	TRAMOŠLJANIN	SIMO	DRAGO	09.11.1945.	SVODNO	BOS. NOVI	04.08.1995.	GLINA, SELIŠTE
1517	TRBOJEVIĆ		BOŽO	1945.		SLUNJ	04.08.1995.	SLUNJ
1518	TRBOJEVIĆ		BRANKO			KORENICA	08.08.1995.	FRKAŠIĆ
1519	TRBOJEVIĆ		DANICA	21.11.1919.			01.09.1995.	SJEVERAC,
	KOZARAC, MALA GRADUŠA							
1520	TRBOJEVIĆ	DURO	DURO	11.03.1955.	ZEČE VAROŠ	SLUNJ	06.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
1521	TRBOJEVIĆ	DUŠAN	MILAN	30.04.1972.	VIROVITCA	VIROVITCA	04.08.1995.	DINARA-MALI SAMAR, IGLA
1522	TRESKAVICA	SAVA	JOVAN	1940.	UZDOLJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
1523	TRIVAN		DUŠAN,	1903. "DUŠANAC"	STRMICA	KNIN	10.09.1995.	STRMICA
1524	TRIVANOVIĆ column)		BRANKO	1943.	TRNOVAC	GLINA	05.08.1995.	GLINA (the
1525	TRIVANOVIĆ column)	BRANKO	DARKO	1971.	TRNOVAC	GLINA	05.08.1995.	GLINA (the
1526	TRIVANOVIĆ	ILIJA	RADE	25.05.1944.	ZUT	DVOR NA UNI	04.08.1995	DVOR NA UNI, SUVA MEDA
1527	TRIVIĆ	ILIJA (late)	DANILO	1913.	MOKRO POLJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	MOKRO POLJE
1528	TRIVIĆ	GAJO (late)	MILICA	1919.	MOKRO POLJE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	MOKRO POLJE
1529	TRIVIĆ POLJE		OBRAD	1940.	MOKRO POLJE	KNIN	04.08.1995	KNIN,MOKRO
1530	TRIFUNOVIĆ barrack	SPASE	RAJKO	1963.	RIĐANE	KNIN	05.08.1995	KNIN, Southern
1531	TRIFUNOVIĆ barrack	DURO	SPASE	1935.	RIĐANE	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN, Southern
1532	TRKULJA BANIJA	NIKOLA	DUŠAN			PETRINJA	04.08.1995	the column in

1533	TROSKOT - LJUBIČIĆ		MILKA	1970.	GLINA wife of Marinko	GLINA	07.08.1995.	GLINA
1534	TURAJLIĆ	DAMJAN	DRAGO	193.	STRMEN	SISAK	05.08.1996.	STRMEN
1535	TURAJLIĆ		MARICA				05.08.1995.	

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1536	ĆAKIĆ	BOŽO (late)	ĐORĐE	1932.	KISTANJE	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KISTANJE
1537	ĆAKIĆ ĆAKIĆI	DUŠAN	JANKO	1937.	ĐEVRSKE,	KNIN	04.08.1995. ĆAKIĆI	ĐEVRSKE,
1538	ĆAKIĆ KAKANJ		JANKO	1940.	KAKANJ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ĐEVRSKE,
1539	ĆAKIĆ	MILAN	MILAN, "MIŠO"	19.08.1965.	KRIČKE	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ, LUNIČA GRADINA
1540	ĆAKIĆ	MILOŠ	MILORAD	1962.	ĐEVRSKE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ČISTA MALA
1541	ĆALIĆ	JANKO	ĐURO	1946.	PLOČA	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	PLJEŠEVICA,
	PRIJEBOJ, ŽELJAVA							
1542	ĆALIĆ		MIHAJLO			PETRINJA	04.08.1995.	PETRINJA
1543	ĆALIĆ	BORO	PETAR	1938.			05.08.1995.	airport ŽELJAVA, PLJEŠEVICA
1544	ĆAĆIĆ	MILOVAN	DUŠAN	1935.	SLUNJ	SLUNJ	19.08.1995.	PRIJEDOR
1545	ĆELAP	MILAN	DRAGAN	03.05.1949.	M. VRANOVINA	VRGINMOST	07.08.1995.	ŽIROVAC
1546	ĆELAP	NILAN	DRAGAN	1949.	M. VRANOVINA	VRGINMOST	05.08.1996.	DVOR NA UNI
1547	ĆOSIĆ UZDOLJE	PETAR (late)	MILOŠ	1924.	UZDOLJE	KNIN	07.08.1995.	KOSOVO,
1548	ĆOSO GORNJA		VASILIJA	1929.	JAGODNJA G.	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	JAGODNJA
1549	ĆUJIĆ ĆUJIĆ KRČEVINA	NIKOLA	PETAR	30.10.1947.	ĆUJIĆ	KORENICA	05.08.1995. KRČEVINA	KRBAVICA,
1550	ĆUPURDIJA	JOVAN (late)	ĐURAĐ	28.03.1910	FRKAŠIĆ	KORENICA	05.08.1995.	FRKAŠIĆ
1551	ĆURUVIJA		SOKA		KOVAČIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	KNIN
1552	ĆURČIĆ		MILKA	1925.	DOLJANI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	DOLJANI

1553	ĆURČIĆ KOMIĆ		STAKA	1950.		KORENICA	04.08.1995.	KORENICA.	
				U					
1554	UVANIĆ		ANA	1945.	GRAČAC	GRAČAC	05.08.1996.	GRAČAC	
1555	UGARKOVIĆ		MARA	1921.		GRAČAC	26.08.1995.	GRAČAC, KOMIĆ	
1556	UGRČIĆ	ILIJA (late)	BOŠKO	1951.	IVOŠEVCI	KNIN	04.08.1995.	IVOŠEVCI, h.	
	UGRČIĆ								
1557	UZELAC		ŽELJKO		ZALUŽNICA	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	ZALUŽNICA	
1558	UZELAC	BRANKO (late)	ZORKA	1954.	ONDIĆ-UDBINA	KORENICA	05.08.1995.	KULEN VAKUF (the column)	
1559	UZELAC	JOVAN	JOVAN	1953.	LIŠANE TINJSKE	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	LIŠANE TINJSKE	
1560	UZELAC	VASILJ (late)	LJUBICA	1926.	ĐEVRSKE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	BRGUD	
1561	UZELAC	NIKOLA	MILAN	1976.	ŠIR. BRIJEG	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TESLINGRAD	
1562	UZELAC	NIKOLA	MILENA			VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TESLINGRAD	
1563	UZELAC		NIKOLA	1950.	ŠIR. BRIJEG	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TESLINGRAD	
1564	UZELAC	PETAR	RODOLJUB	18.01.1955.	LIŠANE	BENKOVAC TINJSKE	04.08.1995.	ČAĐAVICA	
1565	UZELAC		SIMO	1960.	ZALUŽNICA	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	ZALUŽNICA	
1566	UZELAC	PETAR	SLAVICA	1954.	BABIN POTOK	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TESLINGRAD, BABIN POTOK	
1567	UZELAC	MILAN	SLOBODAN	1949.	MEDAK	GOSPIĆ	04.08.1995.	LOVINAC	
1568	URUKALO	LUKA	JOVANKA	1928.	ORLIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ORLIĆ	
1569	URUKALO URUKALE	MILE	MARKO	1926.	ORLIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ORLIĆ,	
1570	USTIĆ	MARKO	MARKO	1955.	KNIN	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN	
1571	UTJEŠINOVIĆ	MILE	MILAN	1954.	SLOVINCI	KOSTAJNICA	04.08.1995.	SLOVINCI	
				F					
1572	FILIPOVIĆ	IVICA	DAMIR	1969.	ŠTIKOVO	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	ŠTIKOVO	

1573	FIĆUR	RANKO	MIROSLAV	1967.	KRALJEVČANI	PETRINJA	05.08.1995.	PETRINJA, CEPELIŠ
1574	FREKIĆ MIŠKOVAČA	DUŠAN (late)	UROŠ	1959.	ŠOPOT	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	CIVLJANE, BRDO
				H				
1575	HAJDIN	ĐURO	MILEVA	1923.	VOJNIĆ	VOJNIĆ	06.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
1576	HINIĆ KULA	STEVO	BOGDAN	03.01.1948.	DEBELO BRDO	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	TESLINGRAD, (BRUVAČA) ŠIROKA
1577	HINIĆ		VUJO	25.10.1911.	ZALUŽNICA	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	ZALUŽNICA
1578	HINIĆ	MILAN	MARINKO	1946.	ZALUŽNICA	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	ZALUŽNICA
1579	HINIĆ VODOTEČ		MILAN	1915.	ZALUŽNICA	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	ZALUŽNICA,
1580	HRKALOVIĆ		ĐURO	1920.	TURJANSKI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TURJANSKI
1581	HRKALOVIĆ		ZORKA	1929.	DOLJANI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	DOLJANI
1582	HRKALOVIĆ	BOŽO	MIHAJLO,	1934. "MIĆO"	TURJANSKI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	TURJANSKI
1583	HRKALOVIĆ		PETAR	1937.	DOLJANI	VRHOVINE	04.08.1995.	DOLJANI
				C				
1584	CAREVIĆ BROĐANI		MILOŠ	1937.		KRNJAK	04.08.1995.	KRNJAK,
1585	CARIĆ ŽELJAVA	BRANKO	ZDRAVKO	12.10.1955.	GARAVICE	BIHAĆ	05.08.1995	LIČKO PETROVO SELO
1586	CVETOJEVIĆ JAVORANJ	LJUBAN	NIKOLA	11.04.1942.	D. JAVORANJ	DVOR NA UNI	04.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI, DONJI
1587	CVJETANOVIĆ	JOVAN	STANKO	1937.	ISLAM LATINSKI	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995	KNIN, GOLUBIĆ

1588	CVJETIČANIN	NIKOLA	RADE	20.04.1965.	UDBINA,	KORENICA VISUĆ	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC, SRB
1589	CVJETKOVIĆ	JOVO	VOJISLAV	15.03.1974.	MALOVAN	GRAČAC	03.09.1995.	OZREN
1590	CEROVAC		JOVO		STRMICA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
1591	CIGANOVIĆ BRUVNO	PAVLE	JOVO	1938.	BARLETE	GOSPIĆ	05.08.1996.	UDBINA
1592	CIGANOVIĆ PODSTRANA		MANDA		LOVINAC	GOSPIĆ	05.08.1995.	SRB,
1593	CIGANOVIĆ	PAVLE	POVO	11.12.1939.	BARLETE	GOSPIĆ	05.08.1995.	BRUVNO
1594	CIMEŠA		NIKOLA	1914.			05.08.1995.	
1595	CRNOBRNJA	MILE	MILKA	1936.	PLOČE	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	UDBINA,
	PETROVAC (the column)							
1596	CRNOGORAC		ILINKA	1928.	POLAČA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, POLAČA
1597	CRNOGORAC		MIKA	1928.	POLAČA	KNIN	11.08.1995.	POLAČA
1598	CRNOMARKOVIĆ		KATA		CETINA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
1599	CRNOMARKOVIĆ	ĐURO	MOMČILO	1943.	CIVLJANE	KNIN	05.08.1995.	CIVLJANE
1600	CRNOMARKOVIĆ	BOŽO (late)	NIKOLA	1913.	CIVLJANE	KNIN	05.08.1995.	CIVLJANE
1601	CUPAĆ		DARA	1914. widow of Đerasim	KORLAT	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	KORLAT
1602	CUPAĆ KORLAT		DARA	widow of Ljuban	KORLAT	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	BENKOVAC,
1603	CUPAĆ		DRAGINJA	1940. wife of Nenad	KORLAT	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	KORLAT
1604	CUPAĆ	GNJATIJE (late)	ILIJA	1933.	KORLAT	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	KORLAT
1605	CUPAĆ	TANASIJE (late)	MOMIR	1927.	KORLAT	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	KORLAT
				Č				
1606	ČAKALO		JOVAN	1935.	ČAKALE	PETRINJA	05.08.1995.	ČAKALE
1607	ČAKIĆ	MILAN	MILAN	1965.	KRIČKE	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ, LUNIIČA
	GRADINA							
1608	ČANAK		DANICA			DVOR NA UNI	01.10.1995	DVOR NA UNI

1609	ČANAK ZRMANJA.		DURAD	1915.		GRAČAC	25.09.1995.	GRAČAC, ČANCI
1610	ČANAK		MIRKO				04.08.1995.	KNIN
1611	ČEKO	NEDJELJKO	BOŽIDAR	1967.	POLAČA	KNIN	04.08.1995.	DINARA, IGLA
1612	ČEKO	MIJAT, "MIŠO" (late)	SAVA	1945.	POLAČA	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KNIN, TOPOLJE
1613	ČEPRNJA		VUJADIN	1926.		OBROVAC	03.11.1995.	OBROVAC
1614	ČOVO	ANDELKA	MILORAD CRNČEVIĆA	1974.	ŠIPOVO	LAKTAŠI	06.08.1995.	the column
1615	ČOLAKOVIĆ		STANISLAVA		KNIN	KNIN	12.08.1995.	the column
1616	ČOLOVIĆ barrack	PETAR	VLADIMIR	1934.	ORLIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, Southern
1617	ČOLOVIĆ barrack	VLADIMIR	DRAGAN	1967.	ORLIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, Southern
1618	ČOLOVIĆ		MILE		KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
1619	ČORTAN	NIKOLA	MILICA	20.10.1902.	KRBAVICA	KORENICA	30.08 1995.	DEBELO BRDO
1620	ČOTRA ZADAR	ANICA (mother)	BRANKO	1930.	OSTROVICA	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	OSTROVICA.
1621	ČOTRA GRAČAK, ZADAR	OBRAD	DRAGOMIR	1950.	BJELINA.	BENKOVAC GRAČAK	26.09.1995.	BJELINA.
1622	ČUBRILO	RADE	PETAR ,"PEKO"	11.07.1923.	RADUČ, LIPAČ	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	RADUČ, LIPAČ
1623	ČUBRILO	NIKOLA	DURO	03.05.1949.	RADUČ	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	RADUČ
1624	ČUBRIĆ "POLOVINA DANE"		DUŠKO			GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	D. LAPAC, inn
1625	ČUDE	ĐURO	MILE	1942.	ZATON	OBROVAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, MALI ALAN, ŠTIKADA
1626	ČUČAK	GLIŠO	GLIŠO,	1934. "GLIŠICA"	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	07.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
1627	ČUČKOVIĆ		BOJAN	1935.			04.08.1995.	PETRINJA-GLINA
1628	ČUČKOVIĆ		VERA	1928.		GLINA	07.08.1995.	the column

1629	ČUČKOVIĆ	MIHAJLO	LUKA	15.10.1937.	DONJA BAČUGA	PETRINJA	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI - ŽIROVAC
1630	ČUČKOVIĆ	PERO (late)	SAVA and LJUBICA	1936.	VRBOLJAC,	VRGINMOST STARO SELO	20.05.1996.	h. CRKVINE, STARO SELO

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1631	DŽEPINA barrack		GOJKO		KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN,the Southern
1632	DŽEPINA DŽEPINE	PETAR (late)	MILKA	1925.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ,
1633	DŽEPINA DŽEPINE	DUŠAN (late)	RUŽA	1941.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ,
1634	DŽEPINA DŽEPINE	RADE (late)	SIMO	1925.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ,
1635	DŽODAN ROK, SVETO BRDO	JOVAN	DUŠAN	13.12.1952.	MOGORIĆ	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, SV.

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1636	ŠAPONJA gradina)	TODOR (late)	NIKOLA	17.05.1953.	VUKŠIĆ	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	VUKŠIĆ (Mariska
1637	ŠAPONJA	TOMO	PETAR	1924.	DOBROPOLJCI	BENKOVAC	05.08.1995.	DOBROPOLJCI
1638	ŠARAC	GOJKO	ILIJA	1952.	CIVLJANE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
1639	ŠARAC	MILE	NIKOLA	1949.	KRIČKE	DRNIŠ	04.08.1995.	DRNIŠ, LUNIĆA GRADINA
1640	ŠARE UZDOLJE	TODOR (late)	JANDRIJA	1932.	UZDOLJE	KNIN	07.08.1995.	KOSOVO, h.
1641	ŠARE UZDOLJE	DUŠAN (late)	KRSTE	1930.	UZDOLJE	KNIN	07.08.1995.	KOSOVO, h.
1642	ŠARE UZDOLJE		MILICA	1922. wife of Božo	UZDOLJE	KNIN	07.08.1995.	KOSOVO, h.
1643	ŠARE UZDOLJE		SAVA	1915. widow of Todor	UZDOLJE	KNIN	07.08.1995.	KOSOVO, h.

1644	ŠARIĆ KAKANJ			BOJA		KAKANJ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ĐEVRSKE,
1645	ŠARIĆ KAKANJ			VOJIN	1911.	KAKANJ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ĐEVRSKE,
1646	ŠARIĆ KAKANJ			DANICA		KAKANJ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ĐEVRSKE,
1647	ŠARIĆ KAKANJ			SLAVKO		KAKANJ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	ĐEVRSKE,
1648	ŠARIĆ			STEVO		ĐEVRSKE	KNIN	10.08.1995.	ZADAR
1649	ŠARIĆ KAKANJ	TANASIJE (late)		UROŠ	25.09.1920.	KAKANJ	KNIN	18.08.1995.	ĐEVRSKE,
1650	ŠAŠO	ĐURO		LJUBICA wife of Petar	07.08.1925.	GORIČKA	DVOR NA UNI	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
1651	ŠAŠO	PAVLE		PETAR	07.01.1927.	LJESKOVAC	DVOR NA UNI	07.08.1995.	DVOR NA UNI
1652	ŠVONJA (road)	SIMO (late)		ILIJA	1926.	ŽEGAR	OBROVAC	04.08.1995.	ŽEGAR, MOKRO POLJE
1653	ŠEAT PETROVIĆI			MILICA	1909. widow of Savo	VRPOLJE	KNIN	05.08.1995.	VRBNIK, h.
1654	ŠEGAN	PETAR		DUKA	1933.	PAĐENE	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, PAĐENE
1655	ŠEKULJICA	MILE		VOJIN	1955.	MIRANJE	BENKOVAC	04.08.1995.	LIŠANE TINJSKE
1656	ŠEPELJ			GROZDANA	25.07.1958.	DRNIŠ	DRNIŠ	06.08.1995.	DRNIŠ
1657	ŠERBULA	STOJAN		STEVO	1922.	TRGOVI	DVOR NA UNI	09.08.1995.	TRGOVI
1658	ŠERBULA			STOJAN, "BAĆAN"	1917.	KOSNA	DVOR NA UNI	09.08.1995.	KOSNA
1659	ŠERBULA maiden-name SUNDAĆ			KATA	1919.	KOSNA	DVOR NA UNI	09.08.1995.	KOSNA
1660	ŠIJAN			DANE			GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	KNIN
1661	ŠIJAN (MALI)			MILAN			GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
1662	ŠIJAN	MIHAJLO		SLAVKO	04.09.1963.	PRIJEVO	GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	GRAČAC

1663	ŠIMIĆ	PETAR (late)	BRANKO	1945.	PLAVNO,	KNIN PERIĆI	05.08.1995.	PLAVNO, ŠIMIĆI
1664	ŠIMPRAGA	STEVAN (late)	DUKA	1905.	RADUČIĆ	KNIN	05.08.1995.	RADUČIĆ
1665	ŠIMPRAGA	LJUBO (late)	ILIJA	1929.	RADUČIĆ	KNIN	05.08.1995.	RADUČIĆ
1666	ŠIMPRAGA	LUKA (late)	JEKA	1927.	RADUČIĆ	KNIN	05.08.1995.	RADUČIĆ, h.
	ŠIMPRAGE							
1667	ŠIMPRAGA	STEVAN (late)	STANA	1932.	RADUČIĆ	KNIN	05.08.1995.	RADUČIĆ, h.
	ŠIMPRAGE							
1668	ŠIMUNIĆ		MILAN			GRAČAC	04.08.1995.	VELEBIT, ALAN
	(MALI)							
1669	ŠKALJAC		PETAR	1924.	VRGINMOST	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	VRGINMOST
1670	ŠKALJAC		RUŽICA	1924	VRGINMOST	VRGINMOST	04.08.1995.	VRGINMOST
1671	ŠKARIĆ ŠKARIĆI	VASILJ	DRAGINJA	1905.	VRBNIK	KNIN	10.08.1995.	VRBNIK.
1672	ŠKARIĆ	NIKOLA	NEDJELJKO	28.03.1976	KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, STRMICA
1673	ŠKARIĆ ŠKARIĆI		STAKA	1923.		KNIN	15.08.1995.	VRBNIK.
1674	ŠKORIĆ Prijedor hospital		ANDRIJANA	01.06.1995.			08.08.1995.	the column, the
1675	ŠKORIĆ		DUŠAN		BIOVIČINO	KNIN SELO	10.08.1995.	BENKOVAC
1676	ŠKORIĆ column)	MILENKA	MILICA,	05.09.1934. a.k.a. "GAGA"	KAŠIĆ	BENKOVAC	07.08.1995.	PETROVAC (the
1677	ŠKUNDRIĆ	LAZO	BOGDAN	1950.	RASTIČEVO	GRAČAC	05.08.1995.	DONJI LAPAC
1678	ŠLJIVAR	GLIŠO (late)	BEBA,	"INVALID"	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	06.08.1995.	GOLUBIĆ
1679	ŠLJIVAR	GLIGORIJE	MILICA (MIKA)	1936.	GOLUBIĆ	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN, GOLUBIĆ
1680	ŠOLAJA OĆESTOVO		SAVA		OĆESTOVO	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN,

1681	ŠORAK		MANE		VRANOVAČA	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	KORENICA
1682	ŠTRBAC ŠTRBCI	PETAR	MIRKO	1911.	KISTANJE,	KNIN	04.08.1995. MACURE	KISTANJE,
1683	ŠTRBAC	MILAN	SLOBODAN	1959.	KISTANJE	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KISTANJE
1684	ŠTRBAC	LAZO MARČIĆ	SOFIJA	27.07.1924.	ISLAM GRČKI	BENKOVAC	05.08.1995.	the column
1685	ŠTULIĆ	MILAN (late)	ĐURDIJA,	12.03.1921. "ĐUKA"	BUKOVIĆ	BENKOVAC	21.08.1995.	BUKOVIĆ
1686	ŠTULIĆ hospital (killed people of Krajina)	STOJAN	MILKA	1950.			09.08.1995.	the Prijedor
1687	ŠUJICA MILANOVICA		DUŠAN	1923.		GRAČAC	25.09.1995.	ZRMANJA,
1688	ŠUPELJAK		MIRKO	1913.	PADENE	KNIN	06.08.1995.	KNIN, PADENE, ŠUPELJACI
1689	ŠUPICA	RAFAELO	MIĆO	1944.	CEROVNIK, JOSIPDOL	OGULIN	05.08.1995.	PLAŠKI, LATIN
1690	ŠUPUT	JOVO	MILAN	1936.	JEZERCE	KORENICA	04.08.1995.	JEZERCE
1691	ŠUŠA		VUKOSAVA	1940.	KNIN	KNIN	04.08.1995.	KNIN
1692	ŠUŠA KOLAŠAC	TRIVUN	UROŠ	1930.	KOLAŠAC	KNIN	05.08.1995.	KISTANJE, village